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OF

NEW JERSEY

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CYCLOPEDIA OF NEW JERSEY

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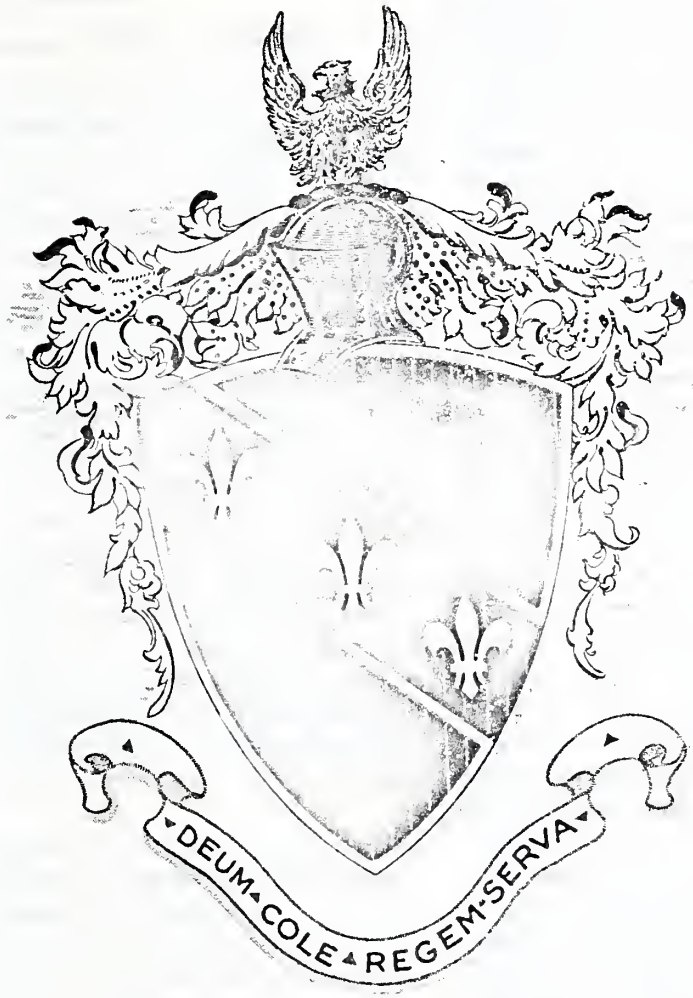

Coles,

CYCLOPEDIA OF NEW JERSEY

COLES, Abraham,

Surgeon, Scholar, Statesman.

Abraham Coles, M. D., Ph. D., LL.D., son of Dennis and Catherine (Van Deursen) Coles, was born December 26, 1813, at Scotch Plains, New Jersey. His father was then living on the ancestral farm, which he had inherited, its title-deed antedating the Revolution. He was a man of sterling integrity, sound judgment, and rare literary taste. He had been for a number of years a printer and editor in Newburg, New York, of a newspaper—"The Recorder of the Times." Bound volumes of this paper were preserved and treasured by his son Abraham, in whom he early cultivated his fondness for study and for literature.

As a youth, Dr. Coles manifested a diligent interest in the acquisition of knowledge. His love of learning must have led him to private study, for at the age of seventeen he assisted Rev. Mr. Bond, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Plainfield, in his school, as teacher of Latin and mathematics.

At eighteen years of age, he had resolved to study law, and entered the office of Chief Justice Joseph C. Hornblower, at Newark. He seems soon to have discovered that he could find a wider field for usefulness in the practice of medicine than of law, for, in less than a year, he left the office to study for the medical profession. His resolution to make himself acquainted with law, was, however, never shaken. Throughout his long life, his fondness for the law and his knowledge thereof were recognized and mentioned by Daniel Webster and others.

Having attended lectures at the University and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and at Jefferson College, Philadelphia, he graduated at the latter in 1835. Returning to his home, he made a profession of his Christian faith, uniting with the Scotch Plains Church, under the pastorate of the Rev. John Rogers. In 1836 he settled, for the practice of the medical profession, in Newark, New Jersey.

Those who knew him in early professional life can well recognize how, with his modesty, diffidence and reserve, he should thus far not have revealed the amount of knowledge he had acquired. Yet those who met him were impressed with his commanding personality, his urbane and quiet dignity, and somehow felt themselves in the presence of a superior nature.

Besides thorough preparation in his profession, he evidently had spent much of his time in the study of the classics, and had acquired an accurate knowledge thereof, such as is possessed by those who have by dint of personal effort worked their way into the genius and technicalities of a dead language.

In 1842 he married Caroline E. Ackerman, a good, noble, beautiful and accomplished daughter of Jonathan C. and Maria (Smith) Ackerman, of New Brunswick, New Jersey. The same year he purchased for their home the premises No. 222 Market street, Newark, New Jersey, where their two children were born—Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, and Miss Emilie S. Coles. This homestead is still owned by them.

After the death of his adored wife, in 1848, he went abroad, spending most of his time in hospitals, and in the society of scholars and of the most eminent physicians and surgeons of Europe. He was in Paris dur-

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NOTE.—This narrative is from the pen of the late Ezra M. Hunt, M.D., LL.D.

DEERHURST

SCOTCH PLAINS, UNION CO., NEW JERSEY

ing the Revolution of June, 1848, which gave him special opportunities for surgical study.

When I as a student entered his office, in 1849, he was regarded as the most accomplished practitioner of Newark, and eminent both for his professional and literary acquirements. He had already found his practice sufficient to admit a partner, which he did all the more readily because seeking to secure more time for literary study, and the indulgence of his taste both in art and literature. He had been favored in and out of his profession with such pecuniary success—resulting mostly from judicious investments in real estate—as enabled him to continue in practice chiefly for the love of his calling. He was fond of clinical exactness, was often called upon in consultation, especially in surgical cases, and had that conscientious regard for the welfare of his patients which led him carefully to study and observe, so as to be skillful in his treatment and devotedly attentive to those in his charge. In 1854, he again visited Europe. After an absence of seventeen months, during which he made the continental languages a study, he returned to his practice in Newark. He then devoted himself with increased knowledge and earnestness to professional work, and for many years, with another assistant, continued in the active practice of his profession.

In 1862, under the direction of an eminent English landscape gardener, he began the laying out and beautifying of seventeen acres of the ancestral farm at Scotch Plains, selecting for his plantings the choicest varieties of foreign and domestic trees, plants and shrubs. In one portion of this park, he located a reproduction of the famous labyrinth at Hampton Court, near London. In another part, he enclosed a large paddock for a herd of deer of his own raising. He built, subsequently, a house of brick and stone and native woods, in harmony with the grounds. In this he resided with his son and daughter, and was a most genial and entertaining host. His large library with its contents was the special admiration of his many guests. Among the imported copies of antiques on the lawn is one of Æsculapius, and in the house Horatio Stone's marble bust of Harvey, and other marbles, bronzes and paintings of the different schools by artists of the highest merit. On the highest point of his mountain-land opposite his home, he erected a handsome rustic tower, two stories high.

While retiring from the more active duties of a general practice, he was for many years daily at his Newark office; and also, as a favor, allowed many of those who lived near his country home, "Deerhurst," to avail themselves of his advice. In fact, it cannot be said that he relinquished practice at all, or allowed his increasing literary distinction and his business duties to interfere with his devotion to his chosen pursuit. He was eminently a physician, amid all other eminence. He delighted in his profession, both as a science and as an art. He felt his calling to be a sacred one. It was a part of his ministry for the Master whom he loved to serve. He lived to assuage pain, and to be courageous in relieving sickness and postponing death; rejoicing in the good he was thus enabled to do for humanity and for God.

How loyal he was to his profession, amid the greater glow of literary fame and the temptations of wealthy ease, let "The Microcosm" testify. This poetic address of his, as president of the Medical Society of New Jersey in 1866, should be read and reread by every physician as an inspiration to accurate knowledge, to close analysis, to professional enthusiasm, and to adoring love. It leaves a poor excuse for any of us, if we are not inspired by the theme of our studies, and the object of our life service. It does not ignore that which is material and world-wise, but it crowns it with that which is spiritual and eternal. It shows how we have a mission to fulfill; and how in-

tegral and essential Christianity is to those who live to minister to their fellow-men in sickness and in death. As he expresses it in his note as to Vesalius: "The Divine Redeemer, the Incarnate Word, Maker of all things, Lord of life, is Lord also of the Sciences."

In the Physician's edition of "The Microcosm," as published by the Appletons, he introduces several illustrations. One is the portrait of Vesalius devoutly engaged in dissection, which he inserts as illustrative of these lines:

Dear God! this BODY, which, with wondrous art
Thou hast contrived, and finished part by part,
Itself a universe, a lesser all,
The greater cosmos crowded in the small—
I kneel before it, as a thing divine;
For such as this, did actually enshrine
Thy gracious Godhead once, when Thou didst make
Thyself incarnate, for my sinful sake.
Thou who hast done so very much for me,
O let me do some humble thing for Thee!
I would to every Organ give a tongue,
That Thy high praises may be fitly sung;
Appropriate ministries assign to each,
The least make vocal, eloquent to teach.

Another is Rembrandt's well-known "Lesson in Anatomy," which he inserts with the description, beginning thus:

The subject MUSCLES—girded to fulfill
The lightning mandates of the sovereign Will—
Th' abounding means of motion, wherein lurk
Man's infinite capacity for work.

A third is "Harvey Demonstrating to Charles I. his theory of the Circulation of the Blood":

Make room, my HEART! that pour'st thyself abroad,
Deep, central, awful mystery of God!

Well may he be called the Physician-Poet! He received the degree of A. M. from Rutgers College. In 1860 he received the degree of Ph.D. from Lewisburg University, and that of LL.D. from Princeton College in 1871.

Dr. Coles had reached such a vigorous old age as still to promise many years of life. In the early Spring (1891), he had the prevailing influenza, which left him with a cough, and some mild symptoms which puzzled him, as they have so many others, but which seemed to give no occasion for alarm. As a recreation, he proposed a trip to California with his son and daughter and a sister-in-law. They left home April 14th. The trip was a disappointing one, for, although his powerful constitution enabled him to go everywhere, his cough defied all treatment, and by reason thereof he grew weaker instead of stronger. After a week's stay at the beautiful Hotel del Montè, California, where he received every possible courtesy and attention, heart complication suddenly set in as a sequel to la grippe. Unable to recline, he calmly realized the serious nature of his symptoms, and with words of Christian faith and love, passed away, (May 3d, 1891), to be, as one of his own hymns so well expresses it—"Ever, my Lord, with Thee."

The funeral of Dr. Coles took place in the commodious Peddie Memorial Church, Newark, New Jersey, May 29th, and was largely attended by his medical and literary friends and those in other walks of life who had known him in the various relations he had sustained. Appreciatory letters were received by his family from the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, England; from the Royal Society, London; from the Academie des Sciences, Paris; from the home of Tennyson, Isle of Wight; from the Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C.; from James Russell Lowell; Oliver Wendell Holmes and others.

The appropriate rendering of Dr. Coles' following hymns by Prof. Bauman, organist, and Mr. Sauvage and the choir, added solemnity to the occasion, and emphasis to the many tributes to Dr. Coles's earnest Christian life:

"EVER MY LORD WITH THEE."

TUNE—*"Bethany."*

Ever, my Lord, with Thee,
Ever with Thee!
Through all eternity
Thy face to see!
I count this Heaven to be
Ever, my Lord, with Thee!

Fair is Jerusalem,
All of pure gold,
Garnished with many a gem
Of worth untold;
I only ask, to be
Ever, my Lord, with Thee,
Ever with Thee!

River of Life there flows
As crystal clear;
The Tree of Life there grows
For healing near;
But this crowns all, to be
Ever, my Lord, with Thee,
Ever with Thee!

No curse is there, no night,
No grief, no fear;
Thy smile fills Heaven with light,
Dries every tear;
What rapture, then to be
Ever, my Lord, with Thee,
Ever with Thee!

"ALL THE DAYS."

Original music by W. F. Sherwin.

From Thee, begetting sure conviction,
Sound out, O risen Lord! always,
Those faithful words of valediction
"Lo! I am with you all the days."

REFRAIN.

"Lo! I am with you all the days,"
All the days, All the days.
"Lo! I am with you all the days."

What things shall happen on the morrow,
Thou kindly hidest from our gaze:
But tellest us in joy or sorrow,
"Lo! I am with you all the days."

REFRAIN.

When round our head the tempest rages,
And sink our feet in miry ways;
Thy voice comes floating down the ages
"Lo! I am with you all the days."

REFRAIN.

O Thou who art our life and meetness,
Not death shall daunt us nor amaze,
Hearing those words of power and sweetness,
"Lo! I am with you all the days."

REFRAIN.

JESU DULCIS MEMORIA (BERNARD OF CLAIRVAUX.)

TUNE—*Emmanuel—Ludwig Von Beethoven*

(Translation by Abraham Coles).

The memory of Jesus' Name
Is past expression sweet:
At each dear mention hearts aflame
With quicker pulses beat!

But sweet above all sweetest things
Creation can afford,
That sweetness which His presence brings,
The vision of the Lord.

Sweeter than His dear Name is naught;
None worthier of laud,
Was ever sung, or heard, or thought,
Than Jesus, Son of God.

Thou hope, to those of contrite heart;
To those who ask, how kind!
To those who seek, how good Thou art!
But what to those who find?

No heart is able to conceive,
Nor tongue, nor pen express;
Who tries it only can believe
How choice that blessedness!

"HERE ARE PARTINGS AND PAINFUL FAREWELLS."

TUNE—*"The Sweet By and By."*

Here are partings and painful farewells
And the sundering of tenderest ties;
In that Heavenly Land where He dwells,
God shall wipe away tears from all eyes—

CHORUS.

"In the sweet by and by
We shall meet on that beautiful shore."

Here the pilgrim can scarcely discern
The reward for the tears that he sheds;
But the ransomed with songs shall return
With perpetual joy on their heads—

CHORUS.

"In the sweet by and by
We shall meet on that beautiful shore."

The interment was by the side of his wife, in Willow Grove Cemetery, New Brunswick, New Jersey. The grave is

designated by a granite monolith bearing a bronze medallion portrait of Dr. Coles.

This sketch would be incomplete without some fuller allusion to his literary labors, and to the marked traits of his character.

Soon after he settled in Newark, he became a contributor to the "Newark Daily Advertiser," and early showed an interest in education, in a public library, in temperance movements, and in all objects looking to the welfare of society. Rarely attending any public meetings, he gave expression to his views in an occasional address, and in the columns of the daily journals.

In poetry and prose, his literary taste and learning soon came to be recognized, and he had a local reputation long before he was more generally known.* It was, perhaps, his first translation of "Dies Iræ" (1847), that we here quote, that arrested the attention of linguists and scholars throughout the world. It was a difficult task to undertake, as there were several versifications of it by authors of classical note and learning. As he followed it, from time to time, with sixteen other versions, it was seen what opulence of resource was at his command.

DIES IRAE.

Translation published March 17, 1847, (in the Newark Daily Advertiser).

Day of wrath, that day of burning,
All shall melt, to ashes turning,
As foretold by seers discerning.

O what fear shall it engender
When the Judge shall come in splendor,
Strict to mark and just to render.

Trumpet scattering sounds of wonder,
Rending sepulchers asunder,
Shall resistless summons thunder.

All aghast then Death shall shiver
And great Nature's frame shall quiver,
When the graves their dead deliver.

Book where every act's recorded,
All events all time afforded,
Shall be brought and dooms awarded.

When shall sit the Judge unerring,
He'll unfold all here occurring,
No just vengeance then deferring.

What shall I say that time pending?
Ask what Advocate's befriending
When the just man needs defending?

King almighty and all knowing,
Grace to sinners freely showing
Save me, Fount of good o'erflowing.

Think, O Jesus, for what reason
Thou endurest earth's spite and treason,
Nor me lose in that dread season.

Seeking me Thy worn feet hasted,
On the cross Thy soul death tasted,
Let such labor not be wasted.

Righteous Judge of retribution,
Grant me perfect absolution
Ere that day of execution.

Culprit-like, I, heart all broken,
On my cheek shame's crimson token,
Plead the pardoning word be spoken.

Thou who Mary gav'st remission,
Heard'st the dying Thief's petition,
Cheer'st with hope my lost condition.

Though my prayers do nothing merit,
What is needful, Thou confer it,
Lest I endless fire inherit.

Mid the sheep a place decide me,
And from goats on left divide me,
Standing on the right beside Thee.

When th' accursed away are driven,
In eternal burnings given,
Call me with the bless'd to Heav'n.

I beseech Thee, prostrate lying,
Heart as ashes, contrite, sighing,
Care for me when I am dying.

On that awful day of wailing
Human destinies unveiling,
When man rising stands before Thee,
Spare the culprit; God of Glory.

Rev. Dr. Philip Schaff, in his recent work, "Literature and Poetry," says, "A

*The catalogues of many of the libraries of Europe, especially those of Oxford and Cambridge, England, show the possession of one or more of the published works of Dr. Abraham Coles.

physician, Abraham Coles, has made of the 'Dies Iræ' seventeen versions, which show a rare fertility and versatility, and illustrate the possibilities of versification without altering the sense." "In the eleventh stanza of his first translation of 1847, he had anticipated Irons, Périès, Dix and Mills. * * * Other rhymes are borrowed from Dr. Coles."

His translations of various other Latin hymns, as contained in his volume, "Latin Hymns with Original Translations," will ever be the admiration of scholars. "The Evangel," and "The Light of the World," give the Gospel story of our Lord in verse, with notes full of devotion and learning. His great love to Christ was his crowning excellence.

John G. Whittier says: "Dr. Coles is a born hymn writer. He has left us, as a legacy of inestimable worth, some of the sweetest of Christian hymns. His 'All the Days' and his 'Ever with Thee' are immortal songs. It is better to have written them than the stateliest of epics. No man living or dead has so rendered the *text* and the *spirit* of the old and wonderful Latin hymns."

While these studies show his profound learning in the Greek and Latin languages, it is only when we look to the studies of his last years, in "A New Rendering of the Hebrew Psalms into English Verse," that we come to know of his knowledge of Oriental languages; of the vast realms of scholarship he had explored. But his stately and commanding prose has almost been obscured by his poetry. The marvel of all his books is in their introductions and notes. Whole folios of recondite learning are opened up in modest foot-notes, and the reader knows he is in company with one who has been delving and digging in the richest mines of unexplored knowledge. His sharp, quick sentences of introduction, and the grasp which he shows of his theme, are at once an admiration and a surprise.

His style has individuality as much as that of Dr. Johnson or of Thomas Carlyle. One constantly sees how thoughts sublime find expression in terse and stately sentences, and how words are chosen such as come out of the depths of inspiration and genius. There is not conformity to the style of any favorite author, or to the modes of thought of any formal logician, but a forging of weighty words, wrought out from the depths of great inner feelings and conceptions. Others will more fully analyze these mementoes of his greatness, but we, as physicians, may well linger in admiration, and rejoice that one of our own Society should have thus adorned a literature already rich in contributions from those educated in medical science, and proficient in medical art.

But the crown of all was his wonderful character. He did everything with conscientious precision and thoroughness; he was always after the depth of things. How he would sometimes work over the wording of a line, and then over a note that brought out its fullest meaning. So, too, he worked in his profession.

His respectful bearing toward all had its seat in a profound reverence. He was reverent of humanity because of his intense reverence for God and all His works. He studied nature and the Bible and the inner consciousness of the spiritual life with the same majestic, adoring insight. He was not religious by an effort. "I have," says Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, "always considered it a great privilege to enjoy the friendship of so pure and lofty a spirit; a man who seemed to breathe holiness as his native atmosphere, and to carry its influences into his daily life."

Had he not been a poet, he would have been painter, or musical composer, because in no other way could his adoring enthusiasm have found symmetrical expression.

When he issued a book, its typographical execution must be complete. He visited the great picture galleries of Europe, and at large expense selected the choicest speci-

MARBLE-ON LEFT-"EVE" BY HIRAM POWERS. COPY OF WARWICK VASE. WALTER SCOTT BY CHANTREY. ON RIGHT-"CHARITY" BY HIRAM POWERS "THE BLACKSMITH" [illegible]
BY SHAKESPEARE WOOD. IN THE CENTER-DR COLES BY J.Q.A WARD "DEBORAH" BY LOMBARDI BRONZES-WASHINGTON & FRANKLIN BY HOUDON

DEERHURST

THE DRAWING ROOM

mens of ancient art to illustrate his themes. These gave expression to his character not less than to his taste.

When he wrote hymns it was because the inner music of his soul had to be set to metrical expression. He was a genius, but it was chiefly character and life that flowed out through his writings.

He became familiar with little children easier than with all others, because in them he saw more of nature, and more of faith, hope and charity.

He believed in his profession, because in it he realized the possibilities of high science and applied art for the uses of humanity, and so could be co-worker with the Great Physician who went about doing good. We cherish his memory because we cherish skill, character, usefulness, and rejoice in having such a model. Such lives do not die, but live as incentives for those of all the ages. We cannot reach his fame, but we can imitate his devotion to knowledge, his reverence for life and goodness, his desire for usefulness, his holy faith, his humble affection for the good, the beautiful, the true.

The invaluable large painting that hangs in the State House at Trenton, New Jersey, has a very interesting history, as recorded in the following letter of March 29, 1897, addressed to the Hon. John W. Griggs, LL.D., while Governor of New Jersey, by Dr. J. A. Coles, in which he says:

"I am the owner of the celebrated oil painting, known as 'The Good Samaritan,' by our distinguished American artist Daniel Huntington. The picture, with its frame, measures about nine feet in width, by eleven feet in height. It was executed by Daniel Huntington in his studio in Paris, France, in the years 1852-3, in illustration of the second great commandment of the Law, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' Here, with wonderful skill, is vividly portrayed the arrival at the inn, and the respectful attention given to the orders of 'The Good Samaritan.' Mr. Huntington informs me that while engaged on this painting he was visited in his studio by Paul Delaroche, the eminent historical painter of France, who took a deep interest in the progress of his work, and by friendly suggestions as to detail, color, etc., rendered him much assistance, a circumstance which adds immensely to the value of this picture, as it may be regarded as the joint work of these two great master minds. After its completion, requiring several months, it was after attracting much attention in Paris, sent to this country, exhibited at the National Academy, then on Broadway, and formed one of the chief attractions at the Sanitary Fair Exhibition of Paintings held in Fourteenth Street, New York City, during the late civil war.

"Mr. Huntington, having learned that I contemplated giving this picture through you to the people of New Jersey, in memory of my father, wrote to me a few weeks ago, suggesting that I should first send the canvas to his studio, in New York City, and leave it with him for a month, in order that he might retouch and restore any injuries done to it by the hand of time. This I have done and Mr. Huntington has not only gone over the whole canvas, but has, at the suggestion and request of friends, introduced a portrait of himself, as the host of the inn, a very valuable addition. I have, also, had the artistic and beautiful frame relaid with the best of gold leaf.

"Upon receipt of word from you that as a gift, the painting will be acceptable to the State I will, as soon as practicable, at my own expense, send it to Trenton, and have it hung in the place deemed most suitable for its reception in the capitol, a building associated with pleasant meetings therein of my father, the late Abraham Coles, M. D., Ph. D., LL. D., with his friends, some of whom are still living, while the portraits of others adorn the walls. It is with special pride I recall the recorded words of the late Governor Haines, and those of the late Henry Woodhull Green, Chief Justice and Chancellor, who in referring to the life and writings of Dr. Abraham Coles, affirm that 'to him the world owes a debt of gratitude for his labor and research, which redound to the honor of our State.' Awaiting your reply, I am with great respect, Yours sincerely,

J. A. Coles.

Governor Griggs' reply was as follows:

"State of New Jersey, Executive Department. Dr. J. Ackerman Coles:

"My Dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your esteemed favor of the 29th inst., tending to the State of New Jersey, the painting known as the "The Good Samaritan." I assure you nothing would delight me more than to accept at your hands such a valuable gift on behalf of the people of the State. The picture will be accorded the best hanging that can be se-

lected for it in the State House. Permit me to say that your generosity and goodness to your native State are deserving of the highest appreciation on behalf of the people, and when the picture shall have been received, I hope to express to you in a more formal way, the thanks and gratitude of the Executive for your generous donation. Whenever it shall suit your convenience to forward the picture, it will be received and cared for with all the consideration it deserves.

"Very sincerely your,

"JOHN W. GRIGGS, Governor."

A special to the "New York Sun," dated Trenton, June 11, 1897, said: "David Huntington's painting, 'The Good Samaritan,' was removed to the Capitol this morning." "Harper's Weekly" referred to New Jersey as getting "an admirable painting in memory of a good and distinguished citizen."

From the librarian, Mr. Ainsworth Rand Spofford, LL.D., Dr. J. A. Coles received the following letter:

"Library of Congress, Washington, D. C.

"Dear Sir:—I have your much esteemed favor, proffering as a gift a life size bronze bust of Washington by Houdon, to be preserved in the new library building in memory of your father. This generous offer is fully appreciated and will be communicated to the joint committee of both houses of Congress on the Library when organized. Meanwhile, I am authorized to receive the gift to be assigned an honorable and appropriate place in the new building of the Library of Congress now completed. Permit me to express my high sense of the literary value of Dr. Abraham Coles' fine translations of Latin mediaeval hymns and other works."

"To the Hall of Marble Statuary in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York," the "New York Evangelist" says:

"Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, of Newark, who has added so largely to the art treasures of his native city, has made a couple of valuable memorial gifts. One gift is the famous statue, known as 'The Promised Land,' executed in Carrara marble by the celebrated American sculptor, Franklin Simmons, at Rome, Italy, in 1874. A beautiful ideal life-size female figure, gracefully robed, is designed to represent the earnest longing of the spirit for 'The Promised Land,' 'The Better Country,' 'The Celestial City of Zion.' Upon the plinth of the statue, which rests upon an elegantly paneled octagonal pedestal of dark Spanish marble are inscribed four lines of the mediaeval Latin hymn 'Urbs Cœlestis Sion' by St. Bernard of Cluny, with its translation by the late Dr. Abraham Coles; the hymn and the translation being well known to scholars throughout the literary world. Daniel Huntington, the second Vice-President of the Museum and Chairman of the Committee on Sculpture, in recommending its acceptance as a gift by the board of trustees, wrote 'I am greatly pleased with the statue.' It has a refined and spiritual character, as well as artistic grace and beauty.'

"The other memorial gift is a Carrara marble copy by P. Barzanto of Florence, Italy, of the antique statue 'Venus de Medici,' it being one of the very few signed copies ever executed in marble, other copies possessed by museums of art being plaster casts. The original statue, it will be remembered, was found in the seventeenth century, and was taken to Rome, and deposited in the Medici Palace, whence it took its name. About the year 1680 it was carried by order of Cosmo III to Florence. In 1796 Napoleon Bonaparte sent it, with other works of art to France, and had it placed in the Louvre at Paris. Here it remained until 1815, when it was returned to Italy, and is now the chief treasure in the Tribune of the Uffizi gallery at Florence. It is of Parian marble, and was executed by Cleomenes, the Athenian, the son of Apollodorus, who flourished between 200 to 150 B. C. From its exquisite proportions and perfection of contour, it has become the most celebrated standard of female form extant. The following rules obtained by measurements of Greek statues are adopted by sculptors. "First—As to height, tastes differ, but the Venus de Medici is about five feet and five inches in height. This is held by many sculptors and artists to be the most admirable stature for a woman. For a woman of this height, one hundred and thirty-eight pounds is the proper weight, and if she be well formed she can stand another ten pounds without greatly showing it. When her arms are extended, she should measure from tip of middle finger to tip of middle finger just five feet and five inches, exactly her own height. The length of her hand should be just a tenth of that, and her foot just a seventh, and the diameter of her chest a fifth. From her thighs to the ground she should measure just what she measures from the thighs to the top of the head. The knee should come exactly midway between the thigh and the heel. The distance from the elbow to the middle finger should be the same as the distance from the elbow to the middle of the chest. From the top of the head to the chin should be just the length of the foot, and there should be the same distance

between the chin and the armpits. The waist measures twenty-four inches, and the bust thirty four inches, if measured under the arms, and forty-three if over them. The upper arm should measure thirteen inches and the wrist six. The calf of the leg should measure fourteen and one-half inches, the thigh twenty-five and the ankle eight. There is another system of measurements which says that the distance twice around the thumb, should go once around the wrist; twice around the wrist once around the throat; twice around the throat, once around the waist, and so on.

"As for coloring and shape, here is the code laid down by the Arabs, who say that a woman should have these things: black hair, eyebrows, lashes and pupils; white skin, teeth, and globe of the eye; red tongue, lips and cheeks; round head, neck, arms, ankles and waist; long back, fingers, arms and limbs; large forehead, eyes and lips; narrow eyebrows, nose and feet; small ears, bust and hands."

The copy, with its marble pedestal like the one owned by the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth, England, is pure white without flaw or blemish and is an invaluable addition to the Museum of Art. Soon after its proffer to the Museum, General Louis P. D. Cesnola, secretary and director, wrote to Dr. Coles:

"I have the honor to inform you that upon the recommendation of the committee on sculpture, the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art have accepted your gift, and have instructed their executive committee to convey to you an expression of their thanks for your generosity. In doing so I may be permitted to add that their thanks will be constantly hereafter repeated by the people to whose enjoyment and instruction the Museum of Art is devoted, and to which your gift is a valuable contribution. With high regards, I remain, very sincerely yours."

In appreciation of these gifts Dr. Coles was elected a Fellow of The Metropolitan Museum of Art.

By means of the gift of the shares of stock of the Newark Library Association owned by Dr. Abraham Coles, and given in his memory by his son, the New Jersey Historical Society secured control and ownership of its present handsome brick and stone building on Park street, Newark, New Jersey.

As regards "The Microcosm," from which work we give a few extracts, "The Newark Daily Advertiser" says:

"The Microcosm is the only book of the kind in the language, and is well deserving a place in every library, and might, we think, moreover, be introduced with advantage into all *schools* where *physiology* is taught as an adjunct, if nothing else, to stimulate interest, and relieve the dryness of ordinary text books. In lines of flowing and easy verse, the author sets forth with a completeness certainly remarkable, and with great power and beauty, the incomparable marvels of structure and function of the human body."

MAN SUPREME.

O thou, made up of every creature's best,
The summing up and monarch of the rest!
Thy high-raised cranium,—vaulted to contain
The big and billowy and powerful brain,
While that a scanty thimbleful, no more,
Belongs to such as swim or creep or soar;
Thy form columnar, sky-ward looking face,*
Majestic mien, intelligence and grace,
Thy foot's firm tread, and gesture of thy hand
Proclaim thee ruler, destined to command.
A little lower than the angels made,
Dominion, glory, worship on thee laid,
I praise not thee, but honor and applaud
The handiwork and masterpiece of God.
Fearful and wonderful, and all divine,
Where two worlds mingle, and two lives combine—
A dual body, and a dual soul,
Touching eternity at either pole—
The tides of being, circling swift or slow,
'Tween mystic banks that ever overflow,
Exist not severed from the Fountain-head,
But whence they rise, eternally are fed:
Our springs are all in God; from Him we drink,
Live, move, and have our being, feel and think.

FLESH GARMENT—SKIN, ITS MORAL CHARACTER.

How beautiful, and delicate, and fresh,
Appear the Soul's Habilimcnts of Flesh!
How closely fitting, easy yet, and broad,
Each Tissue woven in the loom of God!
Compared with that magnificence of dress,
Wherewith is clothed the Spirit's nakedness,

*"Pronaque cum spectant animalia cætera terram,
Os homini sublime dedit: cœlumque videre
Jussit, et erectos ad sidera tollere vultus."—Ovid.

O how contemptible and mean a thing,
The purple and fine linen of a king!
The spotless vesture of the silky SKIN,
Outside of all, and covering all within,
With what a marvellous and matchless grace,
Is it disposed and moulded to each place;
Bounding and beautifying brow and breast,
A crowning loveliness to all the rest!
Endowed with wondrous properties of soul
That interpenetrate and fill the whole—
A raiment, moral, maidenly and white,
Shamed at each breach of decency and right,
Where dwells a charm above the charms of sense,
Suggestive of the soul's lost innocence.

PATHOGNOMY.

Who has not seen that Feeling, born of flame,
Crimson the cheek at mention of a name?
The rapturous touch of some divine surprise
Flash deep suffusion of celestial dyes;
When hands clasped hands, and lips to lips were pressed,
And the heart's secret was at once confessed?

VOLUNTARY MUSCLES.

The subject MUSCLES—*girded to fulfil
The lightning mandates of the sovereign Will—
Th' abounding means of motion, wherein lurk
Man's infinite capacity for work;
By which, as taste or restless nature bids,
He rears the Parthenon or Pyramids;
In high achievements of the plastic art,
Fulfils th' ambitious purpose of his heart;
Creates a grace outrivaling his own,
Charming all eyes—the poetry of stone;
Symbols his faith, as in Cathedrals—vast
Religious petrifactions of the Past:
Covers the land with cities; makes all seas
White with the sails of countless argosies;
Pushes the ocean back with all her waves,
And from her haughty sway a kingdom saves;
Tunnels high mountains, Erebus unbars,
And through it rolls the thunder of his cars;
With stalwart arm, defends down-trodden right,
And, like a whirlwind, sweeps the field of fight;
And when, at last, the war is made to cease,
On firm foundations stablishes a peace;
Then barren wastes with nodding harvests sows,
And makes the desert blossom as the rose.

*Some authors reckon the number of Muscles in the Human Body as high as 527. They have been divided into *Voluntary* (forming the red flesh, or the main bulk of the body); *Involuntary*, such as the heart, fleshy fibres of the stomach, etc.; and *Mixed*, such as the muscles of respiration, etc. Each Muscle is made up of an indefinite number of fibres, which may be considered as so many muscles in miniature, along which stream the currents of the Will. Yet with all this complex apparatus everything is in harmony.

MUSCULAR DYNAMICS — DIRECTING POWER WHERE?

Bundles of fleshy fibres without end,
Along the bony Skeleton extend
In thousand-fold directions from fixed points
To act their several parts upon the Joints;
Adjustments nice of means to ends we trace,
With each dynamic filament in place;
But where's the Hand that grasps the million reins
Directs and guides them, quickens or restrains?
See the musician, at his fingers' call,
All sweet sounds scatter, fast as rain-drops fall;
With flying touch, he weaves the web of song,
Rhythmic as rapid, intricate as long.
Whence this precision, delicacy and ease?
And where's the Master that defines the keys?
The many-jointed Spine, with link and lock
To make it flexible while secure from shock,
Is pierced throughout, in order to contain
The downward prolongation of the brain;
From which, by double roots, the NERVES* arise—
One Feeling gives, one Motive Power supplies;
In opposite directions, side by side,
With mighty swiftness there two currents glide—
Winged, head and heel, the Mercuries of Sense†
Mount to the regions of Intelligence;

*For the benefit of the general reader, presumably not familiar with anatomical details, we may state that there are 43 pairs of nerves in all, *i. e.* 12 Cranial or Encephalic and 31 Spinal. The first have only one root in the brain, whilst the latter arise by two roots from the anterior and posterior halves of the spinal marrow, but unite immediately afterwards to form one nerve. Division of the anterior root causes loss of motion—of the posterior the loss of sensation. The first transmit volitions *from* the brain, the latter sensitive impressions *to* the brain.

†Helmholtz has instituted experiments to determine the rapidity of transmission of the nervous actions. For sensation the rate of movement assigned is one hundred and eighty to three hundred feet per second. Muscular contraction, or shortening of the muscular fibre, takes place, at times, with extreme velocity; a single thrill, in the letter R., can be pronounced in the 1-30,000th part of a minute. There are insects whose wings strike the air thousands of times in a minute. The *force* of contraction (*Myodynamis*) is most remarkable in some of these. In birds, the absolute power in proportion to the weight of the body is as 10,000 to 1.

Instant as light, the nuncios of the throne
Command the Muscles that command the Bone.
Each morning after slumber, brave and fresh,
The Moving Army of the Crimson Flesh,
From fields of former conquests, marching comes
To the grand beating of unnumbered drums—§
Each martial Fibre pushing to the van
To make "I will" the equal of "I can";
Testing the possibilities of power
In deeds of daring suited to the hour;
Doing its utmost to build up the health
And glory of the inner Commonwealth.
Levers and fulcra everywhere we find,
But where's the great Archimedean Mind,
That on some POU STO,* outside and above,
Plants its firm foot this living world to move?

CRANIUM—SOUL'S FIRMAMENT—BRAIN

Find it we shall, if anywhere we can,
Doubtless, in that high Capitol of man,
Whose Spheric Walls, concentric to the cope,
Were built to match the nature of his Hope.
What seems the low vault of a narrow tomb,
Is the Soul's sky, where it has ample room;
As apt through this, its crystalline, to pass,
As though it were diaphanous as glass.
When Sense is dark, it is not dark, but light,
Itself a sun, that banishes the night,
Shedding a morning, beauteous to see,
On the horizon of Eternity.
Strange, a frail link and manacle of BRAIN
So long below suffices to detain
A principle, so radiant and high,
So restless, strong, and fitted for the sky.

HEARING—POWERS OF SOUND—MUSIC OF NATURE.

Within a bony labyrinthean cave,
Reached by the pulse of the aërial wave,
This sibyl, sweet, and mystic Sense is found.
Muse, that presides o'er all the Powers of Sound.
Viewless and numberless, these everywhere
Wake to the finest tremble of the air;
Now from some mountain height are heard to call;
Now from the bottom of some waterfall;
Now faint and far, now louder and more near,
With varying cadence musical and clear;
Heard in the brooklet murmuring o'er the lea;
Heard in the roar of the resounding sea;
Heard in the thunder rolling through the sky;
Heard in the little insect chirping nigh;
The winds of winter wailing through the woods;
The mighty laughter of the vernal floods;
The rain-drops' showery dance and rhythmic beat,
With twinkling of innumerable feet;
Pursuing echoes calling 'mong the rocks;
Lowing of herds, and bleating of the flocks;
The tender nightingale's melodious grief;
The sky-lark's warbled rapture of belief—
Arrow of praise, direct from Nature's quiver,
Sent duly up to the Almighty Giver.

WOMAN—SEX—UNITY IN DIFFERENCE.

O loving Woman, man's fulfillment sweet,
Completing him not otherwise complete!
How void and useless the sad remnant left
Were he of her, his nobler part bereft!
Of her who bears the sacred name of Wife,
The joy and crown and glory of his life,
The Mother of his Children, whereby he
Shall live in far off epochs yet to be.
Conjoined but not confounded, side by side
Lying so closely nothing can divide;
A dual self, a plural unit, twain,
Except in sex, to be no more again;
Except in Sex—for sex can nought efface,
Fixed as the granite mountain on its base—
But not for this less one, away to take
This sweet distinction were to mar not make.
Dearer for difference in this respect,
As means of rounding mutual defect.
Woman and Man all social needs include;
Earth filled with men were still a solitude.
In vain the birds would sing, in vain rejoice,
Without the music of her sweeter voice.
In vain the stars would shine, 'twere dark the while
Without the light of her superior smile.
To blot from earth's vocabularies one
Of all her names were to blot out the sun.

LOVE OF THE SEXES—ENDS ANSWERED

O wondrous Hour, supremest hour of fate,
When first the Soul discerns its proper Mate,
By inward voices known as its elect—
Distanced by love, and infinite respect,
Fairer than fairest, shining from afar,
Throned in the heights, a bright particular star
The glory of the firmament, the evening sky
Glad with the lustre of her beaming eye.
Young Love, First Love, Love, haply, at First Sight,
Smites like the lightning, dazzles like the light;
Chance meeting eyes shoot forth contagious flame,
Sending the hot blood wildly through the frame.
By strange enchantment violently strook,

§The heart and arteries.

*Archimedes used to say, "Give a place where I may stand (dos pou sto) and I can move the world."

The total being rushes with a look;
A beauty never seen before, except some gleams
Purpling the atmosphere of blissful dreams,
Wakens rare raptures and sensations new,
Both soul and body thrilling through and through.
Says sage Experience, sighing o'er the past,
These dear illusions will not always last;
For beauty fades and disappointment clings
To the reality of human things.
It may be so—it may be, lover's sight
Surveying all things by love's purple light,
Sees not the faults possession shall disclose,
Nor the sharp thorn concealed beneath the rose.
But if thus Nature her great ends attain
The pomps of fancy dazzle not in vain.
The pleasing falsehood of perfection flits,
But not the Love, that in contentment sits
Among the Dear Ones of its happy Home,
Blest with sweet foretastes of the Heaven to come.
Deciduous charms of face unmissed depart,
While bloom the fadeless beauties of the heart;
Inward conformity, and gradual growth
Of moral likeness, tightening bonds of both,
Perfect the marriage, which was but begun
Upon that day they were pronounced one.

TRUE LOVE.

Let Love but enter, it converts the churl,
And makes the miser lavish as an earl;
The strict walls of his prison, giving way,
Fall outward and let in the light of day;
Released from base captivity to pelf,
He upwards soars into a nobler self;
And hands, that once did nought but clutch and hoard
Now emulate the bounty of the Lord;
Hold up a mirror, that reflects the face
Of Him whose heart is love and man-ward grace.

On the afternoon of July 5, 1897, Mayor Seymour presiding, there was unveiled in Washington Park, Newark, New Jersey, the heroic size bronze portrait bust of Dr. Abraham Coles, the work of the peerless sculptor John Quincy Adams Ward. The pedestal consists of a monolith of imperial granite, which has for its base a granite boulder weighing about seven tons, which was obtained for the purpose at much expense and trouble from near the landing place of the Pilgrim Fathers at Plymouth, Massachusetts. The whole is enclosed by monoliths of Quincy granite, fourteen feet long, bolted into corner posts from near the Sea of Tiberias, Galilee, Palestine, obtained through the courtesy and agency of the Rev. Edwin T. Wallace, A. M., our consul at Jerusalem. On the front face of the pedestal, cast in bronze, is the following hymn by Dr. Coles:—

THE ROCK OF AGES.

Isaiah xxvi—4.

A National Song of Praise.

Let us to Jehovah raise
Glad and grateful songs of praise.
Let the people with one voice
In the Lord their God rejoice!
For His mercy standeth fast
And from age to age doth last.

He across untraversed seas
Guided first the Genoese,
Here prepared a dwelling place
For a freedom loving race;
For His mercy standeth fast
And from age to age doth last.

Filled the land the red man trod
With the worshipers of God;
When oppression forged the chain
Nerved their hands to rend in twain.
For His mercy standeth fast
And from age to age dost last.

Gave them courage to declare
What to do and what to dare;
Made them victors over wrong
In the battle with the strong.
For His mercy standeth fast
And from age to age doth last.

'Midst the terror of the fight,
Kept them steadfast in the right;
Taught their statesmen how to plan
To conserve the Rights of man.
For His mercy standeth fast
And from age to age doth last.

Needful skill and wisdom lent
To establish Government.
Laid foundations resting still
On the granite of His will.
For His mercy standeth fast
And from age to age doth last.

Wiped the scandal and the sin
From the color of the skin;
Now o'er all, from sea to sea
Floats the Banner of the Free.
For His mercy standeth fast
And from age to age doth last.

Praise the Lord for freedom won
And the Gospel of His Son;
Praise the Lord, His Name adore
All ye people evermore!
For His mercy standeth fast
And from age to age doth last.

The bronze tablet on the Plymouth Rock has a quotation from a treatise of Dr. Coles on Law in its relation to Christianity, and reads:—

The State, although it does not formulate its faith, is distinctly Christian. Christianity, general, tolerant Christianity, is a part of the law of the land. Reverence for law is indissolubly interwoven with reverence for God. The State accepts the Decalogue, and builds upon it. As right presupposes a standard, it assumes that this is such a standard, divinely given and accepted by all Christendom; that it underlies all civil society, is the foundation of the foundation, is lower than all and higher than all; commends itself to reason, speaks with authority to the conscience, vindicates itself in all government, giving it stability and exalting it in righteousness.

"The exercises were begun," says the "Newark Daily Advertiser," "by the band playing and the large assemblage singing Dr. Coles' National hymn 'My Native Land', the music being under the direction of Mr. John C. Day. Letters were received from President and Mrs. William McKinley, Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., from Vice President Garret A. Hobart, from the Governor of New Jersey, John W. Griggs, from John H. Vincent, Chancellor of Chautauqua University, and from others prominent in political and literary circles." After prayer by the Rev. Dr. Robert Lowry, the American flag surrounding the bust was unfurled by the President of the Board of Education, Mr. William A. Gay. The bust and its pedestal were then formally accepted on behalf of the City of Newark, by the Mayor, the Hon. James M. Seymour, who said:—

"On behalf of the people of this city it gives me great pleasure to accept from our respected fellow citizen, Dr. J. Ackerman Coles, this fine memorial of that distinguished gentleman, Dr. Abraham Coles. Nothing could be more appropriate on this spot, opposite our new free public library than this bust.

"Dr. Coles was one of America's greatest scholars. His cultured mind roamed through many fields and gave to the world some of its choicest treasures in literature, poetry and art. He was a scholar, a statesman, and a physician. He found time in his busy life to do and know many things, and do and know each better than most men know one. * * * Dr. Coles spent the greater part of his life in Newark. Here were his friends, of whom I am proud to have been one. His books and writings are known and read all over the world, but here we knew the pleasant, courteous, kindhearted gentleman. His personality is still so fresh and strong in my remembrance that in offering this verbal testimony to his fame, I cannot forget that like many other great men in all ages, he was greatest in meekness, charity and kindness of heart. * * * On behalf of the City of Newark, I accept this bust, and though it cannot last as long as the memory of him whom it memorializes, let us hope that while it stands here in this [illegible] it will have a wide spread influence upon our young men and incite them to emulate Dr. Coles' useful, studious, earnest life."

In accepting the bust on behalf of The Board of Works, President Stainsby said:—

"There is little that I need say at this time. It is a pleasure to commend both the filial and public spirit which prompted the donor. The men of means of Newark have not hitherto permitted their public spirit to take shape for the beautification of the city. With good streets and elaborate parks should come beautiful statuary, and all that speaks for culture, and the perpetuation of objects of interest in our city. In this park now stand two monuments. One speaks for the foundry and the mechanic, the foundation of our city's strength. The other speaks of the professional man and the man of literature, made possible by our material greatness. The foundation boulder, from Plymouth, Mass., will recall to all passers the sterling worth and fixity of principles of the Puritan fathers, and the superstructure bearing the bust will bring to our minds the religious in man, and both will be found typified in the life and character of Dr. Coles."

President Stainsby was followed by the Rev. Dr. Alexander H. Tuttle, who said:—

"Dr. Abraham Coles is called the Physician-Poet, not because he is the only one of his pro-

fession who has put great thought into immortal verse, but because of a single work in which he has sung, with genuine poetic genius, of the organs and functions of the human body.

"'Man the Microcosm' is a perilous theme for a poet. It awakens the scientific rather than the poetic faculty. Nothing of the kind had appeared before in our speech. Armstrong's 'The Art of Preserving Health,' published over one hundred and fifty years ago, can hardly be called an exception. Only one with the daring of Lucretius and the genius of Pope, both of whom, in many respects, the Doctor resembled, could so set scientific and philosophic facts as to make them sensitive to the breath of the muse. Usually scientific accuracy is the death of poetry. Darwin laments that he, who in the beginning of his studies, took the greatest pleasure in Shakespeare, in later years lost all relish for the great dramatist. On the other hand a glowing imagination is apt to wing its flight beyond the sphere of proven facts which accurate science demands.

"But this poem, which is an address Dr. Coles delivered while President of the Medical Society of the State of New Jersey, at its centennial meeting, illumes the theme of a learned profession with the sacred speech of Polyhymnia. It at once commanded the attention and commendation of both physicians and artists, and from the time of its delivery, January 24, 1866, its author has been known as the 'Poet-Physician.' This characterization, however, does not do him justice. We might with equal inaccuracy speak of David as the 'Warrior-Psalmist,' because the divine bard was a soldier and somtimes sang of war.

"'The Microcosm' is but one of the many products of Dr. Coles' lyre, and the spirit that breathes here, as in them all, is not anatomy, but divinity. Correct as is his science, this is the spirit that pervades his song:

'For such as this did actually enshrine
Thy gracious Godhead once, when Thou didst make
Thyself incarnate, for my sinful sake.
Thou who hast done so very much for me,
O let me do some humble thing for Thee!
I would to every organ give a tongue,
That Thy high praises may be fitly sung;
Appropriate ministries assign to each,
The least made vocal, eloquent to teach.'

"Though the learning is that of the physician, the language and the spirit are those of a seraph. We must place our author among the sacred poets. We cannot pause to consider at length the perplexing question: What is sacred poetry? We are among those who believe in the sanctity of the art, altogether from the theme in which it is employed. It is the voice of the soul's innermost life, expressing itself in form of creative speech, which kindles the feeling while it carries the thought. To turn such a gift to unholy uses is like turning the language of prayer into profanity. But in order to fix our author's place in the sacred choir, we accept the common thought that sacred poetry is that which treats of sacred things.

"It may be epic as in Job and Milton, or dramatic, as in the Song of Solomon and Bach's 'Passion,' or lyric as in all the Psalms and hymns. The most copious of our sacred poetry is the lyric. It is distinguished from others not by its metrical forms, nor altogether by the material it fashions, but by its personal thought or passion and its easy adaptation to song. There are four distinct grades of lyric poetry by which the rank of the poet is determined. The first is what we may call the natural, and is characterized by the outburst of impassioned personal experience; the second is artistic, and is distinguished by the exquisite finish of its structure; the third is didactic, and is differentiated by its aim, which is to teach certain truths and facts. There are doubtless poets of high merit in this class, but its dominant motive is sure to give it the air of the school-room, and these lyrics are often only doctrine in rhyme. The fourth is the liturgical. It is arranged for a service already prepared, and is set to music already composed. It is usually characterized by poverty of ideas, wearisome repetitions and a fatal lack of passion.

"The foremost poet of the natural order is David, the creator of the Hebrew lyric, who, at the very beginning, gave to the world the very finest specimens of the art. There is in all his songs a spontaneous outpouring of the passion of the moment. Every creation only images the soul of the poet, and his utterance is an elegy or an idyl, according as he is grave or gay. To this class belong, also, many of the old Latin hymns, as those of Thomas of Celano, Bernard of Clairvaux and Francis Xavier. They utter the soul's innermost consciousness. Measured by this standard, Isaac Watts and Charles Wesley are highest in the first rank of English hymnists. The doctrines of saving truth had become verities in their experiences; and they poured them out in rushing torrents of song. Their hymns are their own souls' biography.

"Dr. Coles has written more than fifty original poems, many of which merit a place high in the first class of lyrics. Some of them have the intuition, the passion, the imagery which remind us of Cowper. In a poem entitled 'Prayer in Affliction,' he describes himself as bowed in sorrow in his home, made desolate by the death of his wife. But in his grief his faith discovers the promise of good out of ill. Then he cries:

CHILDREN'S HIGHLAND HOME

GIVEN BY MISS EMILIE S. COLES IN REMEMBRANCE OF HER
FATHER DR. ABRAHAM COLES AND OF HER UNCLE MR. WARREN ACKERMAN

'O that my smitten heart may gush
Melodious praise—like as when o'er
Aeolian harp strings wild winds rush
And all abroad, sad music pour,
So sweet, Heaven's minstrelsy might hush
Brief time to listen, for I know
The Hand that doth my comforts crush,
Builds bliss upon the base of woe.'

"The whole poem is wondrously suggestive of the genius of him who wrote the immortal 'My Mother.'

"Some of his hymns throb with a spirit so akin to that of the matchless Wesley that we could readily believe they came from the Methodist's pen. Such is the following:

'Upon His bosom thus to rest,
I cannot ask to be more blest;
To know my sins are all forgiven
For Jesus' sake, O, this is Heaven.
While I love Him and He loves me,
I care no other Heaven to see;
And if there be some higher bliss,
I am content while I have this.'

"But the Doctor did not devote his strength to the product of original hymns. He deliberately chose to turn masterpieces of ancient tongues into English verse. Accordingly we are compelled to rank him in the second order of lyrists. He is 'a poet of culture' whose aim is perfect, artistic expression. What determined his choice was partly his scholarship, partly his intensely spiritual nature, and partly the elegant refinement in which he was born and lived. His learning was varied and accurate. He was a recognized authority in his profession, an accomplished linguist, a master of the classic tongues and a critical writer on the profoundest theological themes. The vastness of his learning gave him such ample material for his verse that his poetic passion made no imperious call for this invention of the intuitive faculty. We cannot think of him as we do of Burns, walking out under the stars, writhing in pain for some adequate form in which to embody the tumultuous passion he must express. He had but to lift his eyes, and select from his calm wide vision the form he needed. Had he been an unlettered peasant, the poetic gift would probably have travailed in birth of song, which would have come forth in varied and original imagery. His poems would have shouted and danced like the Psalms of the Maccabees. But wealth of advantage is oftentimes poverty of invention. As it was, his imagination was constructive rather than creative. Its images are more remarkable for their exquisite finish than for the original boldness of their conception. It was a fortunate thing for the world, and probably for the fame of our author, that he devoted his superb gift to rendering the best of the Hebrew and classic lyrics into English verse. He is not alone among the seraphs who have made the attempt, but is conspicuous in the goodly company as the recognized chief. Others have copied the ancient masterpieces with wonderful accuracy, but in most instances have failed to reproduce that indescribable charm that gives to a poem its chief value. The spirit that breathes cannot be made to order. It must be born again. Otherwise the poem is a corpse. Dr. Coles has not used his art to exhume mummies. In his verse we have the living voices of the old-time singers.

"As Corot caught the varying movement of the trembling foliage in the deepening twilight, and so placed it on his canvas that one can almost see the shadows lengthening and hear the rustling of the leaves, so our poet has reproduced the very soul of the Hebrew and Latin verses. They are not versified translations—they are regenerations. They are not wrought from without, but from within. Hence they retain that inestimable something that gives to a poem its immortality. As a single illustration we name his 'Dies Irae,' eighteen versions of which come from the strings of his restless lyre. This sublimest masterpiece of sacred Latin poetry and noblest Judgment hymn of all languages has, through many ages, been inviting gifted tongues to voice its majestic solemnities in English speech. More than thirty have had the temerity to respond. Among them are Earl Roscommon, Sir Walter Scott, Lord Macaulay, Archbishop Trench and General Dix, some of whom have given renditions of considerable merit. But among them all, Dr. Coles wears the greenest laurels. Competent critics like Dr. Philip Schaff and John G. Whittier unite in affirming that no man dead or living has succeeded so well in rendering the text and spirit of the wonderful hymn. The doctor's baton has made our speech throb with the ancient rhythm and reproduced in astonishing degree the characteristic features of the original.

"Here are its artless simplicity, its impassioned solemnity, its trumpet-like cadences which appall the soul with woeful terrors; its triple rhyme which 'beats the breast like a hammer,' and gives it an awful music of its own, making the heart shudder with dread apprehension. And in all this quivering of judgment-terror there breathes the intense Christian spirit of the original, which finds strongest utterance in the appeal:

'Jesus kind, do not refuse me!
O remember Thou didst choose me!
Lest Thou on that day shalt lose me.
Seeking me Thy tired feet bore Thee,
Cruel nails for my sake tore Thee.
Let all fail not I implore Thee.'

"With equal skill he has put in English verse, hymns from Thomas of Celano, Fortunatus, St. Bernard of Cluny, St. Bernard of Clairvaux, and others, together with many selections from the Greek and Latin classics. It was natural for one with our poet's deeply spiritual life to turn with special fondness to those fountains of sacred song that spring from the Hebrew Psalter. There rather than at Helicon the voice of his muse was heard. He believed that the life of the past was better expressed and preserved in its song than in its history—that the inspiration of the Psalms was not merely poetic, but really and truly divine. He also believed that the much praised antiphonal parallelism, which Herder describes as 'that language of the heart which has never said all, but ever has something more to say,' is not adapted to the Saxon genius or knowledge. If then while he translates the Hebrew into English, he also translates the ancient antiphonal into modern meter, he brings the divine soul of the psalm in living presence before us. The correctness of his view has been often demonstrated. Clement Marot's metrical version of the Psalms proved to be a potent factor in the French Reformation. There are few things that have told so mightily on the Scotch character as Rouse's version. It is asserted that in the time of the Reformation, psalm singers and heretics became almost identical terms. It is an interesting fact, if it be true as stated, that such was the value our Puritan forefathers placed on Psalms in meter, that this was the title of the first book printed in New England.

"The Church, however, has in large measure ceased the use of metrical psalms in public worship. This is due partly to the evolution of the English hymn, under the inspiration of Watts and his successors; partly to the vitiated taste occasioned by the use of jingling ditties, and partly to the poor quality of many of the meterized psalms which are in reality only mechanical paraphrases. We believe that if Dr. Coles' thought can only be adequately realized, if accurate translation can be wedded to genuine poetry and set to fitting music, it will be a boon to the Church, which is now so sadly agitated with the question of the choral features of its service. We will not affirm that in his version of the Psalms he has in every instance satisfied either the critic's eye or the Christian's heart. Even the wings of Jove's bird sometimes grew weary. The peerless Milton often stumbled in his meter. Are David's own Psalms equal? But the doctor has given us a noble volume, which aside from the other products of his pen, will place his name on the walls of 'the immortals.' And if psalm-singing ever again becomes general in the home and in the Church, the rich collection will abide as a most helpful interpreter of the heavenly meanings of the Hebrew songs.

"We can barely speak of one other work which this poet lived to complete—the rendering of the Gospel in verse. To some souls the whole Christian life is a poem—the Gospel is music itself, but he is a brave man who attempts to sing it all. Samuel Wesley, the father of John and Charles, made the daring effort to versify the Gospel. It was both a literary and financial failure. With what success Dr. Coles has made a similar effort, it remains for the coming generations to declare. In the meanwhile, we listen to the judgment of the Right Honorable John Bright of England, who says: 'When I began your volume I thought you had attempted to gild the refined gold and would fail; as I proceeded in my reading, that idea gradually disappeared, and I discovered you had brought the refined gold together in a manner convenient and useful, and deeply interesting. I have read the volume with all its notes, many of which seem to me of great value. I could envy you the learning and the industry that have enabled you to produce this remarkable work. I hope it may have readers in all countries where our language is spoken.'

"One who consecrates his genius to echoing the thought and spirit of the peerless intellects of the past is not apt to command popular affection. There are few Platos and Boswells whose names appear on the scroll of immortality. But if ever that ambition entered the heart of our author, he can sleep tranquilly on the pillow of his deathless work. His hymns have been placed in many hymnals. His Greek and Latin translations are ranked by critics the very foremost. His Psalms and Gospels occupy an honored place in every great library of Europe and America.

"As the years separate us wider and ever wider from those great productive periods of sacred song, which made glad the ages past, more and more will the coming generation feel the need of Dr. Abraham Coles' rich echoes."

After the benediction by the Rev. Dr. D. J. Yerkes, there was more music. In the words of the "New York Observer": The whole occasion was a delightful tribute of honor to the memory of a noble man."

On September 5th, 1895, was received at the Mayor's office the following letter from J. Ackerman Coles:

BRONZE GROUP BY C. B. IVES. IN LINCOLN PARK.
NEWARK. NEW JERSEY.

AN INCIDENT AT THE CLOSE OF THE INDIAN WAR OF 1764.
AS TOLD BY THE HISTORIAN FRANCIS PARKMAN

A GIFT FROM J ACKERMAN COLES. M D.. L. L. D.

To the Honorable Julius A. Lebkuecher, Mayor of the City of Newark:

My Dear Sir—As a gift to Newark, my native city, in whose educational, scientific and religious advancement my father, the late Dr. Abraham Coles, always took a deep and active interest, I have, through the agency of Messrs. Sypher & Co., of New York City, bought one of the most characteristic and beautiful groups in real bronze to be seen in this country or in Europe. It consists of three figures—an American Indian, his wife and her mother, each life size. The pedestal is of rare dark Italian marble. The whole was executed at Rome, Italy, in 1886, by the distinguished American sculptor, the late C. B. Ives, and is illustrative of the following facts, related by Parkman and other authorities:

After Colonel Bouquet had, in the Fall of 1764, compelled the Indian tribes to sue for peace, he demanded the delivery, at Fort Pitt, of all captives in their possession. "Among those brought in for surrender," says Parkman, "were young women who had become partners of Indian husbands, and who now were led reluctantly into the presence of parents or relatives, whose images were almost blotted from their memory. They stood agitated and bewildered; the revival of old affections and the rush of dormant memories, painfully contending with more recent attachments; while their Indian lords looked on, scarcely less moved than they, yet hardening themselves with savage stoicism, and standing in the midst of their enemies imperturbable as statues of bronze. Of the women, who were compelled to return with their children to the settlements, some, subsequently, made their escape, eagerly hastening back to their warrior husbands, whose kindness before, as well as at the time of the surrender, had proved to them the sincerity of their affection."

In our artist's group, the mother discovers the wife of the Indian to be her daughter, who was carried off in early childhood. She, however, fails in her endeavor to obtain from her some sign of recognition. It was on this occasion that Bouquet, observing her distress, is said to have suggested that she should sing one of the songs she used to sing to her when a child. She did so—then, with a sudden start, followed by a passionate flood of tears, the long-lost daughter threw herself into her mother's arms.

In order that his work might be accurate and distinctive, Mr. Ives left Rome for this country, where he was successful in finding, for his model, an Indian who fulfilled all his requirements. Returning to Italy, he there perfected this, his great masterpiece.

In 1832, the New Jersey Legislature appropriated $2,000 to pay the Indians for a claim they made in regard to certain hunting and fishing rights. On this occasion the red men were represented by Shawriskhekung (Wilted Grass), an Indian of pure native blood. He was a graduate of Princeton College, having been educated at the expense of the Scotch Missionary Society, which named him Bartholomew S. Calvin. At the age of twenty-three he entered the Continental Army to fight for independence, and at the time he presented to the Legislature the petition for pay for the Indian fishing rights he was upward of eighty years of age. This aged Indian closed his address with the following words: "Not a drop of our blood have you spilled in battle; not an acre of our land have you taken but by our consent. These facts speak for themselves and need no comment. They place the character of New Jersey in bold relief and bright example to those States within whose territorial limits our brethren still remain. There may be some who would despise an Indian benediction, but when I return to my people and make known to them the result of my mission, the ear of the great Sovereign of the universe, which is still open to our cry, will be penetrated with our invocation of blessings upon the generous sons of New Jersey."

"It is a proud fact in the history of New Jersey," said Senator Samuel L. Southard before the Legislature on this same occasion, "that every foot of her soil has been obtained from the Indians by voluntary purchase and transfer, a fact no other State of the Union, not even the land which bears the name of Penn can boast of." For these as well as for other reasons it has seemed to me to be pre-eminently proper that New Jersey should possess this magnificent monument cast in honor of the American Indian."

With your sanction I will have it brought to Newark and have it placed on a suitably prepared foundation, all at my own individual expense, in the locality we shall decide upon. Awaiting your reply, I am, with great respect,

Yours sincerely,

To the above was sent the following reply:

Office of the Mayor, City Hall, Newark, N. J., Sept. 13, 1895.

Dr. Jonathan Ackerman Coles, 222 Market Street, City:

Dear Sir—The communication directed to the Mayor of the City of Newark, dated September 4, 1895, and containing your munificent offer to present to the city a handsome bronze group, was referred to the Common Council at its last meeting, held Friday, September 6, accompanied by a message which read as follows:

Office of the Mayor, City Hall, Newark,
September 6, 1895.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Newark:

Gentlemen—I have the honor and pleasure to transmit herewith a communication which I received yesterday from Dr. Jonathan Ackerman Coles. In it he offers, as a gift to the city of Newark, a work of art, by an American sculptor of note, being a group in bronze which marks a most interesting historical event, and as a memorial will recall the valuable services rendered in the interests of science and education by his distinguished father, the late Dr. Abraham Coles.

I respectfully recommend that action be taken by your honorable body to acknowledge the valuable and interesting gift, and to co-operate with the donor in providing a suitable place for its erection.

Yours very truly,
J. A. LEBKUECHER, Mayor.

It was received and read with great gratification, and in response thereto the following resolution of acknowledgment and acceptance was unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, A beautiful work of art, by a sculptor of distinction, has been presented to the city of Newark by Dr. Jonathan Ackerman Coles; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Mayor be instructed to convey to the donor the sincere sense of appreciation in which this gift is received by the municipal government and people of the city of Newark; and be it further

"Resolved, That a committee of five, of whom the Mayor and the President of the Common Council shall be members, be appointed to act with the donor in the selection of a suitable site for the placing of this valuable gift."

In pursuance of the above resolution I have the honor to extend to you, in behalf of the municipal government, the assurance of its high appreciation of your generous gift, and as Chief Executive to tender to you the thanks of its citizens.

The spirit which prompts the presentation of this artistic group of bronze to the city is worthy of the greatest commendation. It gives me much pleasure to acknowledge for the first time in the history of the city a gift from one of its private citizens, which shall be for many generations a civic monument of beauty and a source of pride to the residents of Newark.

I have the honor to be yours very truly,
J. A. LEBKUECHER, Mayor.

The committee, which consisted of Mayor Julius A. Lebkuecher, Mr. David D. Bragaw, President of the Common Council; Aldermen William Harrigan, Sidney N. Ogden and Winton C. Garrison, after visiting the different parks in company with the donor, finally decided upon the North End of Lincoln park as the most suitable site for the bronze.

Subsequently the Mayor and Common Council presented Dr. Coles with a testimonial of the city's appreciation of his gift. This Memorial the "New York Tribune" describes as "a beautiful specimen of the art of engrossing. It is in an album form, bound in dark leather of the finest quality, the flyleaves being of rich white moire silk. The body of the memorial contains the communication of the Mayor to the Common Council announcing the offer of Dr. Coles, the resolutions passed by the Council in accepting the gift, and the announcement by Mayor Lebkuecher to Dr. Coles of the acceptance. The delineator is Mr. John H. Morris, Secretary of the Board of Assessments."

The Rt. Rev. John Williams, D. D., LL.D., Bishop of the Diocese of Connecticut,* Chancellor of Trinity College, etc., etc., in a letter to the son of the late Dr. Abraham Coles, referring to the bronze and its pedestal, said:

"An inscription of the last stanzas of your father's beautiful National hymns, 'Columbia, the Land of the Free,' and 'My Native Land,' upon the marble pedestal of the bronze historical group you are about to present to the City of Newark, N. J., would not only be a graceful tribute to your father's memory, but would also give a National as well as local value to the gift."

The Bishop's suggestion was carried out. On the front of the pedestal were cut the following words:—

From our borders expel all oppression and wrong,
Oh! Thou, who did'st plant us and make us a Nation!
In the strength of Thine arm make us evermore strong;
On our gates inscribe Praise, on our walls write Salvation!
May Thyself be our Light, from Thy heavenly height
Ever flashing new splendors and chasing our night,
That united and happy we ever may be
To the end of all time, still the Land of the Free!

*(In 1666 Newark was settled by people from Connecticut.)

THE COLES MEMORIAL HIGH SCHOOL — KURNOOL, SOUTH INDIA.
A. D. 1908.

On the back of the pedestal the stanza cut in the granite is:—

God of our fathers! bless,
Exalt in righteousness
This Land of ours!
Be Right our lofty aim,
Our title and our claim,
To high and higher fame
Among the Powers.

Thanksgiving Day, November 28, 1895, was selected by the Common Council Committee and Dr. Coles as the time most appropriate for the unveiling exercises.

The following was the order of exercises:

Music under the direction of Mr. Frank E. Drake; Prof. Thomas Bott, bass; James V. Orchard, tenor, and Mr. David B. Dana, cornetist.

1. National Hymn, "My Native Land," Abraham Coles. The children, teachers and friends of the Public and Private Schools of Newark, and from elsewhere in the State, led by Prof. Bott, Mr. Orchard, Mr. Dana, cornetist, and Mr. Drake.
2. Unveiling of the Bronze Historic Group and Pedestal, by Miss Lucy Depue Ogden, granddaughter of the Hon. David Ayres Depue, LL.D., Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, and Master Robert B. Bradley, grandson of the late Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, LL.D., Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.
3. Presentation Address by Dr. J. A. Coles.
4. Address by the Hon. Julius A. Lebkuecher, Mayor of the City of Newark, accepting the gift, and turning it over to the Board of Works.
5. Address by Mr. Harrison Van Duyne, President of the Board of Works.
6. Delivery of Keys of Boxes in Marble Pedestal, Miss Grace E. Bates, grand-niece of David D. Bragaw, President of the Common Council.
7. Receiving of the Keys by Miss Helen Coykendall, granddaughter of Henry Hopper, Chief of Police, who will subsequently, for safe keeping, drop them from the Bridge street bridge into the waters of the Passaic.
8. National Hymn, "Columbia, the Land of the Free," Abraham Coles, 1853. School children and audience, led by Prof. Bott, Mr. Orchard, Mr. Dana, and Mr. Drake.
9. Address by Dr. Henry J. Anderson, President of the Board of Education.
10. National Hymn, "The Fourth of July," Abraham Coles, 1851. School children and audience, led by Prof. Bott, Mr. Orchard, Mr. Dana, and Mr. Drake.
11. Address by Dr. William N. Barringer, Superintendent of Public Schools. Subject: "A Nation's History as shown in its Monuments."
12. National Hymn, "Our Country's Banner," Abraham Coles, 1861. School children and audience, led by Prof. Bott, Mr. Orchard, Mr. Dana, and Mr. Drake.
13. Address by David R. Frazer, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. In honor of the Rev. Mr. Pierson, the first minister of this church, Newark is said to have received its name, he having been educated in Newark, England.
14. Bi-Centennial Ode, "Two Hundred Years Ago," Abraham Coles, 1866. School children and audience, led by Prof. Bott, Mr. Orchard, Mr. Dana, and Mr. Drake.
15. Benediction (1:30 P. M.), by Robert M. Luther, D. D., pastor of the South Baptist Church.

In referring to the "Coles Memorial High School" building at Kurnool, "The Madras Mail," of Madras, India, December 19, 1908, says:

"His Excellency, the Honorable Sir Arthur Lawley, G. C., I. E., K. C., M. G., Governor of Fort George, after formally declaring the Memorial High School building open, was conducted to the principal hall, where the élite of Kurnool interested in the noble educational work of the American Missionaries in the District were assembled to show their sympathy with their activities. The Rev. Dr. A. W. Stanton, the missionary in charge, had prepared an interesting programme of songs and recitations by the children, who entered with great zest and feeling into the performance, which wound up with a statement from Mr. Stanton giving a history of the school. His Excellency delivered one of his characteristic addresses, full of wise counsel and deep interest in the rising generation of India. His Excellency spoke as follows:

"'Mr. Stanton, Ladies and Gentlemen: I assure you that I esteem it a very great pleasure and a very great honor to have been able to formally open the "Coles Memorial High School" building, and to express my sense of admiration at the noble purpose and the great generosity of those by whom this building was erected.

"'My admiration of the building itself is great and my fervent hope and prayer is that God may bless Dr. Coles and his sister, by whose instrumentality this building has been brought into existence. I pray too that His blessing may be

upon those who control the destinies of this school, and have the advantage of working within these walls. You have shown me this evening, sir, a most beautiful building of brick and stone, and you tell me it will shortly be equipped with every modern requirement. I congratulate you on what you have achieved, without Government help. It is, believe me, in my opinion, most praisworthy.'"

The tablet on the building reads:

To the Glory of God,
And in loving memory of
Abraham Coles, A. M., M. D., Ph.D., LL.D.,
and of his wife
Caroline E. Ackerman Coles,
This building is erected by their son,
Jonathan Ackerman Coles, M. D., LL.D.,
and their daughter,
Emilie S. Coles.

"With the singing of Dr. Abraham Coles' fine old hymn, 'O all ye lands unite your joys,' to the tune of 'Old Hundred,' followed by the National anthem, the exercises closed. With a hearty hand-shake the Governor took his departure, amid the shouts of the school children, the waving of flags and the ringing of the school building's bronze bell."

Reference has been made to Dr. Coles' "New Rendering of the Hebrew Psalms into English Verse," and we give herewith his version of Psalm XIX, concerning which he says: There are two voices—one inaudible—declaring the *glory* of God, the other audible, declaring His *will*. It forms a fit companion piece to Psalm VIII. We have thus a day-piece and a night-piece by the same hand. The pastoral life is favorable to meditation. Spent in the open air, all natural sights and sounds grow familiar. David in both Psalms recalls the peaceful time, when, a shepherd lad, already skilled in the use of his rustic lyre, and accustomed to give vent to his pious rapture in holy song, he lay on summer nights on the pleasant hill-sides of Bethlehem watching his flock, and, looking up, saw "the heavens sowed with stars, thick as a field"; and, as the night wore away, saw the grey dawn, and the kindling fires of day-break, till, all at once, the sun, the regent of day, shot suddenly up from behind the mountains of Moab.

PSALM XIX

1 The rolling skies with lips of flame
Their Maker's power and skill proclaim:
2 Day speaks to day, and night to night
Shows knowledge writ in beams of light.
3 And though no voice, no spoken word
Can by the outward ear be heard,
4 The witness of a travelling sound.
Reverberates the world around.

In the bright east with gold enriched
He for the sun a tent has pitched,
5 That, like a bridegroom after rest,
Comes from his chamber richly drest,
An athlete strong and full of grace,
And glad to run the heavenly race,—
6 Completes his round with tireless feet,
And naught is hidden from his heat.

7 But, Nature's book sums not the whole:
God's perfect law converts the soul;
His sure unerring word supplies
The means to make the simple wise:
8 His precepts are divinely right,
An inspiration and delight;
His pure commandment makes all clear,
9 Clean and enduring in His fear.

The judgments of the Lord are true,
And righteous wholly through and through;
10 More to be coveted than gold,
Of higher worth a thousand fold;
More sweet than sweetest honey far,
Th' unfoldings of their sweetness are:
11 They warn Thy servant, and they guard;
In keeping them there's great reward.

12 Who can his errors understand?
My secret faults are as the sand:
From these me cleanse, make pure within,
13 And keep me from presumptuous sin;
Lest sin me rule and fetter fast,
And I unpardoned die at last.
14 My words and meditation be
O Lord, my Rock, approved of Thee.

In the Highland Home for Children, erected in memory of Dr. Coles and of his brother-in-law, Mr. Warren Ackerman, is a stained glass window, illustrating the Study of Nature, whereon is inscribed:—"The heavens declare the glory of God; and the firmament sheweth His handywork. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night sheweth knowledge." Let the words of my mouth, and the meditations of my heart, be acceptable in thy sight, O Lord, my Strength, and my Redeemer."

CHILDRENS HIGHLAND HOME

Given by Miss Emilie S. Coles in remembrance of her father
Dr. Abraham Coles and of her uncle Mr Warren Ackerman

Grace Chanler

CLEVELAND, Grover,

Lawyer, Statesman, President.

Grover Cleveland, son of Rev. Richard Falley and Ann (Neal) Cleveland, was born March 18, 1837, in Caldwell, New Jersey, in a small two-story building which was the parsonage of the Presbyterian church of which his father was then pastor, and which is yet standing. He was named Stephen Grover for his father's predecessor in the pastorate, but in childhood the first name was dropped.

When he was three years old his parents removed to Fayetteville, Onondaga county, New York, where he lived until he was fourteen, attending the district school and academy. He was of studious habits, and his frank open disposition made him a favorite with both his teachers and fellows. He left the academy before he could complete the course, and took employment in a village store, his wages being fifty dollars for the first year and one hundred dollars for the second year, but soon after the beginning of the latter period he removed to Clinton, New York, whither his parents had preceded him, and resumed studies at the academy in preparation for admission to Hamilton College. The death of his father, however, disappointed this expectation, and made it necessary for him to enter upon self-support. He accordingly accepted a position as bookkeeper and assistant teacher in the New York Institution for the Blind, which he filled acceptably for a year. Starting west in search of more lucrative employment, with twenty-five dollars to defray his expenses, he stopped on the way at Buffalo, New York, to make a farewell visit to his uncle, Lewis F. Allen, a stock farmer, who induced him to remain and aid him in the compilation of "Allen's American Shorthorn Herd Book." In return he received the sum of fifty dollars, and with this aid he entered the law offices of Rogers, Bowen & Rogers, at Buffalo, as a clerk and law student. His student life was one of arduous labor and vigorous economy and self-denial. For a few months he served without compensation as a copyist, and then received a wage of four dollars a week. He became confidential clerk to his employers, and was admitted to the bar in 1859.

Mr. Cleveland's public life began in 1863, when he was appointed assistant district attorney for Erie county. A staunch Democrat from his first studies in American history and politics, he had been a sturdy supporter of his party and an industrious worker from the day in 1858 when he cast his first vote. In the office to which he was chosen he acquitted himself so well that at the expiration of his term he received the unanimous nomination for district attorney. He had for his Republican opponent a warm personal friend, Lyman K. Bass, who was elected by a plurality of five hundred; Mr. Cleveland, however, polled more than his party vote in all the city wards. Retiring from office in January, 1866, he formed a law partnership with Isaac V. Vanderpoel, former State Treasurer, under the firm name of Vanderpoel & Cleveland. In 1869 he became a member of the law firm of Laning, Cleveland & Folsom, his partners being Albert P. Laning, former State Senator, and for years attorney for the Canada Southern and Lake Shore railways, and Oscar Folsom, former United States District Attorney. As in previous years, he sent the large portion of his earnings to his mother, to aid her in support of her family. In 1870 at the earnest solicitation of his party friends, and against his own earnestly expressed desire, he consented to become candidate for sheriff, and was elected after a stubbornly contested canvass. His official conduct was warmly approved by the people. At the expiration of his term of office he resumed the practice of law, in association with Lyman K. Bass and Wilson S. Bissell. Mr. Bass retired in 1879 on account of ill health, the firm becoming Cleveland & Bissell. In 1881 George J. Sicard was admitted to part-

nership. During all these changes Mr. Cleveland shared in a large and lucrative business, while he had attracted the admiration of bench and bar for the care with which he prepared his cases, and the ability and industry with which he contested them.

In 1881 Mr. Cleveland was nominated for Mayor of Buffalo on a platform advocating administrative reform and economy in municipal expenditures, and was elected by the largest majority ever given a candidate for that office, and at an election where, although the Democrats carried their local ticket to success, the Republicans carried the city for their State ticket by more than one thousand plurality. His administration carried unstinted approval, for his courageous devotion to the interests of the people and his success in checking unwise, illegal and extravagant expenditures, saving to the city a million dollars in the first six months of his term, and he was a popular favorite as "The Veto Mayor." He was now a State celebrity, and the convention of his party held September 22, 1882, at Syracuse, nominated him for Governor. He was elected over the Republican nominee, Charles J. Folger, by the tremendous plurality of 192,854—the largest plurality ever given a gubernatorial candidate in any state in the Union. Among the chief acts of his administration were his approval of a bill to submit to the people a proposition to abolish contract prison labor; his veto of a bill permitting wide latitude to savings bank directors in investment of deposits; his veto of a similar bill respecting insurance companies; and his veto of a bill to establish a monoply by limiting the right to construct certain street railways to companies heretofore organized, to the exclusion of such as should hereafter obtain the consent of property owners and local authorities.

Mr. Cleveland was nominated for President by the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, in July, 1884, receiving 683 votes out of a total of 820. His Republican opponent was Hon. James G. Blaine. The campaign was remarkable for the discussion of the personal characters and qualifications of the candidates rather than political principles. At the election Mr. Cleveland received a majority of thirty-seven in the Electoral College, and a majority in the popular vote of 23,005, out of a total of 10,067,610. At his inauguration, March 4, 1885, he delivered an admirable inaugural address, with flowing ease, and his modesty and sincerity impressed all hearers. He took his official oath upon a small morocco-bound, gilt-edged Bible, a gift from his mother when as a lad he first left home. Among the most important acts of his administration was his proclamation of March 13, 1885, for the removal of white intruders from Oklahoma, Indian Territory; and, after the burning of Aspinwall, Panama, by the revolutionists, March 31, 1885, his ordering a naval expedition to protect American persons and property.

Mr. Cleveland was unanimously renominated for President in 1888, but was defeated by Benjamin Harrison, Republican, although his plurality in the popular vote was more than 100,000. He then located in the city of New York and again took up his profession. In June, 1892, he was nominated for the Presidency a third time, by the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, receiving on the first ballot 617 1-3 votes out of 910, the nomination then being made unanimous. At the election he defeated Benjamin Harrison by a plurality of 110 in the Electoral College, and a plurality of 379,150 in the popular vote. He was inaugurated March 4, 1893, in the presence of a vast multitude in midst of a blinding snowstorm. The military and civic parade was more imposing than on any other similar occasion. His administration was marked by some most unusual features. His first important act was to call a special session of Congress, August 7, 1893, and in pursuance of his recommendation was re-

pealed the act of 1890 calling for the monthly purchase of $4,500,000 of silver bullion. In this he was opposed by the silver wing of his party. Elected as he was on a tariff-reform platform, both houses of Congress were in accord with him on that issue, and in 1894 was passed the Wilson bill, a tariff-for-revenue-only measure. The industrial and financial stagnation of that period was ascribed by the Republicans to this measure, while the Free-Silver Democrats attributed it in large degree to the repeal of the silver-purchase measure, and in November of the same year the Republicans won a protective tariff victory, with the result that during the latter half of President Cleveland's administration he had to deal with a Republican Congress. He performed invaluable service to law and order and protection to property by his firm stand with reference to the railroad riots in July, 1894, ordering United States troops to Chicago and other railroad centers to enforce the orders and processes of the Federal Courts, and to prevent interference with inter-state commerce and the transmission of the United States mails. On January 1, 1895, he appointed, with the consent of the Senate, the commission to inquire into the Venezuelan boundary. During the insurrection in Cuba he took strong measures against the violation of the neutrality laws. In February, in order to preserve the national credit, he ordered an issue of four per cent. thirty-year bonds to the amount of $62,000,000. May 29th he vetoed the river and harbor bill calling for an immediate expenditure of $17,000,000, and authorizing contracts for the further sum of $62,000,000, but the bill was passed over his veto. In the summer of the same year he received the signal compliment of being chosen as arbitrator in the dispute between Italy and Colombia, in which the former claimed large pecuniary damages for injuries sustained by Indians during the revolution of 1885. Late in 1895, in his annual message, he recommended a general reform of banking and currency laws, and accomplished the settlement of the Venezuelan boundary, the treaty being signed February 2, 1896. In the latter year he issued an order under which thirty thousand additional posts in the civil service were placed under restrictions formulated by the Board of Civil Service Commissioners. In the same year he sent General Fitzhugh Lee to Havana as consul-general—an appointment which was approved by a great mass of Union veterans almost as heartily as it was by the ex-Confederates. On June 16, 1896, he issued an open letter condemning the free-silver movement, and approving the principles of the Gold Wing of the Democratic party, a document which had a salutary and far-reaching effect. Before the expiration of his official term he had the great pleasure of witnessing the execution of a treaty between the United States and Great Britain providing for the establishment of an international tribunal of general arbitration.

One of President Cleveland's last public appearances before retiring from his high office was the delivery of an address at the sesquicentennial celebration of Princeton College, which took on its more appropriate title of University. Shortly afterward he purchased a home in Princeton, where his first son was born. Known as a polished and forceful writer, Mr. Cleveland's most important papers have been widely published. His annual message of 1887 was issued in a sumptuous edition de luxe, illustrated by the famous artist, Thomas Nast. An important compilation of his utterances was made by Francis Gottsberger, of New York, under the title, "Principles and Purposes of Our Form of Government, As Set Forth In Public Papers of Grover Cleveland," and George F. Parker edited a volume, "Writings and Speeches of Grover Cleveland." In 1904 appeared "Presidential Problems," a volume of essays by Mr. Cleveland, two of which were originally delivered at Prince-

ton University, the others being articles which had their original appearance in leading magazines.

Mr. Cleveland was of striking personality, commanding respect and confidence under all circumstances and before all manner of assemblages. Physically of large and powerful frame, in motion he was deliberate and firm, yet without slowness. In manner and voice he was genial and agreeable. Broad-minded and liberal in thought, he was tolerant and charitable. In religion he was a man of conscience rather than of any set creed. All his personal habits were marked by Democratic simplicity, and totally devoid of ostentation. After his retirement from the loftiest place open to an American, he steadily grew in the regard and affection of the people, while publicists and political students are only beginning to adequately measure the wisdom and beneficence which were the characteristics of his public career. He died June 24, 1908.

In the second year of his first Presidential term, June 2, 1886, President Cleveland was married to Miss Frances Folsom, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., in the Blue Room in the White House.

ALEXANDER, William Cowper,

Lawyer, Insurance Actuary.

William Cowper Alexander was born in Prince Edward county, Virginia, May 20th, 1806, son of Rev. Archibald Alexander, D.D., the first professor in the Princeton Theological Seminary, and of Janetta (Waddel) Alexander, daughter of Rev. James Waddel, Wirts' "Blind Preacher." He was graduated from Princeton College in 1824. He studied law under Hon. James S. Green, in Princeton, and was admitted to the bar in 1827. He became a leader in the Democratic party. He was a State Senator from 1853 to 1868, and president of that body four years. In 1857 he received the Democratic nomination for Governor, but was defeated, with his party. In 1859 he was chosen president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, and held the position until his death, August 24th, 1874. He was a member from New Jersey of the famous Peace Congress, held in Washington in 1861. Lafayette College, Pennsylvania, conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws upon him in 1860. He was never married.

BROOKS, Noah,

Journalist and Author.

Noah Brooks, one of the most prolific and influential writers of his day, was born at Castine, Maine, October 24, 1830, son of Barker and Margaret (Perkins) Brooks. His father, a master shipbuilder, was a man of great strength and kindness of character; and his ancestors, of English origin, were noted for patriotism and public spirit during the Revolutionary War. The first American representative of the paternal line in this country was William Brooks, of Kent, England, a passenger in the ship "Blessing," who landed at Scituate, Massachusetts, in 1635. His maternal descent is derived from the Perkins family of Massachusetts, which has been equally prominent and honorable throughout colonial history.

Noah Brooks was educated in the public schools and the high school of his native town, and at the age of eighteen removed to Boston, Massachusetts, where he began studies with a view to adopting landscape painting as a life calling. In the midst of his artistic studies, however, he developed a strong taste for literature, contributing short sketches, notices, essays, and humorous tales to the weekly newspapers and magazines of the day, and by the time he was twenty-one, he was able to earn his living by his pen. He became regularly attached to the staff of the "Boston Atlas," a daily newspaper. In 1855 he went west,

first entering into a mercantile partnership with John G. Brooks, an intimate friend in Dixon, Illinois, and upon its failure migrating with him to Kansas, where he engaged in farming. After a short sojourn in the territory, during which he was actively interested in the Free State agitations, he and Mr. Brooks went to California with a great company of emigrants, crossing the plains with ox-teams, the only available method at that day. In the course of the tedious journey they had many experiences and adventures, which were subsequently narrated in some of Mr. Brooks' best tales. Mr. Brooks located in Marysville, Yuba county, where he undertook the publication of the "Daily Appeal" in association with Benjamin P. Avery, afterwards U. S. Minister to China, but in 1862 he sold out his interest and accepted the post of Washington correspondent for the "Sacramento Union," the principal journal of the Pacific coast. At the national capital he renewed his friendship with President Lincoln, whom he had known years before in Illinois, and in 1865 was invited by him to become his private secretary, in place of John G. Nicholay, then recently appointed to the French mission. The offer was accepted, but before the change could be made the President was assassinated. Mr. Brooks was then appointed by President Johnson naval officer of the Port of San Francisco, but was removed at the end of eighteen months for refusing to comply with certain political requirements of the administration. After his retirement he returned at once to journalism, and from 1866 to 1871 was editor of the "Alta California," of San Francisco. He was a regular contributor to the "Overland Monthly" from its foundation in 1866, and also conducted a semi-monthly juvenile magazine. From 1871 to 1876 he was attached to the staff of the "New York Tribune," most of the time as night editor, then accepted a position with "The Times," which he held for eight years. In 1884 he became editor of the Newark (New Jersey) "Daily Advertiser," but in 1892 retired permanently from journalism. He has since devoted himself to authorship, and during the winter of 1894-5 he made an extensive tour through Egypt, Turkey and the Holy Land. Besides innumerable articles, reviews and short stories in all the leading American magazines, he has published "The Boy Emigrants" (1876); "The Fairport Nine" (1880); "Our Baseball Club" (1884); "Abraham Lincoln, a Biography for Young People" (1888); "The Boy Settlers" (1891); "American Statesmen" (1893); "Tales of the Maine Coast" (1894); "Abraham Lincoln and the Downfall of American Slavery" (1894); "Short Studies in American Party Politics" (1895); "How the Republic is Governed" (1895); "Washington in Lincoln's Time" (1896); "Mediterranean Trip" (1896); "History of the United States" (1896); and "Story of Marco Polo" (1896).

All of Mr. Brooks' stories possess a high degree of imagination and constructiveness; and with a wealth of wholesome incident and adventure, are both amusing and instructive. As a worker he was untiring, able to accomplish an enormous amount, and possessed of a remarkably retentive memory for facts and details. In his large circle of friends he was known as affable, jolly, and a good story teller, and enjoyed the close friendship of the majority of the public men of his time. He was a founder of the Authors' Club of New York City, and belonged to the Century Club and New England Society. In religious faith he was an orthodox Congregationalist, active in church and charitable work, and held it his greatest privilege to aid many young men to a start in life.

Mr. Brooks was married, in 1856, to Caroline A., daughter of Oliver Fellows, of Salem, Massachusetts; she died in Marysville, California, in 1862. He resided in New York City, spending his summers at

his country house at Castine, Maine, which with happy humor he christened "The Ark." He died in 1903.

ABBETT, Leon,

Lawyer, Legislator, Governor.

Governor Leon Abbett, a man of distinguished ability, and who has left a marked impress upon the legislation of his State, descended from an English Quaker who emigrated to Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, about the middle of the eighteenth century. Ezekiel Abbett, a son of this emigrant, was a prosperous hatter; he married Sarah M. Howell, of a prominent New Jersey family, and they were the parents of Governor Abbett, who was born in Philadelphia, October 8, 1836, and died in Jersey City, December 4, 1884.

He completed his education in the Central High School, Philadelphia, from which he was graduated in his seventeenth year, at the head of his class. He studied law under John W. Ashmead, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. After practicing for a year in Philadelphia, he removed to Hoboken, and was admitted to the bars of New Jersey and New York, and was associated in partnership with William J. A. Fuller, of New York, until the death of last named, in 1889. Mr. Abbett's ability, energy and eloquence gave him great prominence, and he was engaged in many important cases, and was recognized as an authority in cases involving municipal and corporation law.

His brilliant public career had its beginning in 1863, when he was elected corporation counsel of Hoboken. A Democrat in politics, in 1864, he was elected to the legislature, was re-elected the next year, and in both terms was chairman of the assembly Democratic caucus. In 1866 he removed to Jersey City, and represented the First Assembly District in the legislature, from 1868 to 1870, being speaker of the house the last two years of his terms. In 1869 he was president of the Board of Education of Jersey City. In 1872 he was a delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore, and one of its secretaries, and in 1876 was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention in St. Louis. During this period he was corporation counsel for the city of Bayonne, and the town of Union, and subsequently served as such for Jersey City. In 1874, while in Europe, he was nominated for State senator, was elected, served three years and the last year was president of the senate. In 1878 he was elected by Governor McClellan a member of the commission to draft a general charter for the government of cities, and later Governor Ludlow appointed him to a commission to devise means for a more just method of taxation. In 1883 he was elected governor, and in his inaugural address he called attention to the inadequacy of the taxation system of the State, whereby railroads were practically exempted from taxation, and urged an immediate remedy; the legislature passed a law imposing a tax on railroads and other corporations, and the same was upheld by the courts. He forced from the Morris & Essex Railroad Company the surrender of an alleged irreparable contract with the State, exempting the road from taxation, and recovered from it $235,000 in back taxes, at the same time inducing other railroads to abandon their exemption claims. At his instance the labor laws were wisely amended, and a series of acts passed for the better government of municipalities. In his second term he procured the enactment of a ballot reform law. In 1887 he was the caucus candidate of his party for United States senator, but was defeated, and in 1889 was re-elected governor. He was chairman of the New Jersey delegation to the Democratic National Convention in 1880. He was frequently mentioned as a desirable candidate for the presidency. He died in Jersey City, December 4, 1894.

Lyman Abbott

NAST, Thomas,

Caricaturist, Painter.

Thomas Nast was born in Landau, Bavaria, September 27, 1840, son of Thomas and Apollonia (Apres) Nast. His father, a musician of ability, for many years held a position in the Bavarian army, but in 1846, having received timely warning of the approach of the revolution which two years later convulsed Europe, he emigrated to America with his family. For some time he was a member of the famous Philharmonic Society of New York City, appearing frequently in concerts, etc., and was engaged at the old Burton Theater, Chambers street. He died in 1856.

The son was educated in the New York public schools, and, displaying a decided talent for art, at the age of fourteen began a six-months' course of study with Theodore Kaufman, an artist of some note. He received no other training whatever, and immediately thereafter was employed in taking sketches and furnishing drawings for "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper." In 1860 he sketched the Heenan-Sayers prize fight in England, for the New York "Illustrated News," and soon after went to Italy to follow the army of Garibaldi in the victorious campaign through Sicily and Calabria. He contributed numerous battle pictures to the illustrated press of New York, London, and Paris; and as an aide on General Garibaldi's staff was entrusted with several diplomatic missions of delicacy and importance. He returned to the United States in February, 1861, and continued his work with the "Illustrated News" until he formed a permanent connection with "Harper's Weekly," in July, 1862. His Italian experience had given him a training in sketching battle scenes such as had been enjoyed by no other American artist; and his work in this line during the remainder of the war, as well as his numerous pictorial comments on the current situations, wielded a vast influence on the side of the Union, placing "Harper's Weekly" among the foremost journals of the day. However, during the period of reconstruction, after the close of the war, Mr. Nast did his most memorable and historic work. His peerless pictorial satires accomplished more against the inevitable corruption in government affairs than all the mass of invective evoked by the trying conditions of the times. From 1870 until 1875 he produced a succession of humorous cartoons setting forth the frauds and peculations of William M. Tweed and the "rings" which had seized control of the various departments in New York City; and as a consequence, public opinion was stirred, the matter investigated and the rings broken up. Mr. Nast continued his work for "Harper's Weekly" until the end of 1886, but finding himself unable to support the Republican nominees in 1884, became an ardent upholder of the Cleveland ticket. For several years after 1872, he prepared and published "Nast's Illustrated Almanac" and afterward illustrated the works of Petroleum V. Nasby and other comic writers, as well as an edition of Robinson Crusoe, and furnished a set of colored caricatures of well known men for "Bal d' Opera." A particular feature of Mr. Nast's work, apart from his wonderful portraits, was the ability to portray the individuality of his subjects by some characteristic pose or peculiarity of apparel, never leaving any uncertainty regarding the object of his satire. Thus, in the rotund figure with the money-bag face, none could fail to recognize Tweed. The characteristic coat and boots with the famous Gratz Brown tag always revealed Horace Greeley; and the exaggerated eye-glasses and lank figure indicated that A. Oakey Hall was taking his turn upon the rack. Mr. Nast's work in this direction was one of the pioneer efforts in the substitution of the topical cartoon for the "leader" of the old fashioned newspaper. While comparatively few would read and appreciate the latter, the former appealed to all classes. Tweed once remarked that the

"reading" was of little account, but that it was the pictures that bothered him. A new era in journalism thus began. The spirited drawings with their varied symbolisms and relentless ridicule were a power in moving popular sentiment and compelling a righting of wrongs. Among the most noted symbols invented by Mr. Nast were the "Americus" tiger for Tammany, the Republican G. O. P. elephant, the Democratic jackass, the inflationist rag baby, the buzzard clipped dollar, the bloody shirt of anarchy, and others which have become the common stock of present-day political caricatures.

As a painter, Mr. Nast produced many works which for beauty of conception and execution hold high rank in American art. His largest painting, "The Departure of the 7th Regiment from New York in 1861," now hangs in the regimental armory; and among his other notable productions are "Peace Again" (1865); "Lincoln Entering Richmond" (1868); "Saving the Flag" (1894); "Peace in Union" (nine by twelve feet), now in the public library at Galena, Illinois, (1895); "St. Nicholas" (1895), now hanging in the St. Nicholas club house, New York City; "Immortal Light of Genius" (1896), painted for Sir Henry Irving. In 1873, 1875 and again in 1888 Mr. Nast made lecturing tours though the United States, accompanying his entertaining and witty talks with off-hand sketches and caricatures in colored crayons and in oil on canvas. In 1892 he conducted a paper known as "Nast's Weekly," started against the New York police and continued for the presidential campaign, which contained many of his best efforts of late years. He lived at Morristown, New Jersey, devoting most of his time to painting and contributing an occasional cartoon to some illustrated paper. Socially he enjoyed a wide popularity; was happy and sanguine in temperament, and always ready with some jest or witticism, although at bottom more than ordinarily in earnest. It was the intensity of his convictions that lent power to his pencil and made him prominent in all matters he touched. Among the most treasured ornaments in his elegant residence was a splendid silver vase presented to him by the Union League Club of New York City in recognition of his services in the Federal cause; and another in canteen shape, and with his portrait crowned in relief, presented by 3,500 officers and enlisted men in the United States army and navy. Mr. Nast was enlisted in the 7th Regiment at the time of the Orange riots in 1871, and was for many years a member of the 7th Regiment Veteran Club; also of the Union League since 1867, and of the Players since 1889. He was married, September 20, 1861, to Sarah, daughter of George and Sarah (Leach) Edwards, of London, England. He died in 1902.

ALLEN, William Frederick,

Distinguished Metrologist.

William Frederick Allen was born in Bordentown, New Jersey, October 9, 1846, son of Colonel Joseph Warner Allen, a civil engineer, State Senator, Deputy Quartermaster-General, and Colonel of the 9th New Jersey Volunteers, who, while serving with his regiment in Burnside's expedition on the coast of North Carolina, 1861-62, was drowned off Hatteras Inlet while endeavoring to report to the commanding general during the storm, January 13, 1862.

William Frederick Allen attended the Protestant Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1862, after his father's death, he became a rodman on the Camden & Amboy railroad, and in 1863 was promoted to be assistant engineer. He engaged in several roads then in course of construction in New Jersey, and in 1868 was appointed resident engineer of the West Jersey railroad, and founded the town of Wenonah, New Jersey. On October 1, 1872, he became assistant editor of the "Travellers' Official Guide," and in

May, 1873, was made its editor, and business manager of the National Railway Publication Company, then of Philadelphia, afterwards of New York. In 1875 Mr. Allen was elected permanent secretary of the General Time Convention, composed of the general managers and superintendents of the principal railroad trunk lines, which then met to determine upon schedules of through trains on the eastern and western railroads. In the following year he was elected secretary of the Southern Time Convention, consisting of representatives of the leading southern railway lines. These conventions were consolidated in 1886, and from them the American Railway Association developed, and Mr. Allen became secretary. The adoption of standard time, based upon the Greenwich meridian, on a detailed plan proposed by him, was largely due to the efforts of Mr. Allen. By unanimous resolutions of the conventions, he was accorded their thanks for the accomplishment of the practical part of the work which was principally done between August 15 and November 18, 1883. The same system was afterwards adopted in Japan, Australia, Germany, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Roumania, Servia, and part of Turkey, for which purpose a large amount of information was furnished by Mr. Allen. Mr. Allen was appointed by President Arthur one of the five delegates to represent the United States at the International Meridian Conference held in Washington in October, 1884. Twenty-five nations were represented, and the Greenwich meridian was adopted as the prime meridian and standard time of reckoning. An address delivered by Mr. Allen on "Standard Time as Adopted in the United States" was reprinted in many languages, with the proceedings of the conference. On April 22, 1890, he was elected an honorary member of the K. K. Geographical Society of Vienna, Austria, in recognition of his services in the adoption of standard time. He was selected as one of eight delegates to represent the American Railway Association at the meeting of the International Railway Congress held in London, England, in June and July, 1895, at which the railways of thirty-six nations were represented. He was one of the council of the American Metrological Society for introducing the metric system; a member of the American Economic Society; of the American Society for the Advancement of Science; of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and of the American Statistical Association.

BURNS, John,

Civilian Hero of Gettysburg.

John Burns, whose courageous but unmilitary conduct at the famous battle of Gettysburg, in July, 1863, was made the theme of one of Bret Harte's most stirring poetical effusions, was a native of New Jersey, born in Burlington, September 5, 1793. In the War of 1812 with Great Britain, he was among the earliest volunteers, and in the battle of Lundy's Lane was of Colonel Miller's regiment, which turned the tide of battle in favor of the Americans. He also served in the Mexican War, but record of his service is not available. In 1861, the opening year of the Civil War period, notwithstanding his extreme age of sixty-eight years, he again volunteered for military service, but of course was rejected by the examining surgeon. However, he secured an engagement as an army teamster, but when opportunity offered, left his team and went into the ranks, musket in hand. When the Confederate troops reached Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, in July, 1863, he was a resident of the place, and occupying the position of constable. Asserting his position as a guardian of the peace, he busied himself with denouncing the invaders and ordering them to leave the place, for which officiousness he was locked up by the Confederates in his own calaboose. However,

he managed to release himself, and with a musket and ammunition taken from a wounded soldier, kept up a fire against the enemy during a whole day, only ceasing when he received a wound, was made prisoner, and narrowly escaped instant execution as a non-uniformed and civilian combatant, who had by his conduct forfeited his rights to any consideration. After the restoration of peace, he made his home on the battle field and was made a favorite by visitors, to whom he described the events in which he had participated, and who rewarded him with generous liberality. He was always erratic, possibly illy balanced, and eventually lost his mind. On one occasion of mental aberration, he wandered to New York, and one night in December, 1871, was found in the street, almost frozen. His identity becoming known, he was taken in charge, cared for, and when partially recovered was taken to his home in Gettysburg, where he died, February 7, the following year.

RUMSEY, George Benjamin,

Prominent Financier.

Three generations of the Rumseys have been connected with the cashier's department of the Salem Banking Company, this service beginning in 1842 with George Clark Rumsey, who was cashier until his death in 1851. In course of time his son, Henry Martin Rumsey, came into the bank's service, becoming cashier in 1881, an office he yet holds. In turn, his son, George B. Rumsey, has maintained a connection with the bank since 1865—the Salem National Banking Company, became assistant to his father, and was holding that office at the time of his death. The record of the first Rumsey was that he was "one of the most efficient officers connected with the institution." Of Henry M. Rumsey it may be recorded that he is in every way a worthy successor to his father, and that he has been a pillar of strength to the institution with which he has been associated for nearly half a century. Of George B. Rumsey, of the third generation, no eulogy is too glowing. He possessed all the graces of mind and personal characteristics of his sires, and in the bank was the constant influence that dispelled clouds and frowns, pouring oil upon the troubled waters that often threatened to destroy friendly relations between bank and customers, his rare tact, unfailing self control, and kindly words restoring confidence and good feeling. Sterling in his integrity, capable in his work, and thoroughly familiar with every detail of modern banking, he was a valued assistant to his father, whose increasing years welcomed the strong support of the son's devotion. He literally died in the harness, as but the day previous to his death he had returned from a meeting of the American Bankers' Association at Richmond, Virginia, and the following morning was at his desk in the bank as usual. A few hours later his honorable term of fifteen years service with the bank ended, the last deposit received, the last check paid, and the account closed. Grandfather, father, and son —of these but one remains, Henry M. Rumsey, who, despite his years, is still the able, thorough-going cashier and man of affairs.

George B. Rumsey came of honored ancestry, his family dating in Salem county, New Jersey, from George C. Rumsey, grandson of Colonel Charles Rumsey, an officer of the Revolution, from Cecil county, Maryland. Colonel Charles was a descendant of Charles Rumsey, who came to America from Wales in 1665, landing at Charleston, South Carolina, later visiting and investigating in New York and Philadelphia, finally, prior to 1678, choosing a location in Cecil county, Maryland, at the head of the Bohemia river. He willed considerable land to his sons, who continued to reside in Cecil county. Edward Rumsey, one of the sons of the founder, was left one hundred acres on the river, and his son, James

Rumsey, was the inventor of a method of propelling boats by a stream of water forced through a cylinder, passing out at the stern of the boat. He was born at the Bohemia river farm in 1743, but at the time of perfecting his invention was living in Virginia. In 1792 he was in London, England, in the interests of his invention, was there stricken with apoplexy and died.

The line of descent to George B. Rumsey was through William Rumsey, son of Charles Rumsey, the emigrant from Wales. William was born April 21, 1698, and became one of the largest landowners of Cecil county, his will distributing about thirty-five thousand acres to his heirs. His home on Middle Neck, Cecil county, Maryland, was one of the finest of colonial mansions, a massive brick building containing thirty rooms, and there he dispensed a royal hospitality. He was a noted civil engineer and surveyor, laid out Fredericktown, located the temporary boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania in 1739, and also aided in other important surveying operations in Maryland. He was United States Collector of Customs and one of the leading men of his section. He married Sabina Blankenburg, and at his death in 1742 left sons and daughters, all generously remembered in his will.

Colonel Charles Rumsey, son of William and Sabina (Blankenburg) Rumsey, was born at the Cecil county mansion of the Rumseys in 1736. He was a leading public man of his day, a member of the Council in 1775, a member of the Committee of Safety in 1776, and a colonel of the Elk Battalion, Cecil County Militia, rendering important service in field and council. With the children of Colonel Charles Rumsey, Cecil county ceased to be the family seat. The name is now almost unknown there, but the descendants of the Welsh ancestor have achieved prominence in many other localities where they have made their homes. Colonel Charles Rumsey married Abigail Jane Caner, daughter of Reverend Richard and Emma (Oxon) Caner, the former a clergyman of the Episcopal church in Cecil county.

Benjamin, son of Colonel Charles Rumsey, was born in Cecil county, Maryland, January 26, 1772, died April 1, 1803. He was a wealthy landowner and man of prominence. He married Mary, daughter of George Clark, of Middletown, Delaware. Children: Charles, Ann Jane, married Bacon Ware, George C., and Eliza B.

George Clark, son of Benjamin and Mary (Clark) Rumsey, was born in Middletown, Delaware, November 24, 1798, died in Salem, New Jersey, December 28, 1851. His early life was spent in Delaware, his early business life in Salem, where he was a merchant until 1841. Six years prior to that time he had been elected a director of the Salem Banking Company, and in the board had displayed such wisdom and financial aptitude that in 1842 he was elected cashier of the bank, serving with the greatest zeal and ability in that position and as director until his death. He was a man of wide experience and sound judgment, qualities that made him a valuable partner in many business enterprises in which he was engaged outside of the bank. He owned considerable land in Salem county, and although stricken in the prime of life with a fatal illness accomplished a vast amount of good in his community. He was an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Salem, and a Whig in politics, having been a Democrat in early life. He married Margaret Canarroe, born in 1797, died April 9, 1883, daughter of Antrim and Margaret (Mecum) Canarroe, the former a descendant of Roger and Elizabeth (Stevenson) Canarroe (originally Conars) who came from Devonshire, England, in 1681 and settled in Salem. Margaret (Mecum) Canarroe was a daughter of William and Eleanor (Sinnickson) Mecum, of the ancient Salem county families of Sinnickson and Mecum, elsewhere recorded in this work.

Henry M., only child of George C. and

Margaret (Canarroe) Rumsey, was born in Salem, New Jersey, August 24, 1838, and has spent his years (seventy-seven) in his native city. Since 1863 he has been officially connected with the Salem National Banking Company, the first four years as director only, then as clerk; from 1871 to 1881 as assistant cashier, and since 1881 as cashier, his combined services covering nearly a half century of banking experience with the original Salem Banking Company and the present Salem National Banking Company. He is an elder of the First Presbyterian Church, is one of the charter members of the New Jersey Society, Sons of the Revolution, and is one of the valuable men of his city. He married, November 24, 1859, Maria Elliott, daughter of Benjamin and Mary Bassett, of Mannington township. Children: Margaret C., married Thomas Tatnall, of Wilmington, Delaware; George Benjamin; Mary Acton, married R. Wyatt Wistar, of Salem, New Jersey. Maria Elliott (Bassett) Rumsey was born August 22, 1837, died September 6, 1910. In November, 1909, Mr. and Mrs. Rumsey celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding day at their Salem home, their many friends and close relatives joining in felicitation and gifts. She was a woman of sweetness of character, of alert mind, active in good works, and greatly beloved.

George Benjamin, only son of Henry M. and Maria Elliott (Bassett) Rumsey, was born in Salem, June 7, 1865, died in his native city, October 16, 1914, after but a few hours' illness. He was educated in the public schools of Salem, and as a young man began business life in the service of the Salem Oil Cloth Works, a concern with which he was associated in responsible position for fifteen years. Subsequently he was employed in the office of the Collector of Internal Revenue, at Camden, resigning his position to contract relations with the Salem National Banking Company, with which service the family name is conspicuously connected. He was his father's assistant in the office of cashier at the time of his death, energetic, willing, and capable, and the company feels the loss of a useful member, its personnel mourning a true friend.

His straightforward, upright life compelled admiration, as a pleasing and agreeable manner won liking. His influence in Salem was that which belongs to a life lived openly and cleanly, dominated by strong purpose and guided by lofty principle. The high ideals that he made his aim were never lowered under trial, and many who knew him testify to the personal value of his example and effort. He was a member and treasurer of the First Presbyterian Church, and like his grandfather and father held the office of ruling elder. His only public office was that of city treasurer, to which he was elected as a Republican, a party he always favored. Among several other fraternal connections he was a member of the Masonic order, and at his death was treasurer of the Fenwick Club, an office he had previously held in the Salem Country Club.

George B. Rumsey married, December 18, 1906, Constance, daughter of Constant M. and Maria H. (Smith) Eakin, who survives him, a resident of Salem. Children: Constance Canarroe, born December 1, 1907; Eleanor Margaret, January 11, 1909; Alice May Eakin, August 20, 1911. These children are great-great-great-grandchildren of Judge William Hancock, who was killed by the Queen's Rangers, a body of Tories and British, in the doorway of his own home at Hancock's Bridge, on the night of March 21, 1778. The memory of those who perished in the massacre at the Hancock house is fittingly preserved by a memorial tablet erected by Oak Tree Chapter, D. A. R., of Salem, unveiled by Miss Constance D. Eakin, great-great-granddaughter of Judge Hancock, June 14, 1903. Judge Hancock was a grandson of William Hancock, the founder of the Hancock family in Salem.

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EAKIN, Constant M.,

Financier, Public Official.

Among the Salem lawyers of more than half a century ago, preeminent place was accorded Alphonso L. Eakin, who for forty-five years occupied a position at the bar that was in itself expressive recognition of exceptionally able talent. Following him in connection with Salem institutions and enterprises was Constant M. Eakin, who, a native of Salem, there passed his entire life.

It is now more than a quarter of a century since Constant M. Eakin followed his accustomed paths in the place of his birth, paths that were wider and penetrated into more activities than many of his contemporaries realized. To Constant M. Eakin fell the misfortune of possessing a physique that in strength and vigor fell far behind his mental powers, and he was deprived by bodily weakness from assuming the place of leadership in activity among his fellows to which his capacity of mind and intellect entitled him. Thus handicapped in his work of life, he nevertheless made felt a strong influence, his plans executed by others, the deeds he would have done performed by other hands. To the public he was known through his presidency of the Salem National Bank and as a silent partner in many other enterprises. In his public spirited generosity his means were often used to carry through periods of financial uncertainty industrial and commercial concerns whose existence was of benefit to the city, and all worthy projects in Salem found in him a friend and supporter. Thus, though by nature and endowments a leader and organizer, physical frailties compelled him to restrain his desires, to conserve his energy, and to make others his representatives in the fields he could not enter in person. The honor that was accorded him by those who knew of his private life was as sincere and enduring as though he had himself taken prominence in many fields, and his aid, suggestions, and encouragement, his invaluable work as a helper, often told the true story of success.

Johnson, in his "Historical Account of the First Settlement of Salem," states that in 1778 Rev. Samuel Eakin became pastor of Penn's Neck Presbyterian Church, continuing until the close of the American Revolution. He was in the opinion of the historian, "raised up especially by Providence to aid Jerseymen in their exertion to overthrow the enemies of our country, and was considered scarcely inferior to the celebrated Whitfield. He was a true Whig and an ardent defender of the American cause. Wherever there were military trainings or an order issued for a detachment of soldiers to march he was there if in his power to be there and address them and by his most powerful eloquence would rouse their feelings to the highest pitch. Such was the inspiring effect of his eloquence operating upon the passions of the military in so wonderful a manner that they were ever ready to lay down their lives for their country. The soldiers not only loved him but they idolized him. Such a man was Chaplain Samuel Eakin." He was of French descent and one of a family that later was prominent in official life in Washington and of importance in many other communities. He is the first of the family mentioned in Salem county records although the history of that county has been enriched by the deeds of his descendants.

Alphonso L. Eakin, father of Constant M. Eakin, was born in the province of Lorraine, France, June 27, 1799, son of Samuel Eakin, of Mount Holly, New Jersey, who at the time of the birth of his son was serving the United States government in official capacity in Lorraine. After the return of the family to the United States, Alphonso L. completed his studies, and prior to 1822 located in Salem, New Jersey, where he studied law under William N. Jeffers. He was licensed an attorney in 1822, a counsellor in 1825, and practiced

law in Salem from his admission to the bar until his death, October 29, 1866. He was a very successful lawyer, noted for minute preparation and careful procedure, and applied his vast legal learning to his daily practice in a manner skillful and able. Accuracy of statement, certainty of authority, and a convincing manner of presentation were noticeable points in all of his arguments, and he was known widely for his integrity and uprightness. From under his tuition there developed several lawyers whose records were a credit to his teaching, a source of inspiration they gladly acknowledged. Alphonso L. Eakin was a far-sighted and progressive business man as well as a lawyer of profound learning, and during the forty-five years of his practice in Salem by wise investments accumulated a fortune. He is buried in the First Presbyterian Cemetery, Salem, and his wife, Eliza, born January 5, 1805, died October 16, 1879, lies by his side.

Constant M., son of Alphonso L. and Eliza Eakin, was born in Salem, New Jersey, June 2, 1843, died there April 26, 1885. He was well educated, and at the end of his school years began his quiet connection with Salem enterprises. In 1878 he was elected president of the Salem National Bank, a position he most capably filled until his death. He served his city as a member of council, and in a little noticed, unobtrusive way aided by influence, voice, and means all those enterprises that date from his period. Although a greatly beloved member of the Fenwick Club and an "out-of-town" member of the Philadelphia Club, he was emphatically a home lover and there spent his happiest hours. His impulses were noble, and sprang from a heart full of sympathy and brotherhood. He was of a sensitive nature, and this, coupled with a reticent disposition, made him loth to reveal his true physical condition, the public not at all understanding his poor state of health. But he fought the grim destroyer bravely, and until about three months before his death was not absent from his usual pursuits. He is buried in the family plot in the Presbyterian Cemetery, at Salem, by the side of his honored father and mother.

Mr. Eakin married Maria H., daughter of Thomas Smith, who survives him, a resident of Salem, with her daughters, Constance, widow of George B. Rumsey, and Eleanor, unmarried.

MILLER, Jacob W.,

Lawyer, Statesman.

One of the picturesque figures in the political arena during ante-bellum days was Jacob W. Miller, the last Whig Senator from New Jersey. Possessed of very strong and sincere convictions, he added to them the greatest industry, complete faithfulness to those who depended on him, and a high degree of tact. Eloquence seemed to be a family possession in which at least his brother, William W. Miller, shared in an unusual degree, since, though he died a young man, he has left behind him a reputation for eloquence in the New Jersey bar which perseveres to this day.

Jacob W. Miller was born in 1800, i German Valley, Morris county, New Jersey, and received in boyhood an excellent education. He determined upon the law as a profession and studied with his elder brother, William W. Miller, whose eloquence has just been remarked. He was admitted to the bar, and began at once a practice which his great ability soon increased to large dimensions. He was for a time associated in partnership with Edward W. Whelpley, a brilliant young lawyer who afterwards became Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

In 1838, Jacob W. Miller was sent to the State Legislature, where his ability as a speaker and wisdom as a counsellor were so conspicuous that the same Legislature in 1840 elected him to Congress as United States Senator from New Jersey. Here it

was that he distinguished himself greatly by his eloquence and energy. To distinguish oneself for eloquence in the United States Senate at that period has an unusual meaning, when we remember that there were congregated there Webster, Clay, Calhoun, and many others whose names have become immortal for this very quality. Of this brilliant group Miller formed one, and he was not unworthy of his company. It is said that he did not speak frequently, but was a keen listener and a great student of every measure introduced into the body, and that, when he would break his silence, there was no one listened to with more attention and respect. He proposed vigorously many new ideas that were coming to have influence with the people, and which he regarded as subversive of the sound principles upon which the government was founded. Among these was the annexation of Texas, which act he thought totally at variance with the spirit of freedom in our institutions. He delivered a most effective address against the proposal, in which he declared that if Texas brought with her the riches of India, he would reject her, and quoted Aristides' report to Athens upon the strategy of Themistocles: "Nothing could be more advantageous, but at the same time nothing could be more unjust." He was fighting, however, for a lost cause, and in 1855, two years after he had lost his seat to a Democratic successor, he gave up the unequal strife. It was not, however, for lack of faith in his cause, nor its final victory. He hailed the new Republican party as the deliverer, and allied himself with it heart and soul, throwing the whole force of his character and the whole power of his eloquence into the cause of the Union. He spoke and worked indefatigably for this, his ideal, and, though he could not but view with apprehension the approaching conflict, he never for a moment feared for the final outcome. He foresaw, but was not permitted to view, the event, as death claimed him in the year 1862, at his home in Morristown. In many particulars his fortune was paralleled by that of his eminent contemporary and fellow statesman, Theodore Frelinghuysen, whose politics, like Miller's, were conservative, who also fought as long as might be with the Whigs, who finally allied himself with the new Republican party, and fought his best for the preservation of the Union, and who, like Miller, was denied the happiness of seeing the outcome of their efforts, dying, as did also Miller, in 1862. As an example at once of Miller's faith and of his eloquence, the following words from an oration delivered in Morristown will serve admirably:

Let us not be moved by the cry of fanatics, nor alarmed at the threats of secessionists; they are as the angry waves which vainly howl about the battlements and spend their fury upon the unshaken towers of our political fortress. Politicians may fret and fume; State conventions may resolve and re-resolve; and Congress itself become the arena of fearful agitations; but above and around, as in a mighty amphitheatre, in undisturbed and undismayed majesty, stands the American people, with steady eye and giant hand, overlooking all and governing all; and wo! wo! to the man, and destruction to the State, that attempts to resist their supreme authority.

Mr. Miller died in Morristown, September 30, 1862, leaving a widow (a daughter of George P. Macculloch), and several children.

DU PONT, Samuel Francis,

Distinguished Naval Officer.

Admiral Samuel Francis Du Pont was born at Bergen Point, New Jersey, September 27, 1803, son of Victor Marie Du Pont de Nemours. He was appointed a midshipman in the navy from the State of Delaware, on December 19, 1815, his first service being on the "Franklin," in the European squadron, from which ship he was transferred to the "Erie" on the same station. In 1821 he returned to the Mediter-

ranean, serving for a year on the "Constitution," until ordered home for examination, after which he was attached to the "Congress," in the West Indies and on the coast of Brazil. He was again in the Mediterranean in 1824 in the "North Carolina," of which vessel he became sailing master, four months of this cruise being spent on the "Porpoise," to which he was ordered soon after his promotion as lieutenant, April 28, 1826. Attached to the "Ontario" in 1829, he made another three years' cruise in European waters, and from 1835 to 1838 was executive officer of the "Warren" and of the "Constellation," and commanded the "Grampus" and the "Warren" in the Gulf of Mexico. In September of the latter year he joined the "Ohio," flagship of Commodore Hull in the Mediterranean squadron, his cruise ending in 1841. Promoted commander in 1842 he sailed for China in the "Perry," but a severe illness forced him to give up his command and return home. In 1849 he was ordered to the Pacific as commander of the "Congress," the flagship of Commodore Stockton.

The Mexican War had begun when the ship arrived in California, and Du Pont was assigned to the command of the "Cyane," July 23, 1846. With this vessel he captured San Diego, took possession of La Paz, the capital of Lower California, spiked the guns of San Blas, and entered the harbar of Guaymas, burning two gunboats and cutting out a Mexican brig under a heavy fire. These operations cleared the Gulf of California of hostile vessels, some thirty of which were taken or destroyed. He took part in the capture of Mazatlan under Commodore Shubrick, November 11, 1847, leading the line of boats which entered the main harbor. On February 15, 1848, Du Pont landed at San José with a naval force and engaged a large body of Mexicans, marching three miles inland and successfully relieving Lieutenant Heywood's detachment, closely besieged in the Mission House and about to surrender. Later he led or sent out various expeditions into the interior which cooperated with Colonel Burton and Lieutenant (afterward General) Halleck, who were moving southward, clearing the country of hostile troops and taking many prisoners. Ordered home in 1848, he became captain in 1855, and two years later went on special service to China in command of the "Minnesota," witnessing while there the naval operations of the French and English forces, notably their capture of the Chinese forts on the Peiho. After visiting Japan, India and Arabia, he returned with his ship to Boston, in May, 1859.

Placed in command of the Philadelphia Navy Yard on December 31, 1860, he took, on his own responsibility, the most prompt and energetic measures, when the Civil War opened in 1861. When communication with Washington was cut off, he sent a naval force to the Chesapeake to protect the landing of troops at Annapolis. In June, 1861, he was made president of a board which convened at Washington to elaborate a general plan of naval operations against the Confederate States. Appointed flag officer in September, he led the expedition which sailed from Norfolk in the following month, no American officer having before commanded so large a fleet. On November 7 he successfully attacked the strong fortifications defending Port Royal harbor. Ably planned and skillfully executed, this engagement is justly regarded as one of the most brilliant achievements of our navy. His unarmored vessels, divided into main and flanking divisions, steamed into the harbor in two parallel columns. The flanking division, after engaging the smaller fort and drawing back the enemy's vessels, took position to enfilade the principal work, before which the main column, led by the flagship "Wabash," passed and repassed in elliptical course, its tremendous fire inflicting heavy damage. Although the casualties during the engagement were in-

considerable, its importance is not to be measured by the small number of killed and wounded—indicative, in this case, of the professional ability and tactical skill with which the victory was won. The battle of Port Royal, occurring a little less than seven months after the fall of Fort Sumter, was of surpassing value in its moral and political effect, both at home and abroad. It gave us one of the finest harbors on the Atlantic seaboard, which afforded an admirable base for future operations by the establishment of coaling stations, shops and supply depots. Du Pont actively followed up his victory; Tybee Island was seized, giving a foothold for the reduction of Fort Pulaski by the army; a combined naval and military force destroyed the batteries at Port Royal ferry; the sounds and inland waters of Georgia and the east coast of Florida were occupied; St. Mary's, Fernandina, Jacksonville, and other places were captured, and Fort Clinch and the fort at St. Augustine retaken; fourteen blockading stations were established, all thoroughly effective save that off Charleston, where the vessels at command were insufficient to cover the circuit of twenty-three miles. In recognition of his services, Du Pont received the thanks of Congress and was appointed rear-admiral to rank from July 16, 1862. Toward the close of the year, several armored vessels were added to his command, mostly of the monitor type—one of which destroyed the Confederate steamer "Nashville," when aground near Fort McAllister, Georgia. Desiring to measure the ironclads against forts commanding obstructed channels, Admiral Du Pont sent three monitors, supported by six other ships, to engage Fort McAllister, upon which they were unable to make any impression on account of the small number of their guns and the slowness of their fire. This satisfied the admiral that their offensive power had been overrated, and he reported to the Navy Department that whatever degree of impenetrability monitors might have, there was no corresponding quality of destructiveness as against forts. On April 7, 1863, Du Pont, taking command of his nine armored vessels, made a resolute attempt to take Charleston. Unable to manoeuvre in the tortuous channel leading to the harbor, which was filled with obstructions and torpedoes, the ironclads were exposed to a terrible cross-fire from a hundred guns of the heaviest calibres. His flagship, the "Ironsides," which was leading, steered so badly under the influence of the current that it was twice necessary to drop anchors to bring her head to the proper direction, and when within fifteen hundred yards or less of Fort Sumter she lay for a considerable time directly over a huge torpedo, which, fortunately for those on board, the electrician at Battery Wagner was unable to explode. Darkness approaching, the ships were withdrawn with the intention of continuing the engagement on the following day, but when morning came, one of the ironclads having foundered from injuries received during the engagement (in which she was struck ninety times), and five others being wholly or partially disabled (many of them having received over fifty shots), Admiral Du Pont wisely determined not to invite a great disaster by a renewal of the attack. The action was fought in pursuance of express instructions from the Navy Department, its probable results not having been unforeseen by the admiral who had given it as his opinion that the co-operation of troops was necessary to success. Time has confirmed the absolute correctness of Du Pont's judgment; his able successor, with a larger force of armored ships, was no more fortunate, and Charleston only fell upon the approach of Sherman's army. In June the ironclad ram "Atlanta" came out of Savannah, and Du Pont sent two monitors to intercept her, one of which, under Commodore Rogers, succeeded in capturing her after a brief

engagement. This was the last important incident of Admiral Du Pont's command, from which he was relieved, July 5, 1863.

During the intervals of more than twenty-five years of service at sea, he was almost constantly employed on duties of importance, and was conspicuous in the improvement and development of the navy. A member of the board which drew up the plan of reorganization of the Naval Academy, he was one of the officers who afterward revised and extended the system then adopted. He served on the lighthouse board, took part in two revisions of the rules and regulations for the navy and was a very prominent member of the Naval Retiring Board of 1855. He was also the author of various papers on professional subjects; among others, one on corporal punishment in the navy, and one on the use of floating batteries for coast defense, which has since been republished and is largely quoted from by Sir Howard Douglas in his work on naval gunnery. In 1833 Admiral Du Pont married his cousin, Sophie Madeleine Du Pont, who survived him. He died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1865. In 1882 Congress enacted that the circle at the intersection of Massachusetts and Connecticut avenues in the city of Washington should be called "Du Pont Circle," and by subsequent legislation provided for the erection there of a bronze statue of Rear-Admiral Du Pont. This lasting monument to his fame and memory was completed in 1884.

QUINBY, James M.,

Manufacturer, Progressive Citizen.

James Moses Quinby, son of Jotham and Lillias (Smith) Quinby, was born in Orange, New Jersey, October 5, 1804, died in Newark, July 20, 1874. The Quinby family are believed to have come into England with the Danes, the first of record being in Yorkshire, 1341, by name Hugh de Quarmby. The arms of the family are: Argent, two bars sable in chief, a Cornish chough proper. Crest: A Cornish chough armed.

The American line of descent is through Thomas Quinby, who landed in Salem Massachusetts, 1643-46; his son Robert, a ship carpenter, of record in Norfolk county, Massachusetts; his son William, one of the founders of Stratford, Connecticut; his son John, a proprietor of New Castle, Westchester county, New York, and appointed a magistrate by Governor Stuyvesant, 1662; his son, Josiah; his son Josiah (2), born in 1692; his son Josiah (3), settled in Orange, New Jersey, about 1746, a large land owner and farmer, at what is now Llewellyn Park; his son Moses; his son Jotham, who resided in a stone house on Scotland street, South Orange, tearing down the old house and using the stone for the basement walls of a new residence.

James Moses Quinby, after completing his years of apprenticeship at the carriage-maker's trade with John C. Hedenberg, entered the employ of G. & A. K. Carter, a noted early Newark carriage building firm, and became foreman of their shop, so skilled a workman and so capable a manager was he. In 1834 the Carters failed in business, when, to save himself, Mr. Quinby purchased the plant and continued business on his own account, later admitting as partners George M. Spencer, his bookkeeper, and Isaac Young, his foreman, and establishing the young firm of J. M. Quinby & Company, now the veteran firm of the same name, J. M. Quinby & Company, although twentieth century invention has largely changed the character of the business. The Quinby carriage became a local favorite, then business was extended throughout the south, and a local branch factory and repository established at Montgomery, Alabama. For forty years Mr. Quinby manufactured carriages in Newark, his shops and yards located on Broad street, between Mechanic and Fair streets, where the station and freight sheds

of the Newark & New York railroad now stand. He continued in successful business until his death in 1874, and it was largely owing to the excellence of the carriages manufactured under his supervision that Newark-made carriages became famous through the United States, their fame also extending to Europe. He was interested in many Newark business enterprises, one being the Newark Savings Institution, of which he was the original manager, and chairman of the funding committee; and another, the New Jersey Fire Insurance Company. He was a devoted churchman, a prominent member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, and for many years a vestryman. Politically he was an old time Whig, and if he had a hobby it was his love for political work and management. He was always present and active at primary elections; was invariably a delegate to important State and County Conventions, and was a potent force in making nominations. When the death knell of the old Whig party sounded, he was not one of the mourners, having actively embraced the cause of the first candidate of the new Republican party in 1856, General John C. Fremont. He advocated Republican principles with all the intensity of his strong nature, and in so doing sacrificed a fortune, through incurring the bitter enmity of his large army of patrons in the south. This was not an incident of the war, but a proposition put squarely before him to accept or reject. In 1860 several Southern States passed laws requiring Northern men doing business in the South to renounce the avowed anti-slavery principles of the Republican party under the penalty of having their property within these States forfeited. Mr. Quinby refused to comply, and this refusal caused him great loss. He was one the fathers of the party in Newark and in New Jersey, and was one of its honored heads for many years. He was one of the first State Senators elected by the party from Essex county, and one of the first in the State, serving in 1860-62. He had previously, in 1851, been elected Mayor of Newark by the Whigs, serving until 1854, being twice re-elected, the tenure of the office being one year, and no salary being attached to the office. He is further remembered as a member of the old Volunteer Fire Department, in which he took a deep interest. He gave the city a good business administration and retired from office, honored and respected, even by his political foes. He also was a member of the board of water commissioners. He was a man of pleasing personality, unassuming and modest, a true soldier of the "common good", aiding whenever and wherever he could to advance the public welfare.

He married Phoebe Ayres, daughter of Richard and Hannah (Hays) Sweazy, a descendant of Samuel Sweazy, of Southold, Long Island, and Roxbury, Massachusetts, born March 29, 1689, died May 11, 1759. Children of James M. Quinby: 1. Annie Emeline, deceased, married, in 1865, Nelson Wright, and had children, Albert Waterman, deceased, Louisa Elise, married Arthur H. Mackie, and has children, Elizabeth Quinby, and Nelson Wright Mackie.

2. Marie Antoinette, born in Park Place, Newark, in 1846, and died there after a long illness, March 7, 1909. She was a graduate of Saint Mary's School, Burlington, New Jersey, beautiful in person, with a cultured mind, and was a leader in society until her retirement through ill health. Intense patriotism was her ruling passion, and with all her powers of mind even at personal sacrifice, she aided many a good cause. She inherited her father's wise executive ability, and using her influence for good, she accomplished much for the betterment of those she aimed to help. Not only did she work through local channels, but at the time of the war with Spain, she exerted herself personally, leading with others in outfitting the hospital ship "Solace", also spending

days and nights at the railroad station assisting the returning soldiers who through sickness or wounds needed aid. She was the organizer of section 11, Army and Navy Relief Society, and its only president. In 1892 she was appointed by the State authorities to represent New Jersey in the interest of women at the World's Fair; was for many years a member of the board of managers of the Colonial Dames; was a member of Trent Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; was founder of the Woman's Branch of the New Jersey Historical Society, and president from its organization, devoting a great deal of time to its upbuilding. While this was her more conspicuous work, she did a great of benevolent work privately, and was also manager on the boards of several charitable organizations. Her life was a full and beautiful one, bringing the sweet reward of duty well performed, and the society of many kindred spirits, who knew her intimately and most truly loved and revered her. Her influence was most blessed, and the inspiration of her life is yet felt among those she cheered, encouraged and led in good works during her years on earth, all too short, yet wonderfully fruitful and helpful to others.

3. James Milnor, the only son of James M. Quinby to arrive at years of manhood, married Mary V. Casey. 4. Ida, married Wallace McIlvaine Scudder. Other children, deceased, are: Eliza Sweazy, married Charles Borcherling; Morris, died young; Walden, died young; Florence, died young.

STEPHENS, John Lloyd,

Noted Traveler and Author.

This noted man was a native of New Jersey, born in Shrewsbury, November 28, 1805. He graduated from Columbia College at the age of seventeen, studied law in Litchfield, Connecticut, and in New York City, and entered upon practice in the latter place. He took considerable interest in politics, and gained some fame as a Tammany Hall campaign orator. In 1834 he went abroad, and was absent for two years, traveling through the southern and eastern parts of Europe, writing under engagement for "Hoffman's Monthly Magazine," his papers meeting with such favor that they were subsequently expanded into four volumes—"Incidents of Travel in Egypt, Arabia, Petrae and the Holy Land" (1837), and "In Greece, Turkey, Russia and Poland" (1838); and both of which were widely circulated in Great Britain as well as in the United States.

In 1839 President Van Buren sent him on a semi-confidential commission to Central America, which was barren of results, the country being amid all the confusion of civil war and an overthrow of the existing government. However, he improved his opportunities, and in company with F. Catherwood, an English artist, visited the ruins of Cpan, Palenque, Axmal, etc., making notes and drawings of the remains of former empires of which little was then known. These explorations resulted in his most important work, "Incidents of Travel in Central America, Chiapas and Yucatan," in two volumes, published in 1841. In company with Mr. Catherwood, whose illustrations added much to the value of that work, and with more ample equipment for archaeological research, he made another survey of substantially the same ground, and in 1843 issued a two volume work entitled "Incidents of Travel in Yucatan." These works were most opportune, and he gained and long held the distinction of making the best and most ample contribution to the American knowledge of antiquities in those regions.

In 1846 Mr. Stephens was a member of the New York Constitutional Convention. In the following year he was active in the organization of the first ocean steam navigation company, in which he held an official position; and he was a passenger to

Bremen in the first vessel of the line. The gold discoveries in California pointed to the necessity for a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama; he entered into this project with his accustomed enthusiasm, became vice-president and then president of the projecting company, and after personally surveying the route, visited Bogota and negotiated a contract with the New Granada government, completing all these arrangements within the year 1849. During the following two years he was constantly engaged in superintending the work of construction, but fell victim to the insidious malaria of the Panama region, contracting the disease which caused his death, in New York, October 10, 1852, thus ending all too soon a life of phenomenal activity and eminent success. His memory is preserved in a monument erected at the highest point reached by the Panama railroad.

ROEBLING, John A.,

Distinguished Civil Engineer.

John A. Roebling was one of the world's most famous civil engineers of his day, particularly famous as a projector and builder of wire bridges, and whose principal monuments are the great suspension bridges at Niagara Falls, and that over the East river, connecting the cities of New York and Brooklyn.

Mr. Roebling was a native of Prussia, born in the city of Mulhausen, province of Thuringia, July 12, 1806. He received a thorough academical education, and then entered the Royal Polytechnic School in Berlin, from which he was graduated as a civil engineer. It is a noteworthy fact that during his student days he devoted much of his attention to the construction of suspension bridges, and made his investigations and theories the subject of his graduating thesis, a paper which attracted much attention, and no little adverse criticism on account of his venturing upon what was then considered an impracticable innovation. In compliance with the stern requirements of the Prussian government, he served upon public works for three years following his graduation.

He came to the United States at the age of twenty-five, and located near Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. At this time engineering effort was largely devoted to the improvement of inland transportation by means of a system of canals and slack-water navigation on the rivers. Mr. Roebling directed his attention to this subject, and he began his labors on the Beaver river, a tributary of the Ohio. He subsequently became interested in a project for navigable water connection between the Ohio river and Lake Erie, but the project was abandoned because of the competition set in operation by the extensive building of railroads then begun. For a time Mr. Roebling was engaged in the service of the State of Pennsylvania in the location of a feeder for the Pennsylvania canal in the upper Allegheny river, and he was subsequently occupied surveying and locating the route of the Pennsylvania Central railway from Harrisburg across the mountains to Pittsburgh.

It was about this time that Mr. Roebling began to give his attention particularly to that department of engineering which soon made his name famous throughout the world. As early as 1844-1845 he had successfully constructed an aqueduct across the Allegheny river, on the principle of a suspension bridge with wire cables, encountering from its beginning to its completion and successful inauguration the determined opposition and contemptuous opprobrium of the engineering profession. During his residence in Pittsburgh he engaged in the manufacture of iron and steel wire, and there developed his wonderful knowledge of the nature and capabilities of wire which proved so important a factor in enabling him to work a revolution in bridge construction. His success in the aqueduct project instilled confidence, and to him was committed the construction of the suspension bridge over

the Monongahela river at Pittsburgh, and he followed its successful completion with the building of four of the suspended aqueducts for the Delaware canal. He then (in 1851) began the building of the great railroad bridge over the Niagara river, and which at the time of its completion attracted the admiration and astonishment of the engineering talent of Europe as well as of America, as the longest suspension bridge in the world. This he followed equally successfully with the suspension bridge over the Allegheny river at Pittsburgh, and that over the Ohio river at Cincinnati, the latter, with a span of nearly two hundred feet greater length than that of the Niagara river bridge, marking another great advance step in the science of bridge building. The excellence of the Ohio river structure impressed upon engineers throughout the country the conviction that the problem of bridge construction had been solved and had much to do in pointing to Mr. Roebling as the chief engineer of the great Brooklyn-New York bridge.

The building of a bridge over the East river to connect Brooklyn with New York, had been suggested shortly after Mr. Roebling had built his first bridge at Pittsburgh, but did not pass the stage of discussion in the newspapers, and for years the project had passed out of sight. Its resurrection was in all probability due to Mr. Roebling more than to any other. It is a well authenticated fact that in February, 1853, he had an unpleasant experience on a ferry boat in the ice-choked East river, which caused him to take a personal interest in the necessity for a bridge, and he published a letter setting forth the feasibility of such an undertaking. However, it was difficult to make a beginning, and eleven years were to pass before a legislative commission was appointed (in 1864) to examine into and report upon the expediency and practicability of a bridge, and a building company was not organized until 1867. On May 23d of that year, and one month after the passage of the act of incorporation, Mr. Roebling was appointed engineer. He completed his report of survey, plans and estimates, on September 1st following. The incorporators, after a careful examination, expressed entire confidence in Mr. Roebling's judgment, experience and ability; yet, in view of uncertainty and opposition on the part of various elements of the public, deemed it advisable to call in a board of consulting engineers, composed of Horatio G. Allen, of New York; Alfred W. Craven, engineer of the Croton Aqueduct; H. B. Latrobe, builder and chief engineer of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, and chief engineer of the Reading railroad; James P. Kirkwood, W. J. McAlpine, John J. Serrell, and Colonel Julius W. Adams. This board devoted nearly five months to an exhaustive study of Mr. Roebling's plans, and at the close of their labors reported favorably upon them in every respect. Meantime, in order to safeguard marine interests under the provisions of existing Acts of Congress, the War Department appointed a commission of United States Engineers—Major General Horatio G. Wright, Major General John Newton and Major Wright—to ascertain whether or not the proposed bridge would be a menace to navigation. The commission carefully viewed the bridges at Pittsburgh, Niagara, Cincinnati, and elsewhere, critically examined Mr. Roebling's plans, and in its report gave cordial and appreciative endorsement and approval, except in a single particular—recommending that the height of the central span be 135 feet above the middle of the river, instead of 130 feet, as proposed. No man could have had ampler appreciation than came to Mr. Roebling from these two boards of exacting scientists—the incorporators' committee and the government commission.

It is reasonable to believe, in view of the magnitude of his labors and his advanced age, that Mr. Roebling expected the Brooklyn bridge to be the crowning achievement of his long and useful career. And, in

larger way, such it was, though he was not destined to witness much more than its beginning. In the summer in which the work on the bridge was begun (1869), while engaged in determining the location of the bridge tower on the Brooklyn side of East river, he experienced an accident which resulted in his death. A ferry boat entering its slip dislodged the timbers upon which he was standing, in such manner as to catch and crush his foot, and sixteen days later he died, lockjaw having set in. His untimely loss was severely felt, and the tributes to his memory were fervent and sincere, from press and pulpit, from municipal and scientific bodies, and from the general public. The mechanical bent of his mind was such that exactness was his cardinal principle, and he was most exacting in all professional matters, toward himself as well as towards his colaborers. At the same time he was of kindly and benevolent disposition, and in his family and social relations he was most lovable. He held to the loftiest ideals of personal and civic life, and during the Civil War was one of the staunchest upholders of the Union cause.

ZABRISKIE, Hon. Abraham O.,

Lawyer, Jurist, Legislator.

Hon. Abraham O. Zabriskie, LL.D., was born June 10, 1807, in the then village of Greenbush, opposite Albany, in the State of New York. When he was four years old his parents removed to Millstone, New Jersey. There he received a thorough academical education, and subsequently matriculated at Nassau Hall, Princeton, becoming a member of the junior class when only sixteen years of age, and graduating two years later, with the class of 1825. In the same year he commenced the study of law in the office of James S. Green, of Princeton, and was licensed as an attorney in November, 1828, being admitted as counsellor-at-law in 1831.

Selecting Newark as his field of practice, he remained there less than two years, then removed to Hackensack, where he remained nineteen years. Here he was thrown among a quiet agricultural population, where he gradually matured his intellectual powers, and gathered strength which lasted during life. He gained the confidence of the people, and they in turn trusted him as they never had trusted anyone before. In 1838 he was appointed surrogate of Bergen county, and five years later was reappointed, holding that position for a period of ten years. During his incumbency he not only accurately learned how to frame the statements of executors and administrators, but he acquired a full knowledge of the history of ecclesiastical law, as pertaining to the estates of decedents, which made his counsels valuable in his after life. During his administration of this office he evinced a method and accuracy which distinguished his life, and the discipline and care about minute details that he acquired in this position lasted him ever afterward. There was no man in the profession, in litigated causes in the Orphans' Court or the Prerogative Court, whose services were more valuable than his. In 1842 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Bergen county, and in this position he became master of the principles of the criminal law, so that no one who was really guilty of its infraction ever went unpunished for lack of effort on his part. He was so especially noted for his success in practice of this kind that he was frequently called upon at later dates both to prosecute and defend in criminal causes. During his residence in Bergen county he was retained as counsel in many cases before the civil courts, and especially in those involving questions of titles to lands. By this means he became thoroughly familiar with the duties of a practical surveyor, and also with the proprietary history of New Jersey, and understood every patent in the old "Field Book of Bergen County," and the common lands assigned to each patent. He was regarded by the legal fra-

ternity as a most formidable adversary in all those cases where the title to land was involved. Having been a practitioner in the Supreme Court for some years, during which period he had been noted for his thorough research and capacity for patient labor, he was named Reporter for that tribunal, and held that position until 1855. He removed from Hackensack in 1849, and selected Jersey City as his future, and, as it proved, his final residence. To the people of this county he was no stranger, for Hudson county had been until 1840 a portion of the county of Bergen, of which latter Hackensack was the shire town.

In 1850 he was nominated for the State Senate and elected, his term of service including the years 1851, 1852 and 1853. While a member of that body he took an important part in legislation, and came in personal contact with many leading men in the State, which proved of great benefit to him afterward. He was also one of the committee of citizens who framed the voluminous charter of Jersey City, passed March 18, 1851, some of its provisions being drafted by him. During his senatorial career he was the means of having a good and sufficient lien law and also the "wharf act" passed. He was the author of the "Long Dock Charter," which became a law in February, 1856, by which means the company bearing that cognomen were enabled to provide the necessary means to bring the New York & Erie railroad to their new terminus in Jersey City. During the same year he was elected a director of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and held that position until he was made Chancellor, ten years afterward. He soon became master of the situation, thoroughly conversant with all the affairs of the company, not only as regarded the road but the rolling stock, the workshops, and the multifarious data of so large a concern. He was nominated, in 1859, by Governor Newell for the office of Chancellor of the State, but as the Senate was politically opposed to the Governor, it declined to confirm him, and the memorable struggle commenced which left the State for a year without a Chancellor. At the next election Charles S. Olden was chosen Governor, but again the Senate was opposed to him; and as he deemed that the interests of the State required that his name should not be submitted to the Senate—although he was his first choice—another was named for the position. He was finally nominated by Governor Ward, in 1866, and confirmed by the Senate, and became Chancellor, May 1, 1866. He performed the arduous duties of Chancellor with a promptness which has never been surpassed by any other officer who had held that position. During his administration business had greatly increased, yet no cause was allowed to linger by reason of a want of time for his examination and decision. And these decisions betoken a positive and independent mind, manifesting great labor and research, and have established for him an enduring fame as a jurist. About the period when the great monopoly, as it was justly termed, was about to cease its arrogant demands, it was rumored that it sought an extension of twenty years, commencing January 1, 1869, and much discussion prevailed throughout the State. At this juncture a public meeting was held in Jersey City to oppose the renewal of these monopoly privileges, when Chancellor Zabriskie made a speech taking strong ground against the renewal, and declared that, rather than have so odious a contract perpetuated, the people should, with pick-axe in hand, tear up the rails. For this expression of public indignation he earned the soubriquet of "Captain of the Pick-axe Guard." But the independent portion of the community sustained his earnest declaration, and the State was relieved of the obnoxious restriction. He repeated his speech before a committee of the Legislature at Trenton, and the monopoly extension scheme was dead. It was the crowning act of his life to defeat this giant cor-

poration, and the result is seen already in the free railroad law of the State. He was in all respects a most successful man. His practice was large and lucrative, whereby he was enabled to gain an ample competence. As a lawyer, his learning was great and varied, as already detailed; and of his ability as a judge all of his compeers bear full witness. He was regarded by business men as eminently sagacious in the management of affairs; and in these particulars not only was his advice sought for, but he was chosen to fill many positions of trust in various institutions. He was, as already stated, one of the directors of the New Jersey railroad, and held the same position in a bank, a life insurance and trust company, and in the Jersey City Gas Company; also as a trustee of the old Jersey City Savings Bank, besides in sundry other institutions. When engaged in business he gave his whole attention to the matter before him; and when his labors were over he sought recreation. During his life he was somewhat of a traveller, and more than once visited the "old world." Here again his methodical spirit asserted itself; for not only was the day of his departure fixed upon, but all the minutiae of his travels abroad were predetermined before he left his home, and the day of his return thither indicated. He also journeyed through a greater portion of the Union at various times, and he always adhered to the plan which he marked out to pursue. After his term as Chancellor expired he desired to visit the Pacific states, and in company with a friend set out upon what proved to be his last journey on earth. Together they passed from the East to the West, over the great iron highway that binds the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the imperial republic in an unbroken link, passing over the fertile fields, the boundless prairies, the extended plains, the Rocky Mountains, and the dreary wastes of the great basin intervening between this rocky barrier and the Sierra Nevada, into the golden State and to the shores of the Pacific. After being impressed with the glories of the most sublime natural scenery on the continent they retraced their steps, and upon their homeward way he was suddenly stricken by a sickness which proved mortal. He had been reared in the doctrines of the Reformed Dutch church, and although he had never become a communicant member of that denomination, he was essentially a Christian man. He was a most charitable man, and never wearied in doing kindnesses; and he was also a most conscientious man, for he took pains to know his duty, and when known he faithfully discharged it. He was a most diligent student, not only well read in law, but in history, the natural sciences, anatomy, medicine and theology; and what he studied at all was thoroughly studied. He died at Truckee, California, June 27, 1873, and the news of his decease, transmitted by telegraph, produced a most profound impression throughout the State, calling forth eulogia upon his fame, not only as a lawyer, Senator, jurist and Chancellor, but also as a private citizen, a neighbor and a friend.

FORT, George Franklin,

Governor, Masonic Writer.

Governor George Franklin Fort was born in Pemberton, Burlington county, New Jersey, in May, 1809. After receiving an ordinary education in the common schools at his home and in that neighborhood, he entered the Medical Department of the University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Medicine in 1830, the year in which he attained his majority. He entered upon practice, and with a degree of success which held out before him most promising prospects, but he became interested in politics, which, with the duties of the public positions to which he was called by reason of his political activity, commanded his attention throughout the remainder of his life.

He served for some time as a representative from Monmouth county in the State Assembly. He was a useful member of the convention of 1844, called to frame a new State Constitution, and soon after that body had completed its labors, he was elected to the State Senate. In 1850 he became Governor of New Jersey, and served until the completion of his term in 1854. He was almost immediately appointed to a seat in the Court of Errors and Appeals, and also served as a member of the Prison Reform Commission, and also held other offices at various times. While educated for the medical profession, by private reading he had gained a very fair knowledge of law, and he was found wanting in no position to which he was called. He was deeply interested in Masonry, and in 1875 published in Philadelphia a volume entitled "Early History and Antiquities of Freemasonry." In 1847 he received from the College of New Jersey the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He died in New Egypt, New Jersey, April 22, 1872.

PEDDIE, Thomas Baldwin,

Man of Affairs, Statesman, Philanthropist.

Thomas Baldwin Peddie was one of the most progressive and public spirited citizens of Newark, New Jersey, and may justly be credited with a large share of those activities which have, within recent years, placed the city in the forefront of American industrial centers. Himself a typical example of the keen and large minded business man who carries the weight of affairs of the utmost importance, he was ever ready to undertake another burden, if by so doing he might by deed or example benefit or further any movement pointing towards the betterment of industrial or municipal conditions.

Thomas Baldwin Peddie was born in Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1808, and there received a substantial and practical education. To this he added largely by means of home study and the use of his keen powers of observation, which made of him a man of fine executive ability and an excellent judge of human nature. An earnest reader from his earliest years, he was chiefly attracted by books of travel, and these inspired him with the idea of visiting America, as offering finer prospect for advancement than the Old World had to offer. When he came to the United States in 1833 he had no fixed plans as to his future line of conduct. Had he been disappointed in conditions here, at that time, this country would probably never have had the benefit of his wise counsel and enterprise during the many years he remained a resident here. Upon his arrival he went at once to the City of Newark, New Jersey, as a fitting place for the carrying out of the plans he had already partly formulated. He became immediately identified with the manufacturing interests of the city, in that he visited factories of various kinds, and finally applied for a position in the manufacturing establishment of Smith & Wright, manufacturers of saddlery. Himself was his best and only recommendation, and this sufficed to obtain the position he was seeking, and two years were spent in this factory during which Mr. Peddie acquired a thorough mastery of the business customs in vogue here. He then established himself independently in the manufacture of leather trunks and carpet bags, commencing on a small scale, and during the ten years which followed his efforts were attended with such an amount of success that at last he found himself unable to take care of his growing responsibilities alone. Accordingly, in 1846, he admitted to a partnership John Morrison, and this connection was uninterrupted until the death of Mr. Morrison in 1861. For a time Mr. Peddie again attempted to conduct his extensive interests alone, but as this was entirely out of the question, because of the large responsibilities involved, he accepted as a

Thos. B. Reddie

partner George B. Jenkinson, one of his assistants, who had for many years become thoroughly familiar with every detail of all the departments of the concern. The firm name was changed to read T. B. Peddie & Company, and was thus continued until the death of Mr. Peddie, February 16, 1889. Many other business enterprises claimed a share of the time and attention of Mr. Peddie. He was a member, and at one time president, of the Newark Board of Trade; director in the Essex County National Bank; president of the Security Savings Bank.

The cause of education ever found in him a most ardent advocate and liberal supporter. He was one of the most interested workers in behalf of erecting the academy at Hightstown, New Jersey, which is now called Peddie Institute, as a mark of respect and appreciation for the services he rendered. The Newark Technical School is another institution which largely owes its inception to the personal efforts of Mr. Peddie while he was a member of the Newark Board of Trade. For many years he was a trustee of the Newark City Home, and he was a generous contributor to all worthy enterprises of a charitable nature. One of the noblest structures in Newark, but one which Mr. Peddie did not live to see finished, is what is now called the Peddie Memorial. It was presented by Mr. Peddie to the congregation with which he had associated himself upon his first coming to the city, and stands upon the main street, almost facing one of the parks. It seats three thousand worshippers, and is constructed in the Byzantine style of architecture. The name it now holds was suggested after the death of Mr. Peddie. His ideas and plans with regard to this building, as far as he had expressed them, were faithfully carried out by his widow and, in compliance with another wish expressed by him, she donated to the church valuable property in New York City and elsewhere. The fine moral character of Mr. Peddie made him the choice of his fellow citizens for positions of public trust and responsibility, and he served in the State Legislature in 1863-64, where his counsel was of inestimable value during the troubled times of the Civil War; from 1866-69, he was of great benefit to the city as its mayor; and in 1876, as a representative of the Sixth Congressional District of New Jersey, he was a member of the Forty-fifth Congress, declining renomination upon the expiration of his term. His social membership was with the Union League Club of New York, the Essex Club of Newark and the Essex County Country Club of Orange.

Mr. Peddie married in Newark, in 1858, Sarah Annette Ogden, who died in 1893. The charities of Mr. Peddie, were numerous, but generally pursued in so unostentatious a manner that the world will never know their full extent. They were characteristic of the kindness of heart which was one of his strong features. Few men ever brought to public duties a greater amount of conscientious principle. Every public act was governed by that law of justice and of right which would stand the test of closest scrutiny. He preferred the true to the false, the substantial to the pretentious, and his life was one which may be studied by all who seek distinction, respect and success.

MECUM, James Wright

Prominent in Community Affairs.

In the home in Salem which he built and to which James Wright Mecum brought his bride in 1840, and where all his children were born, are many valuable articles closely associated with the lives of members of the family from which are descended the present owners, children of James Wright Mecum. There is the sword carried by Dr. Samuel Dick while a surgeon in the army besieging Quebec under the immortal Wolfe; another carried by Major William Mecum during the Revolutionary War; and

a third worn by Captain Josiah Harrison. Major Mecum's sword is doubly valuable as an heirloom, from the fact that it has a silver hilt, made from his own shoe and knee buckles. Well preserved old furniture, hallowed by hands long since stilled, portraits of honored forbears, tapestries, and pictures, all testify to the veneration with which these mute evidences of valor, gentle blood, and domestic happiness are held by the children of James Wright Mecum, who own not only the original home of their parents but also the Mecum lands in Lower Penn's Neck township, where part of their honored father's life was passed.

The Mecum family of Salem county spring from Edward Mecum, and through intermarriages are connected with the Sinnickson, Dick, and other leading early families of West Jersey, also with the Harrison family of Newark and Orange, New Jersey, who sprang from Richard Harrison, of Connecticut, 1640, and Sergeant Richard Harrison, who settled in Newark, New Jersey, in 1667. The Mecums came in the latter part of the seventeenth century and the Dick family between 1730 and 40. Each furnished eminent sons that proved their worth and value as citizens of the commonwealth that gave them homes and opportunity.

Edward Mecum, the founder, great-grandfather of James Wright Mecum, first appears on Salem county records in 1706, as a juror, but in 1701 he purchased land of Thomas Penn. He was the father of William Mecum, who rebuilt a house in 1737 on his farm of two hundred acres in Penn's Neck township, that is still standing. This William Mecum married, in 1728, Margaret Vickery, the mother of Major William Mecum, of Revolutionary fame.

Major Wiliam Mecum, of the third generation in Salem county, owned lands in Lower Penn's Neck township, was a prosperous agriculturist, prominent in civil life, and a soldier of the Revolution. He was a justice of the peace from 1774 until 1776; judge of Salem county courts from 1777 until 1782, also in 1786 and 87. He served as major of the First Battalion Salem County Militia, and saw service in the field both in New Jersey and New York, leading his troops in the latter State as part of the "Flying Brigade" commanded by General Newcomb. The sword with the silver hilt that was part of his equipment is preserved by his great-great-grandchildren in their Salem home previously referred to. Major Mecum married (first) Dorcas Gibson, whose only child died in infancy. He married (second) Eleanor Sinnickson, second daughter of Andrew and Sarah Sinnickson, a descendant of Andrew Sinnickson (Anders Senecason), who came to America about 1627. (See Sinnickson memorials in this work).

Andrew, son of Major William Mecum and his second wife, Eleanor Sinnickson, was born at the homestead in Lower Penn's Neck township, February 3, 1780, and died October 4, 1814. He was one of the leading agriculturists of the county, accumulated considerable wealth, and was the owner of several farms. He married Ann, daughter of James Wright.

James Wright, only son of Andrew and Ann (Wright) Mecum, was born on the homestead in Lower Penn's Neck township, yet owned by his children, December 9, 1809, died in Salem, November 19, 1878. He was educated in private schools and in Salem Academy, devoting several years of his youthful manhood to the duties of assistant to the county clerk of Salem. He was the owner of several valuable farms in Lower Penn's Neck township, and to the management of these the greater part of his life was devoted. In addition to the management of his own estates he was for many years treasurer of the Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Company, a trustee of Rutgers College and of St. Mary's Hall, of Burlington. He was a man of influence in his community, using his wealth justly and giving

hearty support to the church with which his family had been connected for many generations, the Episcopal. He was a communicant of St. John's Church, of Salem, served as vestryman and warden, was lay reader for many years, and also superintendent of the Sunday school. He had no taste for public official life, yet was keenly alive to his responsibilities as a citizen. He was a Whig in early life, later becoming a Democrat, and affiliating with that party until his death. He was a man highly respected, proud of the achievements of his ancestors, jealous of the fame of the Mecum name, and transmitted it to his children untarnished by act of his.

Mr. Mecum married, May 24, 1841, Lydia Ann Harrison, of Salem, New Jersey, daughter of Josiah and Isabella S. (Dick) Harrison, the ceremony being performed in St. John's by Rev. E. G. Prescott, the rector. Mr. Mecum made his bride mistress of the mansion he had caused to be erected at No. 33 Market street, Salem, and there their years of married happiness were passed and there all of their children were born. Children: Isabella, died aged three years; George, died at the age of forty-four years, unmarried; Ellen, of extended mention elsewhere; James Harrison, died aged fourteen years; Maria Harrison, now residing in Salem, in the home where she was born; Charles, a graduate of the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1881, now a practicing lawyer of Salem. He married, May 29, 1890, Margaret Howard, daughter of J. Howard and Elizabeth (Forman) Sinnickson, and has children: Frances Margaret; Charles Harrison, a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, class of 1914; and James Howard, a student in the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1917.

(The Harrison Line).

Lydia Ann Harrison Mecum was a descendant of Richard Harrison, of New Haven, Connecticut, who came from West Kirby, England, in 1640, was of Branford, Connecticut, in 1653, and New Haven in 1664.

Richard (2), son of Richard Harrison, the founder, settled in Newark, New Jersey, about 1667, and there died prior to 1691. He was known as "Sergeant Richard."

Joseph, son of Sergeant Richard Harrison, was born in 1649, died in 1742. He married Dorcas, daughter of Sergeant John Ward, of Newark; she died in 1738.

Stephen, son of Joseph and Dorcas (Ward) Harrison, was born in Newark in 1698, died in 1786, married, and left issue.

Jotham, born in 1751, died in 1806, a resident of Orange, New Jersey, his farm now forming the central part of that beautiful suburban city. He married Lydia James, born in 1750, died in 1832.

Captain Josiah Harrison, son of Jotham and Lydia (James) Harrison, was born in Orange, September 22, 1776, died February 25, 1865, in Salem. He was a graduate of Princeton, class of 1790, a lawyer, a captain of Salem County Militia in the War of 1812. He practiced law in both Camden and Salem, also figuring prominently in public affairs during the early years of the Republic. It was his pride that he witnessed the inauguration of George Washington as the first President of the United States in New York City in 1789, and his greater pride that he lived long enough to be assured that the Union of States was of sufficient strength to resist the first armed attempt to destroy it. He possessed a rare collection of valuable books, some of them yet preserved among the many treasures of the Mecum home in Salem. As a lay reader he gathered a small congregation, that was the nucleus of the later St. Paul's Church, the largest Episcopal church in Camden. He was for many years a lay reader and warden of St. John's, Salem, and was deeply interested in parish work. He married, in 1804, Isabella Stuart

Dick, who died February 16, 1817. Their daughter, Lydia Ann, married James Wright Mecum.

(The Dick Line).

Isabella Stuart Dick was a daughter of Dr. Samuel Dick, and granddaughter of Rev. John Dick, son of a minister of the Presbyterian church in the North of Ireland. Rev. John Dick married Isabella Stuart, of Scotch birth, a lady of culture and education. They came to America between the years 1735 and 1740, as in the latter year they were living at Nottingham, Prince George county, Maryland. On November 12, 1746, he was ordained pastor of the Presbyterian church at New Castle and Drawyers, Delaware, serving that and neighboring churches until his death in 1748.

Dr. Samuel Dick was born at Nottingham, Prince George county, Maryland, November 14, 1740, died at Salem, November 16, 1812, after a most distinguished public career as surgeon, physician, scholar, politician, and patriot. He was educated under the highest class of private tutors, spoke and wrote five languages besides his own, Hebrew, Greek, French, Spanish, and Latin, and was educated for the medical profession in a Scotch university. He served as assistant surgeon with the colonial army in Canada in 1760, was with Wolfe at Quebec, and in 1770 came with his widowed mother to Salem county, New Jersey, and there established in medical practice. His home, built in 1730, was a brick dwelling on the corner of Walnut and Fenwick streets, which he purchased and there ended his days. In 1776 he was elected a member of the Provincial Congress of New Jersey, and was one of a committee of five appointed to prepare a draft of a constitution for the State. He was commissioned colonel and rendered efficient service during the Revolution. In 1780 he was appointed surrogate of Salem county by Governor Livingston, an office he held for twenty-two years. In 1783 he was elected to Congress, and was a member of the Congress that ratified the treaty of peace with England, January 14, 1784, that gave to the world a new nation—the United States of America. He served as Congressman in 1783-84-85, and was closely associated, in the constructive legislation of those sessions, with Jefferson and the leading men of his day. He died in Salem, November 16, 1812, and is buried in St. John's Cemetery, his gravestone testifying that "he spake evil of none." His virtues were many, his deeds worthy.

Dr. Dick married, in 1773, Sarah, youngest daughter of Judge Andrew and Sarah Sinnickson. She died May 3, 1827, aged seventy-one years, the mother of five children: Sarah, Isabella Stuart, Anna, Samuel Stuart, and Maria. Isabella S. married Captain Josiah Harrison, in 1804. Their daughter, Lydia Ann, in 1841 married James Wright Mecum, of previous mention. The descendants of Isabella S. Dick are the only living descendants of Dr. Samuel Dick, with one exception.

MECUM, Miss Ellen,

Leader in Benevolent and Patriotic Work.

Descended from a long line of honorable ancestors, many of them renowned in Church and State, Miss Mecum inherited from her sires the virtues that made them conspicuous in public life, while from the gentle ladies of her ancient families came that tender side of her nature that endeared her to all and compelled admiration while winning universal love and respect. A child of patriotic sires, she gloried in their achievements and reverenced the relics left behind as evidence of their prowess. This appreciation of their patriotism and that of others of their day led her into the patriotic order, Daughters of the American Revolution, a society in which she won the highest State and national honors. She was a true daughter of the Church, for years a pillar of strength to St. John's, of Salem,

her sphere the musical services, of which for years she was in charge. She was charming in her personality and a social favorite, combining in her character the devoted earnestness of the striver after high ideals and the charming womanhood that brought her into general favor far beyond the confines of her own city and State. A truly consecrated woman,

> "The world is richer that she lived
> And Heaven that she died."

Ellen Mecum, born July 1, 1846, died January 1, 1912, second daughter of James Wright and Lydia Ann (Harrison) Mecum. She was well educated, especially in music, talent for which she possessed to an unusual degree, her voice a beautiful, sweet, and true soprano. This led her early to the church, and from the age of ten years, when she first entered the choir of St. John's, of Salem, she was a devoted member of that church, consecrating her musical talents to that best of all purposes, Christian service. She trained, taught, and managed the choir, and for many years was in complete charge of the music at St. John's, freely giving to that work all her energy, enthusiasm, and zeal.

Second only to her love for the church and her compassionate and helpful interest in God's unfortunates, the work of the women's patriotic societies most appealed to Miss Mecum. Through her patriotic forbears she gained admission to the Daughters of the American Revolution, joining Nassau Chapter, of Camden. Her ability and interest resulted in her election as regent of that Chapter, but later, after organizing Oak Tree Chapter (named in honor of Salem's mighty oak, now over three centuries old) she withdrew from Nassau to become the first regent of Oak Tree Chapter. Devoted to the order, her fame spread abroad, and soon the State order availed itself of her wise executive ability by electing her vice-regent of the New Jersey Daughters of the American Revolution. Soon afterward she was elected State regent, serving two years. She had now become a national character in the order, served on important committees, was chosen vice-president general for New Jersey of the National Society, and at the time of her death was holding that high office, was a member of the executive board of governors, and was chairman of the national committee on patriotic education. She was deeply interested in the work of the last named committee of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and through her efforts much was accomplished in the matter of patriotic teachings in the public schools. Broad in her sympathy, energetic and capable, loyal and true, she achieved results valuable to State and National Societies of the American Revolution, none excelling her in devotion or usefulness. She gave one-fourth of her life to the service of that organization, loved it with all the intensity of her strong nature, and found in it pleasure and happiness, her sisters lovingly bestowing upon her many honors. She was also a Colonial Dame, member of the board of governors of the New Jersey Society, Colonial Dames of America, and but shortly prior to her death had been elected historian. She was president of the Women's Club of Salem, one of the oldest women's clubs in the country. The first panel dedicated in the "Roof of the Republic," in the Memorial Chapel of Valley Forge, presented by Mrs. Erastus Gaylord Putnam, contains a bronze tablet commemorative of Miss Ellen Mecum, whose memory was further honored in the dedicatory address.

Her sympathies were ever with the unfortunate and afflicted. She constantly planned for their relief and included in her plans not only the betterment of individuals but the improvement of civic conditions. The blind particularly appealed to her warm and loving nature, and in addition to her work in their behalf, in which she was foremost, she used her influence to the last in securing legislation which has immeasurably bet-

tered the conditions under which the blind must live and has reduced the cause of blindness in young children. All forms of of charitable work had her approval and support, and no subject affecting the public good was without interest to this noble, public-spirited woman, who stood in her community for all that was purest and best, who, never weary in well doing, consecrated all of her talents to the glory of God and the good of her fellows.

"She is not dead, this friend, not dead,
But in the paths we mortals tread
Got some few trifling steps ahead
And nearer to the end.
So that you, too, once past this bend
Shall meet again, as face to face, this friend.
You fancy dead."

RUTHERFURD, John,

Historian, Leader in Community Affairs.

Hon. John Rutherfurd was born July 21, 1810, at the home of his maternal grandfather, Lewis Morris, of Westchester county, New York. His parents were Robert Walter and Sabina (Morris) Rutherfurd. His paternal grandfather, after whom he was named, was a country gentleman and large landholder, living on his estate at Edgerton, on the Passaic river, known as Rutherfurd Park; he was a public-spirited citizen, and served in the Congress of 1793; he married a sister of Lewis Morris. The paternal great-grandfather was a colonel in the British army, prominent in the French war; he married a sister of Lord Stirling.

John Rutherfurd became one of his grandfather's family when he was about two and a half years old. As a child he gave evidence of precocity beyond his years, as shown by his diary. At the age of seven he was reading Rollins' "Belles Lettres," Goldsmith's "Abridged History of Greece," and began Goldsmith's "History of Rome." When nine years old he was sent to the Newark Academy, under Adam Smith, a noted teacher of that day, but as the academy was at too great a distance from his grandfather's home, he was boarded by his teacher. Leaving this school, he was fitted for college at the famous institute of Dr. Brownlee, at Basking Ridge. He was intended for Princeton College, his father's *alma mater,* but on visiting that institution he conceived a dislike for what he deemed undignified conduct on the part of the students with whom he would need associate. Entirely upon his own motion, without consultation with any one, he went to New Brunswick, and after a two hours examination was admitted to the sophomore class of Rutgers College, being then in his fifteenth year. He graduated at the age of eighteen, and took up law studies with Elias Van Arsdale, in Newark, and was admitted to the bar in due time. He practiced his profession but two years, when he abandoned it in order to assist his grandfather in the care of his estate. After the death of his grandparents, he married, and took up his residence at the palatial home of his aunts, Mary and Louisa Rutherfurd, some two miles from Newark, where he lived a life of gentlemanlike comfort, interested in his books, and at the same time taking a leading part in furthering the enterprises set on foot for the development of the resources and interests of the surrounding region. In these labors he displayed executive ability of a high order, and it was said of him that "his great self-control, his tact in management of all embarrassing questions, his whole-souled generosity, and his slowness to suspect anything wrong in the motives of others, caused him to be almost worshipped among his tenantry, and there was probably no one in the entire county of Essex who had equal popularity with him." Transportation questions had a remarkably strong hold upon him. Conceiving the desirability of connecting the Delaware and Hudson rivers, he originated the Warwick railroad, having its beginning at Chester, on the Erie road, and continuing to the State line, a distance of ten miles;

was largely interested in the construction of the Pequest Valley railroad; was a director and able worker in the Midland railroad; and as president of the Tuckerton railroad, in Ocean county, was largely instrumental in converting large areas of the "pine barrens" into cultivated lands. He was also a director in the Sussex railroad, and president of the New Jersey Coal Company, in which capacity he was the prime factor in coal development.

Aside from the beforementioned interests, he was deeply interested in others outside commercial lines but of great public importance. He was an hereditary member of the Council of Proprietors for the Eastern Division of New Jersey, and for many years its president; "his influence in that body was so great, and the confidence in his inflexible uprightness and sound judgment so general, that he never failed, by expressing his opinion, to control the action of the board, no matter how divided the sentiment might be." He was a director in the New Jersey State Agricultural Society, and was a leader in the advancement of its usefulness to the State at large. He was a prominent member of the New Jersey Historical Society, serving as vice-president and president. His devotion to this institution was constant and fervent, and he brought to its service that versatility of talents that made him invaluable. Many of the priceless manuscripts, documents and literary curiosities in its library are the gifts of Mr. Rutherfurd and his family.

He died November 21, 1872, aged sixty-two years, after a long illness beginning with malarious fever. The funeral took place from Trinity Church, Newark, and the burial in Christ Church graveyard, Belleville, where are also interred the remains of his parents, aunts, and one of his children. He had grown up in that church, and was for many years one of its vestrymen, and frequently represented the parish in the diocesan conventions of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New Jersey.

BOGGS, Charles Stuart,

Distinguished Naval Officer.

Rear Admiral Charles Stuart Boggs was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, January 28, 1811. His mother was a sister of the heroic Captain James Lawrence, whose utterance, "Don't give up the ship," is as famous as Nelson's "England expects every man will do his duty." It is said of Boggs that the impression made upon his mother and transmitted to him, concerning the brilliant career of Captain Lawrence, had much influence in turning his mind to naval affairs.

When quite young he was sent to Captain Partridge's celebrated military school at Middletown, Connecticut, but his school days were few. In 1826, at the early age of fifteen, he was appointed from New Jersey to a midshipman's berth in the sloop-of-war "Warren," of the Mediterranean Squadron, then engaged in protecting American commerce against the Greek pirates who swarmed in those waters. Young Boggs was on this duty three years, a part of the time in the ship-of-the-line "Delaware." For two years following he was on duty in the schooner "Porpoise," in the West Indies. In 1832, having just come of age, he was appointed passed-midshipman, and with that rank served one year in the sloop "Falmouth," in the West Indies, and three years in a receiving ship in New York. In 1836 he was made master of the ship-of-line "North Carolina," which had been ordered on service in the Pacific, but on arriving at Callao he received appointment as acting lieutenant, and was ordered to the schooner "Enterprise," as master, in which capacity he saw much active service. In 1837 he was made full lieutenant, and in 1839 returned home in the "North Carolina," which was now

made a school ship, and in which he served in New York as lieutenant in charge of apprentices, and in which capacity he displayed his fine capacity for command, combining mildness and courtesy of manners with absolute strictness as a disciplinarian. In 1842-1843 he was in the sloop "Saratoga," on the African coast, and took an active part in the bombardment and closing of certain slave ports. During the war with Mexico, in the steamer "Princeton," he took part in the bombardment of the castle of San Juan de Ulloa, and Tampico, and commanded a hazardous boat expedition from the "Princeton" and which destroyed the U. S. brig "Truxton," after her capture by the Mexicans; in this affair the capture of his party was only averted by his singular tact and courage. In 1851 he was executive officer of the frigate "St. Lawrence," sent to London by the government to convey American contributions to the World's Fair. On his return he was promoted to first lieutenant, and for three years was on duty at the New York Navy yard as inspector of clothing and provisions. From September 15, 1855, he was for three years in command of the U. S. mail steamer "Illinois," in the service of the California Steamship Company. In 1860 he was made inspector of lights on the California coast, in the steamer "Shubrick," and was on that duty when the Civil War opened. He at once asked the Navy Department to give him active service, and was given command of the steamer "Veruna," which was ordered to Farragut's fleet below New Orleans. His was the first vessel to pass the batteries, and he did much damage to the enemy's gunboats, but his ship was finally rammed by the ironclad "Stonewall Jackson," whereupon the "Veruna" was run ashore, in a sinking condition, and firing her guns as long as they were above water. For his gallantry on this occasion he received beautiful swords from his State and native town. On July 16, 1862, he was commissioned captain and given command of the "Sacramento," on blockading service off Cape Fear, and here constant exposure and fatigue wore upon him so seriously that he was obliged to apply for leave and return home to recruit his health. In 1864-1865 he was on duty at New York, superintending the building and outfitting of steam picket boats planned by himself, one of these being the torpedo boat in which the gallant Cushing attacked and destroyed the Confederate ram "Albemarle." In 1866 he commanded the "Connecticut," cruising in the West Indies. On this service he overtook the iron-clad "Stonewall," in Havana harbor, and demanded her surrender, whereupon she was turned over to the Spanish authorities. In 1867-1868 he commanded the "De Soto," of the North Atlantic Squadron. On July 1, 1870, he was promoted to rear admiral, and appointed lighthouse inspector. In 1873 he was placed on the retired list. He died April 22, 1888.

TEN EYCK, John Conover,

Lawyer, Jurist, Publicist.

The training and education of John Conover Ten Eyck was particularly well suited to the part in life he was destined to play, and very probably exercised no small influence in determining what that part should be. Possessed of a large degree of learning, an extensive knowledge of the history of the world and knowledge of its achievements in literature and art, besides a thorough understanding of his profession, he was eminently fitted as an advisor in the difficult task of framing for a great State a constitution adapted to new conditions, whereby her governmental and political relations should be guided, and which should exist as the paramount law in all domestic affairs. It was in this invaluable function that Mr. Ten Eyck made for himself his greatest and most lasting claim for fame and the gratitude of his fellow-citizens.

He was born in Freehold, Monmouth

county, New Jersey, March 12, 1814. His classical education was conducted under private tutors and in an unusually thorough manner. When he finally turned from his general studies to those of his chosen profession, the law, he placed himself under the tutelage of the Hon. Joseph F. Randolph, Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, whose qualifications as preceptor, together with his pupil's unusual aptitude, so prospered matters that Mr. Ten Eyck was admitted to the bar in 1835, having just attained his majority. In 1838 he was made counsellor. He began practice in Burlington, where he formed a partnership with the Hon. Garret D. Wall, then United States Senator from New Jersey. With such an auspicious association and his own gifts, natural and acquired, his success was assured, and he soon won for himself a leading place at the bar. In 1839 he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Burlington county, and he occupied this position for ten years, performing the arduous duties of that office in a most creditable manner. It was in 1844 that a convention was assembled for the purpose of drafting a new constitution for New Jersey. Mr. Ten Eyck was next to the youngest of the members of that distinguished body, and his service was so conspicuously useful as to attract the favorable attention of his confreres, with the result of still further advancing his political fortunes. In 1859 he was elected to the United States Senate, and in that body he came at once to positions of usefulness and distinction, and was a well regarded member of the committees on commerce, patents, and the judiciary. 1873 he was once more called to take part in the revision of the State constitution, and acted as chairman of the commission appointed to prepare a comprehensive series of amendments, and which in due time were ratified by the people. Mr. Ten Eyck was a Whig, until the disruption of that party, when he became a Republican, and during the Civil War period he gave hearty and unflagging support to the cause of the Union. He died at Mount Holly, New Jersey, August 24, 1879.

PARKER, Joel,

Lawyer, Jurist, Governor.

Hon. Joel Parker, Governor for two terms, a Supreme Court Justice for a like period, and then declining a third nomination for the gubernatorial office, was born near Freehold, New Jersey, November 24, 1816, son of Charles and Sarah (Coward) Parker; grandson of Thomas and Sarah (Stout) Parker and of Captain Joseph Coward, of the Continental Army; and a descendant of Joseph Parker, who settled in Monmouth, New Jersey, about 1668. His father settled in Trenton in 1821, and was a member of the State Assembly, and later State Treasurer.

Joel Parker was prepared for college at Trenton Academy and the Lawrenceville High School, and then entered the College of New Jersey, from which he was graduated A. B. in 1839, receiving the master's degree in 1842. He was fortunate in having for law preceptor Hon. Henry W. Green, Chief Justice of New Jersey. He was admitted to the bar in 1842, and engaged in practice in Freehold, and in which he was actively employed until 1880, barring such interruptions as were incident to his political and official life. A Democrat in politics, he soon became interested in political affairs, and in 1840 made an active canvass for Van Buren for the presidency, and four years later for Polk and Dallas. He made a pleasing popular impression as a speaker and leader, and in 1847 was elected to the State Assembly, in which he remained for four years. From 1852 to 1857 he served as Prosecutor of the Pleas. He was a presidential elector in the campaign of 1860, and cast his vote for Stephen A. Douglas for the presidency. He had been a brigadier-general of militia

since 1857, and when hostilities began between the North and the South, he was advanced to the rank of major-general. At the outset, he believed the war to be avertable, and held aloof for a time. But, as soon as the conflict actually began, with the firing on Fort Sumter, he warmly espoused the Union cause and held to it resolutely until the end. His service as Governor was from 1863 to 1866. He was constantly active in support of the administration of President Lincoln; he not only provided New Jersey's full quota of troops at the various times they were called for, but on the invasion of Pennsylvania he supplied Governor Curtin, of that State, with several regiments of emergency volunteers. At the same time he directed the financial affairs of the State with such sagacity that during his entire administration not a single bond was marketed at less than its face value, and at the close of the war, in the final summing up, instead of having a deficiency to provide for, as was so common with sister States, there was a surplus of $200,000 in the treasury of New Jersey.

His admirable conduct of State affairs during his governorship, with his talents for leadership and as an orator, gave him national prominence. In 1868, in the Democratic National Convention, he received the undivided vote of the New Jersey delegation for the presidential nomination, and similar action was taken in the conventions of 1876 and 1884. In 1872 he was the candidate of the National Labor Reform Convention for Vice-President, on the same ticket with Hon. David Davis for President, but declined. In the same year he was again elected Governor, and while his incumbency of the office was unmarked by any such stern requirements as attended his first administration, his conduct was most meritorious. On retiring from the executive office, he was made Attorney-General of the State. In 1876 he was a presidential elector on the Tilden and Hendricks ticket. In 1880 he was made a Justice of the Supreme Court, and was re-elected, extending his judicial service to a period of eight years, meantime (in 1883) declining a third nomination for the governorship.

To Governor Parker is due the distinction of setting afoot the movement resulting in the erection of the Battle Monument on the Monmouth battlefield, and of being among the foremost in carrying the work on to a successful consummation. The project had its inception in an oration which he delivered on the ground, in Freehold, on June 28, 1877, the ninety-ninth anniversary of the battle. Committees to solicit funds were appointed on the spot, State and National aid was procured, and the completed monument was unveiled November 13th, 1884, on which occasion ex-Governor Parker delivered an admirable oration, which, as a contribution to history, is valuable for all time. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Rutgers College in 1872; and he was an honorary member of the New Jersey branch of the Society of the Cincinnati. He married, in 1843, Maria M., daughter of Samuel M. Gummere, of Trenton, New Jersey. He died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 2, 1888.

WHELPLEY, Edward W.,

Brilliant Lawyer, Jurist.

It has been said of Mr. Whelpley that he was distinguished at the bar as a forcible and convincing orator in public assemblies and in trials before juries, and as an able advocate, with great force of intellect and strong grasp of legal principles in arguments; that judges listened to him with the profoundest respect, and never failed to award him their greatest admiration, even if they did not agree with him.

He was born in 1818, in Morristown, New Jersey. He was the son of Dr. William A. Whelpley, a practicing physician in that place, of high repute; his mother

E. W. Stoddard

was a daughter of John Dodd, of Bloomfield, who was an uncle of Vice-Chancellor Amzi Dodd. He was prepared for college in Morristown, and was graduated from Princeton College, in 1834, at the age of sixteen. After teaching school for two years, he took up law studies under the preceptorship of his uncle, the elder Amzi Dodd, and afterward under Amzi Armstrong. He was licensed as an attorney in 1839, the year in which he attained his majority, and as counsellor three years later. He practiced in Newark for a year or two, and then went into the office of Jacob W. Miller. The latter had been sent to the United States Senate, and Mr. Whelpley entered into a good deal of his practice, and soon made for himself a place at the bar, among lawyers of great ability. Earnestly devoted to the work of his profession, he gave the whole force of his intellect and will to the preparation and argument of his cases; was eminently successful in jury trials, and was a trusted adviser and wise counselor in legal and business affairs.

Mr. Whelpley made excellent use of his ability as an orator at political meetings, and took an active part in the political contests that characterized the stirring campaigns of a day when questions of concern were little discussed by the press, but mainly by recognized leaders in their political party. In 1847 he was elected to the Assembly, serving in the sessions of 1848 and 1849, and as Speaker of the House in his second year. In 1858, at the age of forty years, he was appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, and less than three years afterward he was advanced to the chair of Chief Justice. His promotion was generally approved, and it was hoped that he would stand at the head of the court for many years. He was apparently a strong man, in vigorous health; but after a little more than two years he was stricken with an insidious disease, and died in 1864, at the early age of forty-six years. His brief period of service came between the long terms of two great chief justices, and he maintained the high standard set by Henry W. Green and carried on by Mercer Beasley. His associates were jurists of the highest ability,—on his appointment as puisne judge in 1858 were Chief Justice Henry W. Green, Elias B. D. Ogden, Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Stacy G. Potts, Daniel Haines and Peter Vrendenburgh; and as Chief Justice, his associates were William S. Clawson, John Van Dyke and George H. Brown. His services as Chief Justice were during the greater part of the Civil War period, and certain of his decisions were of great import, as bearing upon the taxation of United States bonds, and State bonds expressly exempted from taxation.

Justice Whelpley married Eliza Woodruff, daughter of Dr. Absalom Woodruff, of Mendham. They left four children: Edward, who died unmarried; and three daughters: Sarah, wife of William Whelpley Thomas; Edwina, wife of Rev. Sanford Smith; and Joanna, wife of Eugene Terry Gardiner. There is a portrait of Justice Whelpley in the Supreme Court room in Trenton.

STODDARD, Rev. Elijah W.,

Early Educator, Distinguished Divine.

While there is no doubt that the world is struggling upward, there are not many who reach the heights attained by the late Rev. Elijah Woodward Stoddard, D. D., of Succasunna, New Jersey. He was a man great and able, true and kind, and his life was as white as the sunlight. The soul of honor himself, he could not endure duplicity and equivocation. For ignorance, weakness, and even waywardness, he had compassion and tenderness; but bigotry, narrowness, and insincerity awakened in him an honest loathing. His style was chaste, vigorous and incisive; he trained his congregation like a master, and gave to the people a solid and invigorating phil-

osophy of life which developed in them a deeper intelligence and a more robust faith. No just appeal to his humane spirit ever failed of a quick and generous response. Those who were associated with him and came to know the full worth of his nature speak of him in words of the highest praise. The family from which he was descended was an ancient and honorable one, and a few words regarding his forbears appear appropriate at this point.

The name Stoddard is derived from the office of standard bearer, and was anciently written De-la-Standard. The coat of arms of the Stoddard family of London is: Sable three estoiles and a bordure gules. Crest: Out of a ducal coronet a demi horse salient, ermine. Motto: *Festina Lente*. In the office of Heraldry, England, the following origin of the Stoddard family is found: William Stoddard, knight, came from Normandy to England in 1066 with William the Conqueror, who was his cousin. Of his descendants there is record of Rukard Stoddard, of Nottingham, Kent, near Eltham, about seven miles from London Bridge, where was located the family estate of about four hundred acres which was in the possession of the family in 1490, how much before that date is not known, and continued until the death of Nicholas Stoddard, a bachelor, in 1765. The line is as follows: Thomas Stoddard of Royston; John Stoddard of Grindon; William Stoddard of Royston; John Stoddard of Royston; Anthony Stoddard of London; Gideon Stoddard of London; Anthony Stoddard of London; William Stoddard of London.

Anthony Stoddard, son of William Stoddard of London, was the immigrant of Rev. Elijah Woodward Stoddard, D.D., and came to Boston, Massachusetts Bay Colony, about 1639. His death occurred March 16, 1686-87. He was admitted a freeman in 1640; was deputy to the General Court in 1650-59-60, and during twenty successive years from 1665 to 1684. He married (first) Mary Downing, daughter of Hon. Emanuel and Lucy Downing, and sister of Sir George, afterward Lord George Downing. He married (second) Barbara, widow of Captain Joseph Weld, of Roxbury. He married (third) Christian ———.

Rev. Solomon Stoddard, son of Anthony and Mary (Downing) Stoddard, was born October 4, 1643, and died February 11, 1729. He was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1662, was later elected fellow of the house, and was the first librarian of the college, being the incumbent of this office from 1667 to 1674. His health having become impaired about this time, he accompanied the governor of Massachusetts to the Barbadoes as chaplain, and for almost two years preached there to the Dissenters. He received a call from the church at Northampton in 1669, and settled there as minister, September 11, 1672. Jonathan Edwards, his grandson, was elected his colleague in 1726. Rev. Stoddard was the author of many books on religious subjects, and many of his sermons were published. He married, Esther (Warham) Mather, widow of Rev. Eleazer Mather, his predecessor at Northampton. Among his children was a daughter, Esther, who married Rev. Timothy Edwards, and became the mother of the Rev. Jonathan Edwards, mentioned above.

Rev. Anthony Stoddard, son of Rev. Solomon and Esther (Warham) (Mather) Stoddard, was born August 9, 1678, and was graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1697. He settled as a minister at Woodbury, Connecticut, where he was in active service for a period of sixty years. His death occurred September 6, 1760. He married (first) Prudence Wells; (second) Mary Sherman.

Eliakim Stoddard, son of Rev. Anthony and Prudence (Wells) Stoddard, was born April 3, 1705, and died in 1750. He lived in Woodbury, Connecticut. He married Joanna Curtis.

John Stoddard, son of Eliakim and Joanna (Curtis) Stoddard, was born January 26, 1730, and died January 22, 1795. He was a resident of Watertown, Connecticut, and married Mary Atwood, who died in Charleston, Montgomery county, New York.

John Stoddard, son of John and Mary (Atwood) Stoddard, was born in Watertown, Connecticut, July 1, 1763, where he married Sarah Woodward in 1785. They removed to Coventry, Chenango county, New York, in 1802, when that section of the country was primeval forest.

Rev. Elijah Woodward Stoddard, second son of John and Sarah (Woodward) Stoddard, was born in Coventry, Chenango county, New York, April 23, 1820, and died October 29, 1913. During all his boyhood days, and until he attained his majority, a part of his daily toil was the labor attendant upon clearing a forest farm and assisting in its cultivation. The schoolhouses of those days were of the most primitive kind, being constructed of logs, and the furniture was of such a kind as could be manufactured at the least expense. The school benches were thick planks of pine wood, with a strong supporting pin of oak at either end. A smooth board fastened against the wall served the purpose of a writing desk, and the user of this was obliged to turn his back to the school while writing. Individual recitation was the rule, and class recitation the exception. A blackboard was an unknown quantity, and for the older pupils there were only sessions for three or four months during the winter, when outdoor farm work had to be suspended. The very young children were taught during the summer months by a woman teacher, as even the half-grown children were necessary to accomplish the work of the summer months on the farm. As books were scarce and very expensive, the success which Mr. Stoddard achieved argues a natural aptitude for study not often met with. Every moment that could be spent from his incessant and arduous labors was devoted to the acquisition of knowledge and, while he devoured every book in the neighborhood which he could borrow or acquire for his own, it is a self-evident fact that, at that period, his chief means of study was the Bible. Owing to this he was but twelve years of age when he became a church member.

Six years later he had acquired a sufficient amount of learning to enable him to pass an examination which permitted him to become a school teacher. While there were many hardships to be contended with in this calling at that time, it was one of the privileges of this estate to be permitted to "board around," a custom now fallen into disuse, but which united teacher, pupils and their parents in bonds of closest fellowship. Five winters were spent profitably in this occupation, and during the summers of these years he assisted on the homestead farm as he had previously done. By this time he had fully decided to enter the ministry, and he prepared for college at Norwich and Oxford Academies. Matriculating at Amherst College in September, 1845, he was graduated from this institution in June, 1849, and then became a student at the Union Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated in May, 1852. He was delegated by the American Home Missionary Society to Momence, Kankakee county, Illinois, but the climate there having impaired his health he was, after a short time, removed to Hawley, Pennsylvania, where he remained in charge three years. In November, 1856, he answered a call from the Presbyterian church at Amenia, Dutchess county, New York; in May, 1860, he went to the Presbyterian church in Angelica, New York; and May 1, 1864, responded to a call from the Presbyterian church at Succasunna, New Jersey, where he remained until his death. During his ministry hundreds were added to the church membership; he performed four hundred and

eighty-eight marriages; and officiated at eight hundred and ninety-seven funerals. His sermons were both eloquent and forceful, compelling his hearers to ponder and think on the Life Eternal and to lead lives of piety and usefulness, he himself setting an example well worthy of emulation. In September, 1880, Maryville College, of East Tennessee, conferred upon him the unexpected degree of Doctor of Divinity, while those who knew him best felt that it was an honor given where honor was due.

Rev. Dr. Stoddard was also an enthusiastic Christian Endeavor worker, attending the national and international Christian Endeavor Conventions, bringing from them inspiration to the societies at home. He stood on the platform at Atlantic City, New Jersey, with Fanny Crosby, who claimed him to be her "twin brother," as there was but one month's difference in their ages. Dr. Stoddard was made a life member by the Morris County Christian Endeavor Union. His later years were a remarkable demonstration of Longfellow's maxim that "Age has its opportunities, no less than youth." In all the walks of life he exhibted characteristics which compelled respect and won admiration. He was an example of a man whose life was his creed. No taint ever touched his stewardship. His manhood and lofty character won and magnetized all true hearts. His life was beautiful and complete in its symmetry, and was a benediction and benefaction. Every act of his daily life was made to accord with the highest standards, and never fell short of the highest ideals of Christianity. His work, viewed from different angles, was a noble and inspiring achievement. As a Sunday school teacher and organizer he had but few peers. In all his commerce with the world the predominance of his ecclesiastical character was manifest. The preacher, the useful minister, was the picture which he kept constantly before his eye. He never forgot the ermine which he wore, "Behold an Israelite in whom is no guile." He was a humanized interpretation of the Golden Rule, an incarnation of the Sermon on the Mount. Charity for every human weakness was the dominating element in his character, and mercy the controlling force in every judgment. Among all his qualities none was more engaging than his positive genius for making friends. Rev. Dr. Stoddard married (first) July 16, 1852, Eliza West Concklin, born in New York City, April 26, 1829, died in Succasunna, New Jersey, October 23, 1874, a daughter of Jonas W. and Eliza (West) Concklin They had one son: George Henry, born in Hawley, Wayne county, Pennsylvania, June 7, 1853, died July 30, of the same year. The mother and son were buried in Oak Hill Cemetery, Nyack, New York, in the family plot of Jonas W. Concklin. He married (second) November 28, 1877, Mrs. Eliza A. (Platt) Stoddard, born in New York City, June 15, 1838. She is a daughter of George W. and Eliza Platt, and widow of Professor John F. Stoddard, the mathematician. By her first marriage she had a daughter, Eliza Platt Stoddard, born July 21, 1869, died May 19, 1886, who was a member of the household at Succasunna parsonage for eight years. Hers was a bright, intellectual and beautiful Christian character. The Memorial Chapel standing near the Presbyterian Church, erected by Mrs. Stoddard in 1887, is her most fitting monument. So long as this chapel can do service in the worship of God, it will emphasize her words: "You need Christ and Christ needs you to work for him." "I want to do real work for Christ."

The work of Dr. Stoddard lives invisible but mighty in the souls of those whom he influenced, and "although dead he yet speaketh." It is pleasant to reflect that in his later years he was surrounded with all that should accompany old age—honor, love, troops of friends—and that he wore the crown of all men's good will around his

Hannibal Goodwin

brow, and we are confident that he shall hear the words of the Master: "Well done, good and faithful servant, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

GOODWIN, Rev. Hannibal,

Clergyman, Man of Inventive Genius.

The Church, from the earliest times, has wielded a power superior to that of the State, for the reason that the spiritual pervades and moulds and, sooner or later, dominates the temporal. That the influence of the Church has steadily increased in recent years is questioned by few thoughtful and penetrating observers. While, perhaps, less obviously and institutionally exerted, it is for that very reason more pervasive and powerful. Especially is this the case when the Church's leaders are men of broad minds and liberal sentiments, quick to discern "the signs of the times," men of the type so forcibly represented by the late Rev. Hannibal Goodwin, of Newark, New Jersey. His earlier years were passed in the country, and he never lost his love for the simplicity of rural life.

Rev. Hannibal Goodwin was born April 21, 1822, on a farm at what was then called Goodwin's Point, now Taughannock Falls, Cayuga Lake, New York, and at a suitable age began his attendance at the district school in that vicinity. He was a leader among his schoolmates, in mischief as well as in the more serious business of school life, and was in trouble on more than one occasion by reason of the boyish pranks which he instigated. His mischief, however, was never of the kind to work serious harm to any one, and he was very generally beloved, even in those early days. Later he became a student at Union College, Schenectady, New York, from which he was graduated, and then entered Yale College in order to pursue legal studies. Feeling himself better fitted for religious work, he turned his efforts in that direction, and entered the Union Theological Seminary, New York, to prepare himself for the duties of a minister of the Methodist Church. Having paid a visit to Old Trinity Church, he was so deeply impressed with the beauty of the Episcopal service that he matriculated at the General Theological Seminary, and there prepared himself to serve as a minister of that denomination. He graduated in the class of 1851, and in 1852 he married Miss Rebecca Allen, eldest daughter of Joseph Allen of New York City. Immediately after his marriage he accepted a call to Christ Church, Bordentown, where he remained three years. In 1855 he became rector of St. Paul's Church, Newark, New Jersey, where he officiated about five years. His next field of usefulness was Trenton, and while ministering there he developed a bronchial trouble which threatened to become of so serious a nature that it was deemed advisable that he be removed to a more suitable climate, for a time at least. Going to California in December, 1859, he was sent to Napa Valley by Bishop Kip, and there organized the first Episcopal church in that section. Marysville was his next home, and there the climate, which was much drier and warmer, was of great benefit to him. He spent about three years there, during this time taking charge of St. John's Church. Yielding to the solicitation of Bishop Kip, Rev. Goodwin then went to San Francisco, where he organized a church school for girls, in connection with Grace Cathedral, and later was in charge of this cathedral for a number of years while the Bishop was absent. The rectorship of the House of Prayer, in Newark, was next offered him, in 1867, and he discharged the duties of this office for a period of twenty years.

Even in boyhood, Rev. Goodwin had been noted for the keeness of his inventive faculties, and in later life this bent was more fully developed. Had he not chosen the ministry as his calling, and devoted all his attention to inventions, in all probabil-

ity he would now be classed in the same plane as Edison, Marconi, and others of like caliber. As it is, the invention which brought his name prominently before the public was the Kodak film, an invention which has made possible many wonders in the photographic world. A better discription of it cannot be given than in extracts from an interview with a representative of "The Newark Sunday Call." Rev. Goodwin said in part:

"Yes, my invention—but I don't like to be called an inventor. A priest of the church is my title, and of that I am proud, and I am glad to state that at the very time I happened to make this invention, I was exercising a certain feature of my ministerial profession. It was in this wise: Prior to the time I invented the kodak film I had often preached, and had written not a little upon the religious education of the young. The importance of impressing the minds of the young by means of pictorial or stereopticon illustrations of Scriptural events and scenes had often occurred to me. I had imparted these views to Jabez Hayes, a layman of Grace Church, and soon afterward I received a check of one hundred and fifty dollars to be invested in stereopticon apparatus. The next thing to be done was to secure a proper series of Biblical subjects, but these were not readily procurable, and I determined to make my own selections, and make the photographs on glass. During the course of my experiments at my own home, I became convinced of the necessity of having a substitute for glass, which should have the qualities of greater durability and less weight. My idea was to have a long strip of some transparent material, which could be wound on a spool, and would be light enough to be carried about by the traveling photographer. Research convinced me that it was a longfelt and sorely needed article in the art of photography, and, utilizing the knowledge of chemistry I had acquired during my collegiate studies, I commenced a series of experiments, at first with collodion, then with other materials, until success crowned my efforts. Early in 1887 I applied for a patent, but as the subject matter was one which had never been presented in any form at the Patent Office prior to this time, there was a considerable and unnecessary delay. In the meantime, while my claim for a patent was pending, H. Reichenbach, a chemist in the employ of the Eastman Company, applied for a patent on a film of a similar kind, and this was the cause of long investigation, my patent not being granted until September 13, 1898."

Later the Goodwin Film and Camera Company was formed by Mrs. Goodwin, widow of Rev. Goodwin, and subsequently the Ansco Company, of Binghamton, bought up the Goodwin Film and Camera Company, and brought suit against the Eastman Company, in December, 1902, for infringement under the Goodwin patent. This gave rise to prolonged litigation, a settlement being finally reached in March, 1914, when the Eastman Company agreed to pay a substantial sum to the owners of the Goodwin film patents.

Rev. Goodwin made a number of other important inventions. One is a photographic screen and plate holder for process half-tone work, planned on entirely new principles. Many operators in the field of photo-engraving regard him as the father of the many fine processes which have done so much for illustrating and the education of the masses. He is credited with having discovered the basic methods upon which the half-tone work is being done to-day, and with teaching young men who are now at the head of this industry in this country. He took no profit for himself from his important discoveries, but freely gave his knowledge to young men who desired to go into business, and who have grown rich from the knowledge he instilled in them.

Mr. Goodwin left a widow, and three adopted children, a son, Francis M. Goodwin, and two daughters, Eleanor H. Goodwin and Mrs. Mary Beckwith. His death left a void in the community which can scarcely be filled, so manifold were his activities and so great was his influence for good. No better estimate can be given of the love and veneration in which he was held, than in the following extract from the "Church Porch," of January, 1901:

Newark probably never numbered among its residents a clergyman with more friends than the Rev. Hannibal Goodwin. Though men differed with Mr. Goodwin, they liked him, admir-

Warren Breckland

ed his ability and esteemed him because of his high personal character and his benevolent and friendly nature. A man of great stature and imposing presence, he looked to be a king among men. In the pulpit he was more than a preacher, he was a true orator. Early in his discourse he gripped the minds of his hearers, and he held their closet attention, while in simple language, that was marked by just enough rhetorical ornament, he forced home his argument or plea. He was a skillful dialectician and could defend the school of churchmanship in which he was a leader with great ability, and his kindly disposition kept him from wounding an adversary by the employment of cutting irony or severe invective. In short, in the pulpit and in social intercourse, he was rarely known to use an unkind word. One of his most beautiful sermons was upon St. Paul's ode to charity. He took up each passage in it—'Charity suffereth long and is kind, charity envieth not, charity vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, is not easily provoked, beareth all things, etc.'—and showed how each precept may be violated. He did this in a most effective and persuasive way, and what he then preached he practiced in Newark every day for more than thirty years. In short, his great patience, his humble yet dignified demeanor, his exceeding tenderness and courtesy, the careful watch which he set upon his lips, these conspicuous traits of Mr. Goodwin made him a living exemplification of the charity which St. Paul exalted. It is scarcely necessary to add that besides being a strong preacher he was also by nature an ideal pastor. Not only his fine presence and marked ability, but his faithfulness and broad sympathy seemed to mark him in his prime as a priest preeminently fit for the Episcopal office; and he was named in connection with a vacant bishopric, but was set aside, being regarded as too extreme in his churchmanship to be advanced to a place of high influence. In recent years some men of the so-called Catholic school have been chosen to be bishops, but in the days when Mr. Goodwin was fighting the battles of that school, in the Episcopal Church, its champions could not hope for preferment.

The following minute has been adopted by a committee of clergy present at the services in The House of Prayer on Thursday. The committee was appointed by the Bishop of the Diocese immediately after the services.

In the death of the Rev. Hannibal Goodwin, a heroic figure and one long identified with the religious life of the City of Newark, has been removed from the Church on earth. We recognize him as having been a zealous minister of the Word and Sacraments, a laborious workman of Christ, a most instructive and faithful parish priest, an eloquent preacher and a friend to the poor and outcast. In the various fields of labor in which he was engaged, he proved himself firm in maintaining the Catholic faith; and at a time when the principles of divine worship in the beauty of holiness were less understood and less in evidence than they are now, he was always a steadfast leader in the advanced movement. While for the last thirteen years he was relieved from parochial cares, he did not forget the sacred responsibilities of his sacred office, and his ministrations in different parishes where his services were required, kept him in touch with the active life of the church. He retained to the last the respect and affection of those among whom it had been his duty to minister, and he was held in high esteem by the community at large. We desire on behalf of the clergy present at his burial, to bear our testimony to the high value of the life and services of our departed brother.

VREELAND, Warren,

Man of Many-sided Ability.

The many and sterling qualities possessed by the late Warren Vreeland, of Nutley, New Jersey, can be more thoroughly understood when we trace the earlier history of his family, for there we will find those virtues which distinguished the early pioneers and made many of the names noted in history.

Michael Jansen Vreelandt founded this family in America. He left Broeckhūysen, in North Brabant, in the ship "Rensselaerwyck," October 1, 1636, and settled at what is now Greenbush, opposite Albany, New York. There he was a "boereknecht," or farm servant, a kind of work he soon abandoned for the more lucrative one of fur trading, in which it is said "he made his fortune in two years." The Dutch West India Company, however, claimed this trade as its sole prerogative, and Mr. Vreelandt removed to New Amsterdam, prior to November 4, 1644, empowering Arent Van Curler to settle his accounts and differences with Patroon Van Rensselaer. In 1646 he settled in Com-

munipaw, on the bouwerie owned by Jan Evertsen Bout, and in 1647-49-50, he represented Pavonia in the Council of Nine, and joined his associates in their crusade against Governor Peter Stuyvesant. It was at his house that the journal of Van der Donck was seized, and it is supposed that the seizure was on information furnished by himself. July 26, 1649, he was one of the signers of the application for the first municipal government in New Netherland. He was also the inventor and inaugurator of the excise license system in New Jersey, his plan and petition being presented and granted, June 15, 1654. On September 15, 1655, the Indians massacred everyone in the Pavonia community except the family of Mr. Vreelandt, which was obliged to take refuge in New Amsterdam; and there, because he was "an old man with a heavy family," who had lost his all, he was allowed to open a taproom, November 22, 1655. In February, 1656, he was granted a lot in the city for the same reason, and February 21, 1657, he was appointed one of the measurers of lime and grain. April 13, 1657, he was enrolled as one of the lesser burghers. January 22, 1658, he asked for permission to return to Communipaw, and three years later he was living there on his own farm in competence. He was one of the first magistrates of the new court at Bergen, and in December, 1662, he joined in the petition to the Governor for a minister of the Gospel, to whose support he pledged twenty-five florins. His death occurred in 1663. He married Fitje Hartmans, who died September 21, 1697. They had six sons and two daughters, and from these the Vreelands are descended. The old homestead of the Vreeland family bears the date 1702, and is still standing on the west bank of the Passaic river, a little to the north of the Avondale bridge, and is now known as the "Bend View House."

On the maternal side the ancestry of Warren Vreeland is no less worthy of mention. His great-grandfather, John Spear, located about two hundred yards north of the Belleville bridge, on the east side of the street, the house being still there, and serves as one of the old and valued landmarks of the section. He became the owner of much real estate, on a part of which the Dutch church and the residence of Mrs.Tucker (a great-granddaughter) are situated. From the old church steeple in Belleville, he shot a British refugee on the other side of the river, and the watch found in the dead man's pocket was given him as a reward for his excellent marksmanship. Captain John Spear, Jr., was in charge of the guard house in Belleville, and rendered excellent service in this capacity. He participated in many engagements, notably the hard winter at Valley Forge. The sword which he carried throughout this war, his commission from Governor Livingston of New Jersey, his book of accounts, and the watch referred to above, are in the possession of his granddaughter, Mrs. Tucker. One of the treasured possessions, which was especially valued by the late Warren Vreeland, was the pistol used by his grandfather, John Vreeland, during the Revolutionary War.

Warren Vreeland was born in the old stone house on Chestnut street, Nutley, April 15, 1822, and died April 20, 1909. The first twenty years of his life were spent under the same roof with his grandmother, and in this way he received much information regarding Revolutionary events which he could not otherwise have obtained. The house in which he was born, still standing in an excellent state of preservation, is owned by his daughter, Laura—Mrs. W. J. Tuers, and is occupied as a club house by the Woman's Club. His education was acquired in the public school of Nutley, and he supplemented this by considerable reading, mainly on the subject of mechanics and inventions. He was broad minded and in his ideas was ahead of his day.

Long before the Hague Tribunal was thought of he advocated the settlement of International differences by arbitration rather than the sword. In early manhood he went west, settling on a farm in Wisconsin, which he cultivated for a period of seven years, and then decided that he was better fitted for mechanical work and returned to Nutley. There he had formerly worked in the woolen mills of the Duncans, and upon his return, meeting one of the Duncans on the street, he was immediately informed that his old place in the mills was open to him if he chose to occupy it, so highly was his ability as a machinist appreciated. Mr. Vreeland was the owner of a blacksmith's shop and wheel wright establishment in Nutley, which he conducted with a very satisfactory amount of success. He became the owner of a large quantity of real estate, which is now in the possession of his children. Mr. Vreeland was a man of many-sided ability. While he had never learned the trade, he was a capable carpenter, and could build a house as well as an expert in this line. In fact, he could turn his hand to almost anything in the mechanical line, and make a decided success of the undertaking. He was a man of action and influence in local political matters, and served many times as a member of the Commission of Appeals. At first a strong supporter of the Whig party, he later affiliated with the Greenbackers, and finally became a strong Prohibitionist. While he never was a regular or frequent church-goer, he was a man of deep and true religious convictions, and his entire life was one of good will to all.

Mr. Vreeland married, March 17, 1847, Jane E. Lloyd, born July 10, 1819, died April 12, 1907, a daughter of John W. Lloyd, of Morristown, New Jersey. In 1897 they celebrated their golden wedding anniversary, and both were living at the time of the sixtieth anniversary. Children: 1. Virginia, married (first) William McFarland, and had children: Eva, Harvey and Grace; after his death she married (second) his brother, John McFarland. 2. Everett, who died in 1894. 3. Laura Mason, who married W. J. Tuers, of Paterson, New Jersey, and has one child: Russell.

RUNYON, Theodore.

Lawyer, Jurist, Diplomat.

When Joel Parker, the first of the Democratic Governors after the war, was called upon in 1873 to appoint a Chancellor of the State of New Jersey, he selected a Democrat who had been a loyal soldier and was a brilliant advocate at the bar, Theodore Runyon. He was not then known as a learned lawyer, but he was a man of quiet intelligence, clear perceptions and strong sense of justice, accomplished, versatile with a wide knowledge of affairs and of men (Courts and Lawyers of New Jersey, Keasby).

As Chancellor and Presiding Judge of the Court of Errors, he displayed wonderful powers and so fully proved his qualifications for this position of great power and trust that the New Jeresy bar after fourteen years association with him urged upon Governor Green the wisdom of again appointing him, stating in a petition that "He has in the whole administration of his office exhibited the intellect, learning, industry, wisdom, spirit and temper which go to make up a great equity judge."

As Ambassador to Germany he gained favor with the German government, filling his high office with dignity and credit. Whether he be considered as lawyer, jurist, soldier, diplomat or citizen, his character shines forth with a brilliancy that forever insures him a permanent place in the New Jersey Hall of Fame.

Theodore Runyon was born in Somerville, New Jersey, October 25, 1822, son of Abraham Runyon, and a descendant of the Huguenot, Vincent Rognion, one of the earliest settlers of Piscataway township, Middlesex county, New Jersey. He receiv-

ed his preparatory education in the schools of Plainfield and New York; later entered Yale College where he was graduated in 1842. He and his friend, A. Q. Keasby, were among the founders of the famous College Society, Scroll and Keys, and on the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the Society, both delivered eloquent addresses. After graduating Mr. Runyon began the study of law in Newark, under Asa Whitehead, continuing until the July term, 1846, when he was admitted to the bar and licensed an attorney. Three years later he was admitted a counselor. He began practice in Newark at once rising rapidly in public favor until 1853, when he was made city attorney and advanced to city counsel in 1856, holding the latter office for eight years. He evinced the greatest interest in public affairs and developed a strong liking for military life. He joined the militia and in 1857 was appointed Brigadier General for Essex county. He was fond of his title, and was commonly known as General Runyon, even when he became Chancellor and Ambassador, and at the Court of Berlin wore the uniform of a major general of the United States Army. When the Civil War was inevitable, he enlisted and in 1861 was commissioned brigadier-general of the First Brigade, New Jersey Volunteers, and assumed command on April 27th of that year. His regiment attained its full quoto on April 30th, and was one of the first to leave for the seat of war, reaching Washington on May 6th, nineteen days after the first man was mustered in. The regiment was engaged on the defences of Washington and one of these, Fort Runyon, was named for the General. The regiment served its full term of enlistment, three months, then returning. When General Runyon returned in August, 1861, before quitting the field he received the thanks of President Lincoln, personally tendered in the presence of the cabinet, for his services and those of the New Jersey Brigade. Complimentary resolutions were passed by the New Jersey Legislature, and on February 26, 1862, he was appointed in compliance with the recommendation of the House of Assembly, major-general by brevet.

He at once began the practice of law in Newark and became very influential in political affairs. He had been a presidential elector in 1860. Was elected mayor of Newark in 1864 and was the candidate of his party for Governor of the State in 1865, only failing an election by two thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine votes, meeting defeat at the hands of Marcus L. Ward, the Republican candidate. He was appointed major-general of the New Jersey National Guard in 1869, holding that rank until his appointment as Chancellor, four years later. During all these years he was actively engaged in the practice of his profession and had gained a good reputation as a successful jury lawyer. A bright and ready speaker, persuasive and forceful, his manner pleasing and his logic convincing, he was one of the strong men of the Essex bar and recognized as one of the most capable and efficient lawyers of the decade following the Civil War. On April 29, 1873, Governor Joel Parker appointed him, with Abraham O. Zabriskie, Robert Gilchrist, Augustus W. Cutter, Mercer Beasley and other commissioners, to prepare amendments to the State constitution, and about the same time Governor Parker annouced the appointment of Theodore Runyon to succeed Abraham O. Zabriskie as Chancellor of the State. At this time he was president of the Manufacturers' Bank of Newark, resigning that position on assuming the new office. He took his seat at the May term, 1873, and for fourteen years thereafter most ably filled his high position and covered by his numerous opinions the whole province of equity, enriching and developing that most important branch of the jurisprudence of the State. His extensive learning, remarkable facility of thought and expression, his sound judg-

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ment, instinctive sense of equity, indefatigable industry, and as the years progressed, his long experience on the bench rendered him particularly qualified to fill the high position to which he was twice appointed. The whole bar was indignant and disappointed when he was not appointed the third time, voicing their displeasure in no uncertain manner. It was not only his great ability as a judge, nor his wise executive qualities, but his sympathy, winning personality and charming manner made personal friends of all who came under his influence. To the younger men of the bar he was especially kind and helpful, giving them a sense of companionship and in helping them in obtaining justice for their clients, thus stimulating and encouraging them to do their best. His decisions while Chancellor were numerous, exceedingly weighty and valuable, these discussions all being reported in connection with the important cases thus decided and comprising an important addition to judicial precedent and literature. After retiring from the bench, the ex-Chancellor returned to private practice in Newark and became one of the busiest lawyers, his proved ability and the prestige of his high office bringing him clients of the highest class and cases of the greatest importance.

In 1893 President Cleveland appointed him Minister to Germany, that post being soon afterwards raised in rank by Act of Congress to that of Ambassador. As a diplomat he gained additional renown, and with dignity and credit upheld the highest American traditions. While in Berlin his old college mate and lifetime friend, A. Q. Keasbey, died in Rome, Italy, the Ambassador rendering the greatest assistance and almost tenderness to the daughters of his friend. He filled his exalted office with the greatest credit, until his sudden death at the German capital, January 27, 1896.

There is no eulogy of General Runyon that can overestimate his greatness. He was tried under every circumstance and his career graces the annals of his native State shining with brightest lustre when responsibility was greatest and qualities of truest manhood demanded. He is best remembered as the gifted Chancellor but as Ambassador he won a reputation as the equal of any representative of a foreign power at the German capitol, his deep learning in both law and literature, his mastery of several modern languages, his accomplished oratory and his brilliant writings making a deep impression upon the German Court and upon the foreign diplomats there accredited. Wesleyan University recognized his scholarly attainments by conferring the honorary degree of LL.D., August 15, 1869, Rutgers College conferred the same degree in 1875 and Yale University in 1882.

General Runyon married, in 1864, Clementina, daughter of William D. Bruen of Newark, who survives him. Children: Mary Clementine, married Harry C. Haskins of New York; Frederick T.; Julie B. Leonard C.; and Helen L. married E. Alvah Wilkinson.

VAN HOUTEN, Anthony B.,

Prominent Builder and Man of Affairs.

Anthony B. Van Houten, for many years one of the most active business men of Paterson, New Jersey, was born September 8, 1833, at Oakland, Bergen county, New Jersey, son of Martin and Hester (Bartram) Van Houten. He was a descendant of one of the oldest Dutch families of New Jersey, which was originally planted in Bergen county, and shortly afterward was active in the settlement of what is now Passaic.

Among the early settlers of the ancient town of Bergen, which is now Jersey City, were three brothers, Helmigh, Cornelis and Tunis Roelofse, that is, sons of Roelof. One of these, Cornelis Roelofse, who took the surname Van Houten, indicating the locality whence he came in Holland, was among the patentees of Acquackanonck, which embraced the present city of Passaic, in 1684.

His descendants have continued to reside in that section down to the present day, and have ever proved themselves worthy and useful citizens. The farm on which Anthony B. Van Houten was born had been, for many generations, in the family, and a part of it is still owned by his heirs. The original homestead is now a part of the Page summer home.

Anthony B. Van Houten attended the local schools for a period of eight months only, and was chiefly self-educated. He was eight years old at the time of his father's death, when the family included nine children, and he was early obliged to make his own way in the world. While still a boy he went to New York City, where he served an apprenticeship with a well-known builder named Christy, learning the trade of carpenter. At the age of twenty-one years he was working on and had charge of the construction of the building of the Pacific National Bank building in New York. He continued at his trade in that city until 1866, when he removed to Paterson, New Jersey, and engaged in building construction with his brothers William H. twenty-one years of this association the H. and James Van Houten. During the brothers constructed many of the principal buildings of Paterson, among the first of which was that of the First National Bank. During his activities in this connection, Anthony B. Van Houten became known as the leading builder of the city. Among the numerous churches which he constructed were the Church of the Redeemer and the Second Presbyterian Church, Baptist Church and Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, and he also erected Washington Hall. About 1888, James Van Houten retired from the firm, and in 1892 Anthony B. Van Houten purchased the interest of the other brother, and continued business under the name of A. B. Van Houten until 1900, when his son, Edmund Van Houten, was admitted, and the business was afterwards conducted under the style of A. B. Van Houten & Son. The headquarters of the concern has been located, since 1868, at 68-78 Paterson street, where a planing mill and lumber yard are maintained, and a general mill business carried on.

Anthony B. Van Houten continued actively in business until a very short time preceding his death, which occurred August 25, 1914. He was early in life a member of the Market Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and later united with the Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was one of the founders and treasurer for twenty years, and near which he resided for some time. He again joined the Market Street Church, of which he was treasurer over twenty years and trustee twenty-six years. In his earlier years he was among the most active workers in the Sunday school. For forty-seven years his home was at No. 83 Hamilton avenue, Paterson, in the first building constructed by the brothers when they started in business in Paterson. For many years preceding his death his summers were spent in Oakland, where he had a country home, within half a mile of his birth place, and there he died in his eighty-first year.

Mr. Van Houten was a patriot, ever interested in the welfare of his country, state and city, but did not devote much time to political matters, his only official service being in the capacity of judge of election. His time was very largely devoted to his home and church. In 1909, when seventy-five years of age, he made a trip to Europe, visiting many countries. He had previously been an extensive traveler in his native land, spending considerable time at the Yellowstone Park, in California, Florida and Canada, and was thoroughly familiar with the interesting scenes of his home country. A great lover of nature, he ever maintained that the natural scenery in this country surpassed in grandeur and beauty any to be found in Europe. A self-made man, he was ever interested in movements calculated to build up and promote the welfare of

the city of Paterson. Of genial, kindly disposition, he was respected by all, and was especially active in all religious works. He married (first) Sarah Davis, and they were the parents of two children: Hester and Martin. He married (second) Euphemia F. Stephens, a native of Westchester county, New York, daughter of Daniel and Jeanette (Odell) Stephens, of old Westchester county families. The parental homestead is now a part of Kensico Cemetery. Mrs. Van Houten was ever the coadjutor of her husband in good works, ever active in the labors of the church, and in every charitable undertaking. After a life companionship of over fifty years, they were separated but a short time by death. She passed away March 3, 1915, surviving her husband less than seven months. They were the parents of three children: Edmund, Jennie and Nellie.

TALMAGE, Thomas DeWitt,

Noted Divine and Lecturer.

Rev. Thomas De Witt Talmage was born at Bound Brook, Somerset county, New Jersey, January 7, 1832, the youngest of twelve children—five girls and seven boys. His father, David T. Talmage, was a farmer, whose predominant traits were geniality, firmness and decision of character. His mother was a woman of marked amiability, gentleness, and keen wit. In the son's character these traits appeared to be very nearly united. For more than a quarter of a century the Talmage ancestry were members of the Reformed Dutch Church, in which David T. Talmage was a leading official.

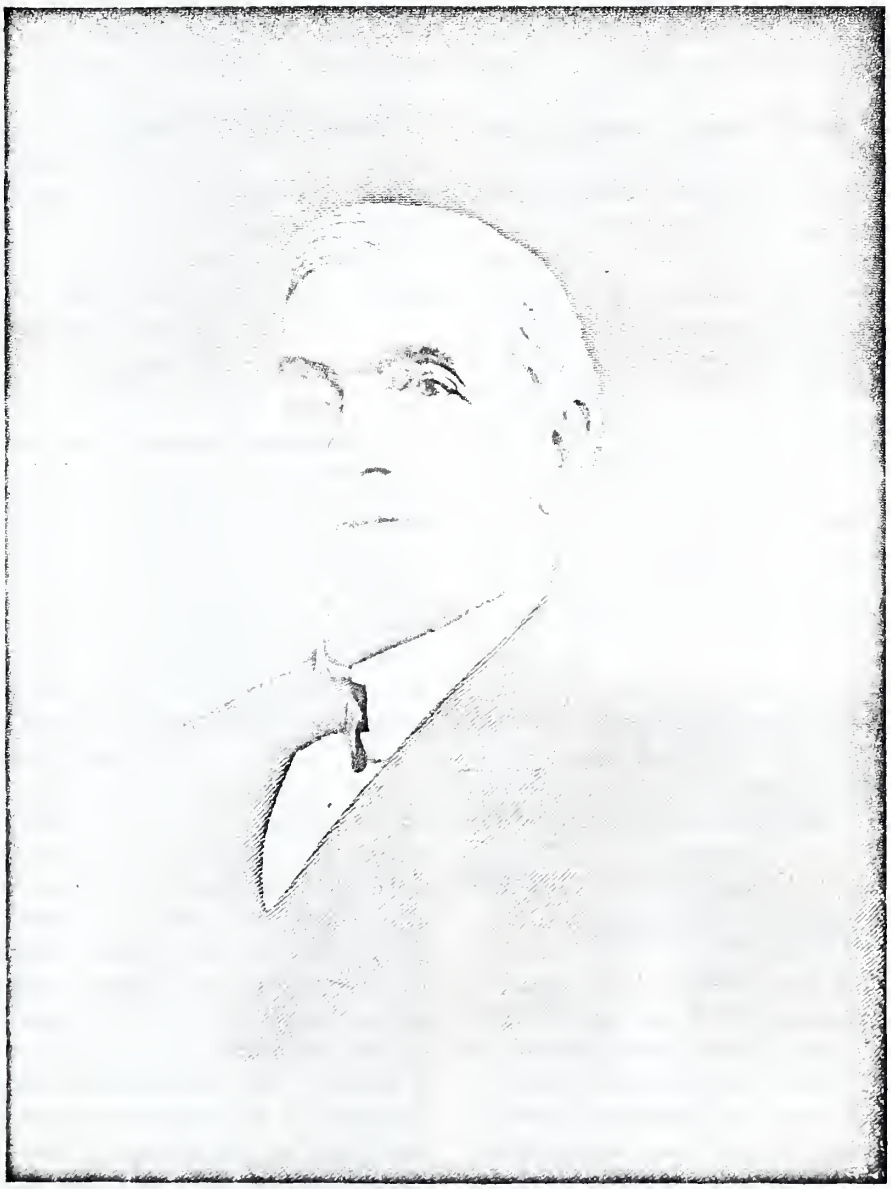
Thomas De Witt Talmage's preliminary studies were made in the grammar school at New Brunswick, New Jersey, under Professor Thompson. In his early life he showed the possession of acute powers of observation and a retentive memory. Endowed with great bodily vigor, he was enthusiastic in all that he undertook. His entrance into the church was undoubtedly on account of the fact that two of his uncles, one brother-in-law, and three brothers had become ministers of the gospel. At the age of eighteen he joined the church, and the following year entered the University of the City of New York. Here he did not exhibit any great brilliancy, but displayed a talent in oratory and dramatic capacity which made him notable and attracted attention on exhibition days. It is said of him, also, that as a scholar in *belles-lettres* he was without a rival among all the students of his period in the university. He was graduated in May, 1853, the exercises being held in Niblo's Garden, New York City, and his oration aroused the audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm. Its subject was, "The Moral Effects of Sculpture and Architecture," and it was published in full in one of the New York daily papers, being the first literary article of Mr. Talmage's ever printed. At the close of his college studies De Witt imagined himself interested in the law, and became a student in a law office, where he remained for three years. He then conceived that he had made a mistake, and prepared himself for the ministry at the Reformed Dutch Church Theological Seminary in New Brunswick, New Jersey, and was ordained by the Reformed Dutch Classis of Bergen.

Just after his ordination, the young minister received two calls—one from Pjermont, New York, the other from Belleville, New Jersey. He accepted the latter, filled that charge for three years, and was then called to Syracuse, New York, where his talents for preaching frequently crowded the church, and began to be noted. About this time Mr. Talmage married Miss Avery, of Brooklyn, by whom he had two children, a girl and a boy. Afterward he became pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch Church of Philadelphia, where his sermons were first published, and gained almost immediate recognition and popularity. Here Mr. Talmage had the misfortune

to lose his wife by a drowning accident on the Schuykill river. Two years later he married his second wife, Susan C. Whittemore, of Brooklyn, by whom he had several children.

Mr. Talmage remained in Philadelphia seven years, during which period he first entered upon the lecture platform, and laid the foundation for his future reputation At the end of this time he received calls from Chicago, from San Francisco, and from the Central Presbyterian Church of Brooklyn. The latter church comprised only nineteen members, with a congregation of about thirty-five. He was offered a salary of $7000, and accepted the call. He went to Brooklyn in March, 1869, and his congregation increased from the first Sunday. After preaching for fifteen months in the old church, he induced the trustees to sell the property and erect a new edifice, to be known as the Brooklyn Tabernacle, offering to give up his salary until the new plan proved a success. Work upon the church was begun in 1870, and, while it was being erected, Mr. Talmage made a visit to Europe, staying chiefly in England, Scotland, and Ireland. The tabernacle was completed the same year, the ground site resembling a horseshoe, large enough to enclose within its sides half an acre of ground. On the morning of Sunday, December 22, 1872, the building was burned to the ground. Prompt sympathy and general liberality, however, soon gave promise of a new church, and meanwhile Mr. Talmage preached to vast audiences in the Academy of Music. The cornerstone of the new tabernacle in Schermerhorn street was laid on Sunday, June 7, 1873, and it was formally opened in February of the following year. It contained seats for 4,650, but when the church was crowded, nearly 7,000 persons could be accommodated within its walls. Mr. Talmage had previously introduced the innovation of abolishing the choir, and establishing congregational singing, with a precentor leading, and the entire congregation joining in the hymns. In this new tabernacle Mr. Talmage's individuality most prominently manifested itself, his dramatic capacities and peculiar methods of driving home the forcible words of his sermons, giving rather a theatrical character to his preaching. Nevertheless, he succeeded in holding a large body of earnest persons together, and interesting them in practical religion. Meanwhile the church was in debt to the amount of $72,000, and was obliged to call upon an individual known as the "great church debt raiser." With his assistance, Mr. Talmage putting his name down for $5,000, the congregation pledged themselves to raise $42,000, and the remainder was soon after secured from private subscription. In October, 1878, the pastor's salary was raised from $7,000 to $12,000. In the autumn of 1889 the second tabernacle was destroyed by fire. It was just at the time when Dr. Talmage was about starting on a trip to Palestine and the East. At first he announced his determination of giving up his tour on account of this misfortune. This, however, the trustees and the congregation would not listen to, and, as it became evident that the disaster would only be of a temporary character, Dr. Talmage started at the time he originally designed, and went first to London, where he had a very flattering reception, thence to Greece and to the Holy Land, becoming enthusiastic as he traversed the memorable places, and sending home brilliant descriptions of what he saw and the thoughts inspired. After his return home in 1890, while the new structure was in process of erection, Dr. Talmage divided his time on Sundays between New York and Brooklyn, preaching in the Academies of Music of those two cities. The new tabernacle was completed in time for the Easter service, 1891.

The University of New York conferred the degree of A.M. upon him in 1862, and he received that of D.D. from the University of Tennessee in 1884. Dr. Talmage



Aaron P. Candit

published numerous lectures and addresses in the magazines, and was the author of "Crumbs Swept Up," (1870); "Sermons," (4 vols., New York, 1872-75); "Abominations of Modern Society," (New York, 1872; 2d ed., 1876); "Old Wells Dug Out," (1874); "Sports That Kill," (New York, 1875); "Night Sides of City Life," (1878); "The Brooklyn Tabernacle; a Collection of 104 Sermons," (1884), and "The Marriage Ring," (1886). Dr. Talmage also supplemented his clerical duties by editing "The Christian at Work" (1873-76); "The Advance" (Chicago, 1877-78), and "Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine.

SEWELL, William Joyce,

Civil War Veteran, Statesman.

William Joyce Sewell was born at Castlebar, Ireland, December 6, 1835. Losing his parents at an early age, he came to America in 1851 and obtained employment in New York City. Subsequently he made two voyages to Australia and China, before the mast, and upon his return he first settled in Chicago, Illinois, and later removed to Camden, New Jersey.

At the beginning of the Civil War he entered the service as a captain in the Fifth New Jersey Infantry. He participated in nearly all the battles of the Army of the Potomac; and in the desperate battle of Chancellorsville, while leading a brilliant charge in command of the Second New Jersey Brigade, he captured eight stands of the enemy's colors, and recaptured the flag of a New York regiment. At the close of the war he was mustered out as brigadier-general, and by special act of Legislature was given the same rank in the National Guard of New Jersey. He was brevetted major-general by the President, and received from Congress a medal of honor.

After the war he became actively interested in railroads, and was vice-president of the West New Jersey line and a director of the Pennsylvania road. In 1872 he was elected to the State Senate as a representative from Camden county, and by reelections served until 1881, being president of that body in 1876, 1879 and 1880. He secured the passage of the municipal railroad tax law, which added large revenues to the State. In 1881 he was chosen United States Senator, and served by re-election until his death. General Sewell was a member of the National Republican Conventions of 1876, 1880, 1888, 1892, and 1896. At the time of his death he was president of the Camden & Philadelphia Ferry Co.; a director in the American and Red Star lines of steamships, in the Camden Safe Deposit & Trust Co.; in the Farmers & Mechanics National Bank of Woodbury, in the Second National Bank of Bridgeton, in the Chicago Junction railways, and in the Union Stockyards Companies; a trustee of the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company; a member of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, of the Camden Republican Club, and of many charitable organizations.

He was twice married. His first wife died in 1861, and after the Civil War he was married to Helen L. Heyl. He died at Camden, New Jersey, December 27, 1901, survived by two sons and three daughters.

CONDIT, Aaron Peck,

Merchant, Man of Affairs.

Aaron Peck Condit, late of Madison, New Jersey, was born December 17, 1839, at Orange, Essex county, New Jersey, son of Samuel and Phoebe (Peck) Condit, and a lineal descendant of John Cunditt (or Condit) who was first of record in this country in 1678. The family was in all probability of Norman descent, but the ancestor came to this country from Wales. They were people of distinction in England, even at that early day, and in America the family is one of the largest, best known and most respected in the country. It has given to the republic statesmen, judges, lawyers,

divines and business men of high standing in the communities where they have located. The main characteristics of these people are a sturdy independence, excellent judgment, sound common sense, downright integrity and adherence to truth and righteousness. These characteristics have descended from father to son and are as pronounced among those bearing the name to-day as they were among the earlier generations.

Aaron Peck Condit was the sixth in lineal descent from John Cunditt, the immigrant ancestor, the line being as follows: Samuel Condit (5), born March 22, 1798, died October 22, 1864, and Phoebe Peck, his wife, daughter of James Peck. Samuel Condit (4), born August 16, 1761, died August 31, 1822, and Hannah Harrison, his wife, daughter of Ichabod Harrison. Daniel Condit (3), born December 27, 1723, died November 11, 1785, and Ruth, daughter of Gershom Williams. Samuel Condit (2), born December 6, 1696, died July 18, 1777, and Mary Dodd, born November 8, 1698, died May 25, 1755. Peter Condit (1) died in 1714, and Mary, daughter of Samuel Harrison. Peter Condit (1) or Cunditt was a son of the original John Cunditt. Two of these ancestors were patriot soldiers in the Revolution.

Until he was fifteen years of age Mr. Condit attended the public schools of East Orange, afterward continuing his studies under the tuition of Rev. David H. Pierson, a distinguished teacher who for many years conducted a seminary at Elizabeth, New Jersey. Mrs. Pierson was a cousin of Mr. Condit. For four years after leaving school he remained with his father on the farm, but a business life appealed to him and he went to Fremont, Ohio, and entered into partnership with his brother, Samuel D. Condit, carrying on a dry goods business under the firm name of Condit Brothers. Later, William W. Brant, of Belleville, New Jersey, was admitted to the firm and shortly after this Mr. Condit returned to New Jersey on account of ill health, retaining his connection with the store, however, as resident buyer, his brother having retired from the business. Mr. Condit was also interested in a dry goods business at Mansfield, Ohio, under the name of A. P. Condit & Company, this store being in charge of Captain A. H. Condit, formerly of Morristown, New Jersey. In 1875 he retired from the dry goods trade and until his death, February 11, 1912, was a dealer and broker in real estate, in which he was rewarded with rare success.

Mr. Condit was connected with the Republican party from its organization. For eight years he was a member of the Common Council of the borough of Florham Park, which was a part of Chatham township, Morris county, and was also on the Republican Committee of that borough. In 1881 he transferred his membership to the First Presbyterian Church of Madison, where he became a faithful attendant. For seventeen years he was a member of the board of trustees and part of that time acted as president of that body. He was made a Master Mason in Brainard Lodge, No. 336, Fremont, Ohio, and became a Royal Arch Mason in Fremont Chapter, No. 64, of Fremont; he was made a Knight Templar in Toledo Commandery, No. 7, of Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Condit also held membership in the New Jersey Historical Society, and the Sons of the American Revolution of New Jersey.

On December 17, 1861, at Hanover, Morris county, New Jersey, Mr. Condit was married to Sarah Antoinette Ward, born September 2, 1839, daughter of Joseph C. and Eliza (Camp) Ward, who survives him with the following children: Grace, born October 14, 1862, married Chester C. Brown; Henrietta W., born October 15, 1864; Charles B., born December 21, 1865; two others, Rowland, born in 1868, and Mortimer B., born in 1870, died in infancy.

THOMAS N. McCARTER, SR.

McCARTER, Thomas Nesbitt,

Prominent Lawyer and Jurist.

Thomas Nesbitt McCarter was for a period of more than a half century one of the most distinguished members of the legal profession in New Jersey, and filled with distinction many highly responsible and important offices both by election by the people and by choice of corporations and officials. In his college days he became noted for his brilliancy in debate, and this gift of oratory brought him remarkable success in after years.

Mr. McCarter's lineage was of the best. His earliest known ancestor, Robert McCarter, resided in County Donegal, Ireland, and his son John came to Philadelphia in 1774, and at once found a prominent place in the budding republic. Governor Bloomfield appointed him surrogate of Morris county, and later a Master in Chancery; subsequently he became clerk of Morris county, a position he held until his death in 1807. This John McCarter was not only noted for his honesty and business ability, but also for his intellect, as his literary ability had been displayed in frequent contributions to the press both in Ireland and America.

Robert Harris McCarter, son of John McCarter, was born March 16, 1793, and died March 8, 1851. He was appointed assistant to the county clerk, and began the study of law so that he was able to receive appointment to that position when not quite twenty-one years of age. Later he became judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and a justice of the peace, presiding for a long time in Sussex county, and also serving in the Court of General Quarter Sessions. After acting as Supreme Court Commissioner, in 1840 he was made deputy sheriff. Governor Haines appointed him a member of the Court of Errors and Appeals. He was a Democrat, and was a delegate to many State, congressional and county conventions of his party, and was a presidential elector on the Jackson ticket in 1828. He had also a large commercial business, and was a director of the Morris Turnpike Company. This remarkable instance of continued success was repeated in the next generation.

With such an inheritance of the qualities which make assured the accomplishment of legal work—force of character, scholarly instincts, unusual mental capacity, oratorical gifts and keenness of wit, the profession of his son, Thomas Nesbitt McCarter, was determined beforehand. He was born January 31, 1824, in Morristown, New Jersey, and died in Newark, January 11, 1901. After attending the Newton Academy he was prepared for college by the Rev. Clarkson Dunn, and entered the junior class of Princeton at the age of sixteen. Here he was a prominent member of the debating society known as the Whig Society, and at the same time took high rank as a student. In September, 1842, he was graduated with honors, was one of the commencement orators, and five years later received the degree of Master of Arts. His study of law began in the office of Martin Ryerson, at Newton, New Jersey, and his admission to the bar was in October, 1845, as attorney, and in the following January as a counsellor. From 1845 to 1853 he was a partner of his distinguished preceptor, and until the removal of the latter to Trenton, when Mr. McCarter continued practicing independently in Newton. Here his industry, integrity and peculiar fitness rapidly made for him a large practice. The smallest problem of litigation was carefully studied, and he gave closest attention to the minutest detail of every case. He was made collector of Sussex county in 1854, and was continued in that office for three years. In 1862, by a fortunate union of two political parties, he was sent to the Assembly, and in that body was chairman of the committee on ways and means, prepared a new tax law, and was in all respects an active and influential legislator.

In 1860, Governor Olden, recognizing Mr. McCarter's abilities, tendered him a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, and in 1866 the offer was renewed by Governor Ward. On both occasions he declined the honor, preferring to continue in his practice. In 1865 he removed to Newark, and met with continued success. In 1868 he entered into partnership with Oscar Keen, which connection continued until 1882. He afterward became senior member of the firm of McCarter, Williamson & McCarter, in which the junior partners were his sons Robert H. and Thomas N., and his son-in-law, Edwin B. Williamson. The leading member of the firm possessed such a high reputation in both Sussex and Essex counties that this soon became known as one of the strongest law firms in the State, dealing particularly with corporation law. Mr. McCarter had a commanding presence, dignified, and the personification of nobility and justice. His arguments were conducted with sound and convincing logic. His deep learning, both with regard to jurisprudence and literature, his grasp of difficult legal questions, and his wit and repartee, were almost unequalled in any of the courts of the State.

Before the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. McCarter was nominated as a presidential elector on the Douglas ticket. The following year he renounced the party, whose sentiments as to the war he did not approve, and in 1864 he advocated the election of Lincoln. Since that stormy period, his sympathies and support were entirely given to the Republicans, and he was a presidential elector on the Hayes and Wheeler ticket in 1876. Governor Bedle appointed him one of the commissioners to determine the boundary between New York and New Jersey, other members being Professor Cook, of Rutgers College, and Hon. Abram Browning, of Camden. He became a director of and counsel for the Sussex Railroad Company, while living in Newton, and for several years held similar relations with the Morris Canal and Banking Company, and he was also a director of the Sussex bank. Various corporations were glad to entrust their legal business to him, among them the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company, the Morris & Essex Railroad Company, the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, the East Jersey Water Company, the New Jersey Zinc and Iron Company. He was also a director of the Peoples' Mutual Insurance Company of Newark, and the Easton & Amboy Railroad Company. He was a trustee of Evelyn College, and also of Princeton College for many years. He delivered the annual commencement address in 1868 before the Whig and Clio societies at Princeton, and in 1875 the institution conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. He was also an incorporator of the Dickinson Law School at Carlisle, Pennsylvania; fellow of the American Geographical Society; vice-president of the Scotch-Irish Society of America; and a member of the Washington Association of Morristown, New Jersey, and the Princeton Club of New York. He was an organizer and the only president of the old Citizens' Law and Order League of Newark. In religious connections he was a Presbyterian, and in his nature and life displayed the purest Christian principles.

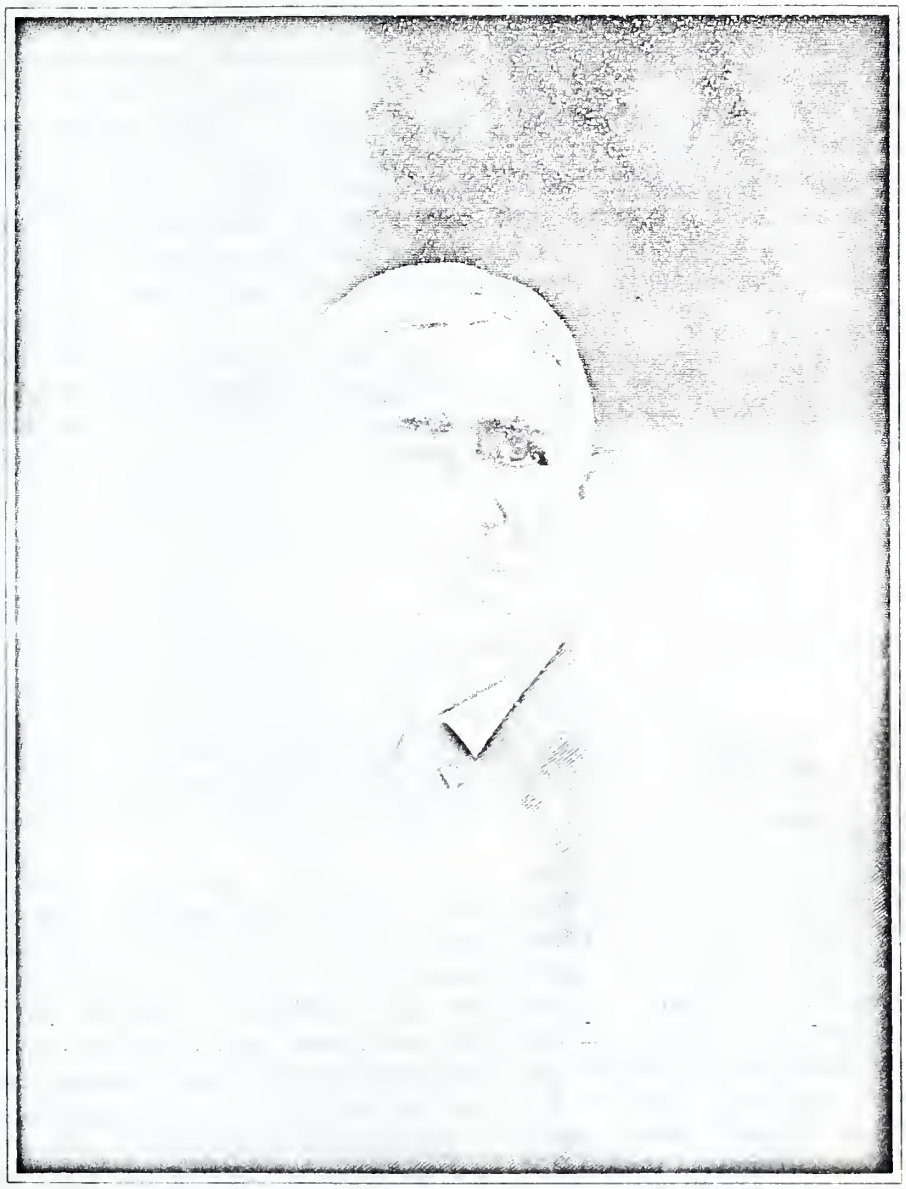
He married Mary Louise, daughter of Uzal C. Haggerty, of Newton; she died June 28, 1896, five years before her husband passed away. Of their six children, Robert Harris is a practicing lawyer; Uzal H. is a financier, in Newark; Thomas N. Jr., a lawyer, is president of the Public Service Corporation.

STRONG, Woodbridge,

Member of Prominent Legal Family.

Judge Woodbridge Strong traced his descent from several of the earliest settlers of the American colonies. Among the direct ancestors were: John Eliot, the

WOODBRIDGE STRONG



Horace S. Bumley

"Apostle to the Indians;" Governors Dudley, of Massachusetts; Leete, of Connecticut; and Brenton, of Rhode Island. Elder John Strong, the first of the name of Strong, came from England in 1630, and settled in Dorchester, Massachusetts. From him the descent is as follows: (I) Thomas Strong married Rachel Holton (second wife). (II) Justice Joseph Strong married Sarah Allen. (III) Captain Joseph Strong married Elizabeth Strong. (IV) Rev. Joseph Strong married Jane Gelston. (V) Rev. Joseph Strong married Sophia Woodbridge.

(VI) Professor Theodore Strong, son of Rev. Joseph and Sophia (Woodbridge) Strong, was born in South Hadley, Massachusetts, July 26, 1790. He was graduated from Yale College in 1812 with the first prize in mathematics. He was professor of mathematics and natural philosophy at Hamilton College from 1816 until 1827, and at Rutgers College from 1827 until 1863, and was one of the most distinguished mathematicians in the country. He died at New Brunswick, New Jersey, February 1, 1869. He married, September 23, 1818, Lucy, who died November, 1875, daughter of Rev. John Dix, of Littleton, Massachusetts.

(VII) Woodbridge Strong, son of Professor Theodore and Lucy (Dix) Strong, was born in Clinton, Oneida county, New York, February 21, 1827. He came to New Brunswick, New Jersey, with his parents, and has resided there since that time. He was christened Benjamin Ruggles Woodbridge Strong, but dropped the first two names. He entered Rutgers College in 1847, then commenced the study of law with his brother-in-law, Hon. John Van Dyke, of New Brunswick, afterward a justice of the Supreme Court. During the gold fever of 1849 he went to California and was one of the first to discover the gold in Oregon. Returning to New Jersey in 1851 he resumed his studies and was admitted to the bar in 1852. He was admitted as counselor in November, 1872, and was judge of Middlesex County Court of Common Pleas from 1874 to 1879, and again from 1896 to 1906.

He married Harriet A., daughter of Hon. Jonathan Hartwell, of Littleton, Massachusetts, and a direct descendant of William Hartwell, who settled in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1636, and of Anthony Dix, who came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1623. Another of her ancestors was John Hartwell, who served as a minute-man and was a private in the company of Captain Brooks, in a Massachusetts regiment. Another ancestor was Seth Walker, who served with distinction during the Revolutionary War as a captain of marines, and afterward rose to the rank of colonel in the militia. Among the children of Woodbridge and Harriet A. (Hartwell) Strong were two sons who embraced the legal profession—Alan H., graduate of Rutgers College, solicitor of Pennsylvania Railroad Company, etc.; and Edward W., of Cincinnati, Ohio, formerly counsel for the Baltimore & Ohio, and other railroad companies.

BRUMLEY, Horace T.,

Financier, Model Citizen.

In any compilation concerning the life histories of those who have lived in Morris county, New Jersey, there is signal propriety in recording a memoir to the late Horace T. Brumley, of Hanover township. Upon his record in the business world and as a man among men, there has never been cast the slightest shadow of wrong. His father, Joseph Brumley, was a farmer in Montville, Connecticut.

Horace T. Brumley was born in Montville, New London county, Connecticut, and died in Hanover township, Morris county, New Jersey, April 23, 1910. He was educated in the schools of New London, Connecticut, and at the age of sixteen years obtained a clerkship in the Howard Savings Bank of Newark, New Jersey, with which

institution his entire business career was identified most closely. He was advanced consecutively and steadily, until at the time of his death he had been for a number of years at the head of this institution as its president. Throughout his entire business career he was looked upon as a model of integrity and honor, never making an engagement or promise whose provisions he did not fulfill, and standing as an exemplification of what may be accomplished by determination and resolute force in a man of intrinsic ability and strength of character—a character dominated by the highest principles. He was a director of the National Newark Bank Company, treasurer of the Fairmount Cemetery, vice-president of the Newark Provident Loan Association, and director in the American Insurance Company. Politically he was a Republician, and he was a member of the Masonic fraternity.

Mr. Brumley married, in 1878, Irene, born in Newark, daughter of Robert J. and Anna Dow Joralemon Baldwin, and they had children: Mary C., married Arthur Bates Paulmier, of Madison, and has children: Horace Brumley and Arthur Bates Jr.; Joan D., married William O. Cooper, now of Maplewood; Helen, married Warren H. Baldwin, of Boonton, and has twins: Edward Estle and Irene.

DIXON, Jonathan,

Prominent Lawyer and Jurist.

Jonathan Dixon, who in the course of thirty-one years' service as a Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey attained wide and enviable distinction as a jurist of exceptional capacity and high honor, was a native of Liverpool, England, in which city he was born July 6, 1839. He was the son of Jonathan and Ann (Morrison) Dixon. The father came to this country in 1848 and was followed by his family two years later, settling in New Brunswick, New Jersey. The family was of ancient English lineage and honorable traditions, its descendants figuring conspicuously in various walks of life, both in this country and abroad.

Jonathan Dixon received his education in Rutgers College, New Brunswick, New Jersey, entering that institution as a student in 1855, and graduating in 1859. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on him in 1878 by Rutgers College, and he was made trustee of that college in 1886, serving as such for many years. During his collegiate career he was an inmate of the home of Cornelius L. Hardenburg, a well-known lawyer, who, having been afflicted by blindness, assumed the education of the lad, who in the meantime acted as his benefactor's amanuensis and personal attendant. On the completion of his collegiate course the young man took up the study of law, for which he had a natural taste and marked aptitude, serving as a student-at-law in various offices, and at the same time finding means of livelihood as a school teacher. Admitted as an attorney in 1862, he became a counsellor-at-law three years later. Immediately after his admission as an attorney he removed to Jersey City, New Jersey, where he entered the law office of E. E. Wakeman, forming a copartnership with that gentleman in the spring of 1864. This professional relationship continued for a year, at the end of which time Mr. Dixon established a practice of his own. For five years he followed his profession alone, acquiring a high and enviable reputation as a learned and careful practitioner in whose hands the interests of clients were well guarded and intelligently represented. He then formed a partnership with Gilbert Collins, who afterward became a Justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, an honor that fell to Mr. Dixon in 1875, when he was appointed to that judicial position by Governor Beadle. He acquitted himself of his new responsibilities with a dignity and strength that left nothing to be desired, and in 1882, when his term expired,

Jonathan Dixon.

he was reappointed by Governor Ludlow. Again, in 1889, he was named by Governor Green for the place that he so well and honorably filled, and he was subsequently reappointed by Governor Griggs and Murphy in 1896 and 1903 respectively, being still on the bench when he died, his term not expiring until 1910. At the time of his death he filled the circuit comprising Hudson county. As a jurist he possessed those qualities of mind and that keen intelligence which are essential to the duties of the position; fair and impartial in his decisions, learned in his legal interpretations, and upright as a man, he reflected honor upon the bench that he adorned. He was a Republican in his political convictions, and in 1883 was his party's nominee for Governor of the State, being defeated by Leon Abbet.

Justice Dixon married Elizabeth M. Price, daughter of Henry M. Price, by whom he had one son, Warren Dixon, who inherited his father's legal talents to a marked degree and has attained prominence in the same profession, winning recognition and prestige as one of the leading members of the Hudson county bar. He was survived also by his widow and eight daughters—Mary M., wife of Millard F. Ross; Jessie L., wife of Francis J. McCoy; Elsie, wife of Lewis E. Carr Jr.; Bertha, wife of James Crowell; Laura, Helen and Velma Dixon, and Elizabeth, wife of Robert C. Post, at whose home in Englewood, New Jersey, he died, May 21, 1906.

VROOM, Judge Garret D. W.,

Distinguished Jurist, Litterateur.

The late Judge Garret Dorset Wall Vroom, of New Jersey, copied with distinction the virtues and acquirements of his forbears, and proved himself worthy to bear a name already of such prominence. He was a great-grandson of George and Garretje (Dumont) Vroom; a grandson of Colonel Peter D. Vroom, of Revolutionary fame, and his wife, Elsie (Bogart) Vroom. Colonel Vroom was one of the first to raise a company with which he joined the Continental army, and he served throughout the war, rising to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. For a long time he served as a member of the New Jersey Assembly and Council, and died in 1831. His son, Governor Peter Dumont Vroom, was born in Hillsborough township, New Jersey, December 12, 1791, and died in Trenton, New Jersey, November 18, 1873. He is written of at length on another page of this work. He married (first) 1820, Anna, daughter of Peter B. Dumont; (second) Matilda M., daughter of General Garret D. Wall. Children: Peter Dumont, served with distinction in the Civil War, and was retired as brigadier-general in 1903; and

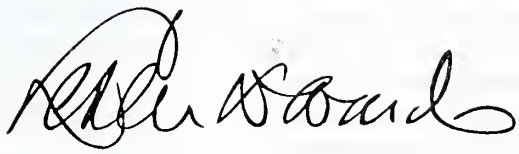
Judge Garret Dorset Wall Vroom, who was born December 17, 1843, in Trenton, New Jersey, and died in the same city, at his home, No. 159 West State street, March 4, 1914. When he was about ten years of age, his father was appointed Minister to Prussia, and during the time the family lived in Berlin young Vroom attended the French Gymnasia there. Upon returning to Trenton he became a student at the Trenton Academy, and after a preparatory education there, entered Rutgers College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1862. He commenced the study of law in the office of his father, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in 1865, as a counsellor in 1868, and later became a special master in chancery. He established himself in the practice of his profession in Trenton, and was identified with the interests of that city until his death. His ability was of so high an order that it immediately won him recognition. He was elected city solicitor in 1866, held the office until 1870, was re-elected in 1873, and served until 1876. In May, 1870, he was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas of Mercer county, to succeed General C. K. Hall, deceased, held this office until December, 1873, when he resigned in order to assume the duties of Law Reporter of the Su-

preme Court of New Jersey, his father having held the office before him, and was an incumbent of this until his death.

His work in the field of literature was in some directions of inestimable value. In association with John H. Stewart he prepared for publication "The Revision of the Statutes of New Jersey." This was done in 1877, under the direction of commissioners, and included, with the statutes revised, the entire body of the statute laws of the State. In 1887 a "Supplement" to the "Revision" was issued, in collaboration with Hon. William L. Lanning. In 1894, both were authorized to prepare a new revision in three volumes, entitled "The General Statutes of New Jersey," and includes all laws up to January 1, 1896. Many other publications were also issued under his supervision.

Judge Vroom served as mayor of the city of Trenton from 1881 to 1884, and when the city created a Board of Public Works he served as president of that body during its existence. In 1900 he was appointed to a seat on the Supreme Bench by Governor Voorhees, but this he declined. When Judge Hendrickson was advanced to a seat in the Supreme Court, a vacancy was caused in the Court of Errors and Appeals, and Governor Voorhees appointed Judge Vroom to fill this office. He was appointed for a full term of six years, February 5, 1901, the nomination being confirmed by the Senate seven days later. In 1907 he was reappointed to this office by Governor Stokes, and continued in it until he resigned early in 1914. Wherever and whenever there was good and important work to be done, Judge Vroom was in demand. He was for years a member from New Jersey of the National Commission to Promote the Uniformity of Laws Throughout the United States; president of the Commission for the Revision of the Statutes for many years; member of the Board of Pardons; member of the New Jersey Historical Society; president and manager of the Trenton Savings Fund Society; president of the board of the Trenton School of Industrial Arts; member of the Holland Society of New York; American Bar Association, State Bar Association, Mercer County Bar Association; president of the board of managers of the New Jersey State Hospital for the Insane; vice-president of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution, was president for some years and was active in organizing the New Jersey branch; an honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati, member of the Delta Phi fraternity, and of other organizations. He was the senior of the law firm of Vroom, Dickinson & Bodine. He was one of the foremost lawyers of the State, and while he was actively identified with trial cases in the earlier portion of his career, in later years he acted mainly as counsel in important cases. He was considered an authority in many directions, especially in precedent, corporation and commercial law. Many men who later achieved prominence in the legal profession studied under Judge Vroom, among them being Chancellor Edwin Robert Walker; William S. Gummere, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; Prosecutor Martin E. Devlin; William M. Johnson, former State Senator and Assistant Postmaster General at Washington; Wallace M. Scudder, editor of the "Newark Evening News"; Nelson L. Petty, trust officer with the Trenton Trust and Safe Deposit Company; John M. Zisgen, assemblyman, and solicitor of Bergen county; Edward W. Maxwell, at one time assistant corporation counsel of New York City; Frederick W. Stelle, formerly assistant corporation counsel of New York City; Gouverneur V. Packer; Counselor Francis B. Lee; the late William R. Piper, who was assistant prosecutor; Anthony S. Brennen; and many others, equally noteworthy. Only a short time prior to his death, Judge Vroom issued the fifty-fifth volume of his law reports.

Judge Vroom was interested in the development of the pottery industry in Trenton, and with the late A. M. Maddock was one of the pioneers in the establishment of the



School of Industrial Arts there. At his home he had a fine collection of rare pottery and china. His collection of books made his library the finest private one in the city of Trenton, and probably in the east. It contained many volumes of rare merit, not alone for their literary contents, but as specimens of the bookbinder's art. Dickens was his especial favorite in the world of fiction, and Napoleonic literature also had an especial fascination for him. One of his favorite forms of recreation was the extra-illustration of books, and this held his attention almost to his last hours. Another fine collection was his valuable one of manuscript letters, including autographic letters of each signer of the Declaration of Independence, and of each President of the United States. He was regarded as an expert in handwriting, his knowledge in this direction proving of great value in legal cases. A great lover of nature, he spent considerable time in the garden of his Trenton residence, overlooking the Delaware river, where his fine collection of roses attracted visitors from far and near. He was charitable to a degree, but his charities were bestowed in a quiet and unostentatious manner.

Judge Vroom married, in June, 1871, a daughter of Philemon Dickinson, of Trenton, and great-granddaughter of General Philemon Dickinson, a member of the Continental Congress of New Jersey, and major-general commanding the militia of New Jersey during the Revolutionary War.

WRIGHT, Edwin R. V.,

Lawyer, Congressman.

It is seldom that one with a great diversity of gifts is capable of winning distinction in all. An exception is found in the late Edwin R. V. Wright—soldier, journalist and legislator,—whose talents were usefully employed in all these various callings.

Edwin R. V. Wright was born January 2, 1812, in Hoboken, New Jersey, and received an academic education. After leaving school he took up the trade of printer, and in 1835, when he was twenty-three years old, he edited and published "The Jersey Blue." But Mr. Wright's attention was called to the law, and he engaged in the study of this profession and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He took an energetic part in the affairs of the community, and four years later was elected to the New Jersey State Senate, an office which he used to further his campaign in the cause of education. He was a strong advocate of the present system of New Jersey schools, which was then under consideration, and he brought the full strength of his influence to bear for its introduction. In 1851 he was appointed District Attorney for Hudson county, and held this office for five years.

Mr. Wright, not content with his literary, legal and legislative labors, a sufficient task, one would think, for most men, had entered the National Guard of New Jersey, in which service he rose until he became and was for several years major-general of militia, commanding the Second Division of the State Guard. During these active years in the service of his fellow citizens, General Wright's popularity had been steadily on the increase, and in 1859 the Democratic party chose him as their logical candidate for Governor of the State. General Wright accepted the nomination and made a vigorous campaign, but was defeated by a small majority in the election by Charles S. Olden, his Republican opponent. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in the Thirty-ninth Congress, serving during his term on the House committee on appropriations, and on the special committee appointed on the death of President Lincoln. Mr. Wright's death occurred in Jersey City, on January 19, 1876.

WARD, Leslie Dodd, M. D.,

Prominent in Life Insurance Affairs.

Leslie Dodd Ward, son of Moses Dodd and Justina Louisa (Sayre) Ward, was

born in Afton, Morris county, New Jersey, July 1, 1845. He received his early education in the village school at home, and then, with the intention of afterwards going to Princeton University, entered the Newark Academy. In 1863, when General Robert E. Lee made his magnificent march into Pennsylvania which formed the climax of the Confederate success, and created such intense and widespread alarm through the northern States, the Governor of New Jersey, in answer to the appeal of the invaded State, called for volunteers to go to the aid of Pennsylvania. The answer to this call was eleven companies of seven hundred men and officers. One of the corporals of Company F of this regiment, Captain William J. Roberts commanding, was Leslie D. Ward. In the fall of the same year, the campaign being ended, young Ward returned for the completion of his academic course. On his graduation in the following year he enlisted as one of the hundred-day men, being enrolled June 13, 1864, mustered in on the 23d of the same month, and being mustered out the ensuing October.

Whether his thoughts had already been directed towards a medical career or not previously to his military service, it was his experience in the camp and field with the sick and wounded that finally determined him to adopt the life of a physican. Consequently, shortly after his return from the war, he entered the office of Dr. Fisher, of Morristown, where he prepared himself to enter the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. From this institution he graduated in 1868, and immediately began practicing in Newark, associating himself with Dr. Lott Southard, of that city, with whom he continued to practice for two years, at the end of which time he opened an office for himself. By this time Dr. Ward had become well and favorably known, and his practice steadily increased not only among the rich and well-to-do, but also among the less wealthy and poorer classes of society. From his experiences with these latter classes especially, Dr. Ward gained his large insight into the lives of people and became familiar with their most urgent needs and necessities. The alleviation of these wants and distresses, and the best means of aiding people in sickness and times of death, now became one of the cherished aims and great problems of his life, and he found their realization and solution in the idea of the Prudential Insurance Company of America, or, as it was at first known, the Prudential Friendly Society. The object and methods of this company were at that time (1873) entirely new to the insurance world. It proposed to offer insurance to the industrial classes on healthy lives, both male and female, from one to seventy-five years of age. Policies are issued from ten dollars to five hundred dollars, and the premiums collected weekly at the homes of the insured. A special feature of the business and one in which Dr. Ward was particularly interested, is that all policies are payable at death or within twenty-four hours after satisfactory proofs of death are furnished to the company, in order that the money may be immediately available for funeral expenses and those incurred for medical attendance. In ten years the success of the new method was phenomenal. It had issued nearly nine hundred thousand policies, paid fifteen thousand claims, amounting to over $875,000, and had accumulated a large amount of assets and a handsome surplus. The originally subscribed capital of the company, $30,000, had also been increased to $106,000, all paid up. In this work, Dr. Ward was one of the most active laborers, and the present president of the company, John F. Dryden, says that it is "largely in consequence of Dr. Ward's untiring efforts that a strong board of directors was secured and the necessary financial support obtained from men whose standing in the commercial world was second to none." From the outset, Dr. Ward was the medical director of the company and Mr. Dryden's associate

in putting it upon a firm foundation. In 1884 he was elected first vice-president, in place of Hon. Henry J. Yates, ex-mayor of Newark, who had been elected treasurer. As the company's medical director, Dr. Ward had from the beginning shown exceptional skill and ability in managing the field operations of the company, and while still occupying his former position he devoted himself as vice-president with much energy to the outside development of the company's interests. During late years Dr. Ward has been the executive manager of the company's field force, and Hoffman's "History of the Prudential" says that "it is not too much to say that much of the success which the company has achieved has been the result of his exceptional ability and devotion to the interests of the company and to the promotion of its welfare." In 1876 Dr. Ward became a member of the medical board of St. Michael's Hospital, the oldest institution of its kind in Newark, and for seven years he was its secretary. He was at this time also visiting surgeon of St. Barnabas Hospital. Before 1876 the duties now performed by the county physician of Essex county had for the most part been done by coroners and magistrates; but in 1877, by the appointment of Dr. Ward to the office of county physician, the present state of things was inaugurated. Dr. Ward's residence is 1058 Broad street, Newark, and his country home is "Brooklake Park," Madison, New Jersey.

He was a delegate from New Jersey to the Republican National Convention in Philadelphia, June, 1900, and a member of the committee notifying Mr. McKinley of his nomination for his second term. He was also a member of the Chicago convention nominating and the committee notifying Mr. Roosevelt of his nomination for second term, and again delegate to Chicago in 1908, and one of the vice-presidents of the Republican national committee. His clubs are the Union League of New York, Essex of Newark, Essex County Country Club, Tuxedo Club of Tuxedo, Automobile Club of America, Whippany River Club of Morristown, Morris County Country Golf Club, Morristown Club and the Flatbrook Valley Club. March 5, 1874, he married Minnie, daughter of James Perry, of Newark, and has had two children: Leslie Perry Ward, and Herbert E. Ward, married Nancy Currier.

BEASLEY, Mercer,

Jurist of Commanding Ability.

Of this eminent man, Mr. Cortlandt Parker said: "He was always in fact, I think, Chief Justice. He recognized the duties of that position and filled them. He guarded sedulously pleading and practice. He was not disposed to technicality, but he was nevertheless mindful of its importance to exact justice, and justice in the particular case was his great end and aim. He had a natural and implacable sense of right, but there has never been a judge on our bench, perhaps, who was so cold and steel-like in his logic and who followed so unswervingly where it led. In my own judgment, this was the point of danger with him. His decisions are models of perspicuity and terseness and they are always to the point."

Mercer Beasley was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1815, and died February 19, 1897. His birth occurred while his father, the Rev. Frederick Beasley, was provost of the University of Pennsylvania. In 1830 his father received and accepted a call to be rector of St. Michael's Church, in Trenton, New Jersey. Mercer Beasley had been prepared for college by his father, and went to Princeton for a year or two and then continued his studies under him in Trenton until 1834. In that year he began to serve his clerkship in the office of Samuel L. Southard, who was then in the United States Senate and was engaged also in practice in New Jersey. Chancellor Isaac H.

Williamson had then returned to the bar, and Mr. Beasley completed his studies in his office. Mr. Beasley received his license as attorney at the September term, 1838, and was admitted as counselor at the February term, 1842.

It is said that for ten years after this he did not give much of his time to the study or practice of the law except in the trial of cases in justices' courts, where, in fact, many sharp legal contests were carried on in those days. He was fond of shooting, and was an excellent marksman on the wing, and never lost his skill nor his love for the sport. He was a capital billiard player, and greatly enjoyed the game. He enjoyed, too, the contests in the justices' courts, and they were no bad training school for an advocate, but it was not until about 1849 that Mr. Beasley showed much taste for books or inclination for the study of law, and then, having made up his mind to excel in his profession, he became an inquiring and industrious student, looking thoroughly into the legal questions that came up in his practice, and devoting all his energies to the work of a lawyer. He gathered books of his own and had the use of the State Library. He did not cultivate an office practice, but saw his clients on the street, where they waited for him. He was occupied in the daytime with trials in the justices' courts and study in the library, spending the evenings in his office. His office in 1850 was on West State street, near Warren, and subsequently he built a house in East State street, where he lived for the remainder of his days, and his office adjoined his house.

Mr. Beasley ran for mayor, and for the Assembly as a Whig, and was defeated. He served as city solicitor and president of the Common Council. On the death of Edward W. Whepley, Mr. Beasley was appointed Chief Justice, March 8, 1864, was reappointed again and again, and held the office until his death. He was forty-nine years of age when he went upon the bench, and presided there until he was nearly eighty-three. The record of his judicial decisions is contained in twenty-nine volumes of the law reports and thirty-seven of the cases in equity. He was a man of commanding ability, and was easily chief among his equals in both the high courts. To use the words of Mr. Justice Collins, in the Supreme Court, on the day of his death: "Presiding over our highest legal tribunal with courtly dignity and matchless skill, he added lustre to the bright record of his distinguished predecessors."

In his administrations of the business of the Supreme Court he promoted promptness and efficiency on the bench and at the bar, insisting upon the observance of the rules of practice, having always in mind the doing of justice in the particular case. He was courteous to counsel, and patient even with the dullest and the most exasperating, maintaining the dignity of the proceedings and deference to the court. In hearing arguments he was quick to grasp the essentials of the case, and by penetrating questions brought counsel to the point to which the argument should be directed. In presiding over trials on the Circuit and in the Oyer and Terminer, the Chief Justice was strong and patient, dignified and courteous. His charges to the jury were simple and clear and directly to the point, and these were free from the unusual words and the subtlety of reasoning which are found in some of his written opinions. He retained his powers and kept on with his work to the end of his long life, and his last opinion in the Supreme Court was announced by his associates on the day before his death. There is in the Supreme Court room in Trenton a very fine portrait of Chief Justice Beasley, by J. W. Alexander.

Mercer Beasley married (first) Miss Higbie, and (second) Miss Havens, both of Trenton. By his first wife he had three children—a son, Mercer Beasley Jr., a member of the bar, and later Prosecutor of the Pleas of Mercer county; and two daughters,

Cyrus Beck

one of whom became the wife of the late Edward T. Green, Judge of the United States District Court, and the other the wife of William S. Gummere, a Chief Justice of New Jersey. Chauncey Havens Beasley, of the Essex bar, was a son of his second wife.

PECK, Cyrus,

Financier, Leader in Public Improvements.

For many years a prominent and representative citizen of Essex county, New Jersey, who was closely identified with important financial and other interests of the State, it is particularly appropriate that Cyrus Peck, late of Roseville, should be accorded mention in this work. He was a direct descendant of Henry Peck, who emigrated from England, and arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, in 1637. Later he became one of the founders of the New Haven Colony Cyrus Peck was of the eighth generation of his family in this country.

Aaron Peck, his father, was born in East Orange, New Jersey, March 2, 1798, and died there April 8, 1865. He was a hat manufacturer in Millburn, New Jersey, and was president and principal owner of the Sussex railroad, now a branch of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad. He was a member of the Essex County Militia from 1819 to 1825, holding rank as captain of the Fourth District Company, First Battalion, Fifth Regiment. In 1838 Governor William Pennington appointed him a Master in Chancery. He married Miranda Pierson.

Cyrus Peck was born in East Orange, New Jersey, November 1, 1829, and died at his home in Roseville, May 6, 1907. On the completion of his education, which was a liberal one, he entered the wholesale boot and shoe house of J. H. Ransom & Company, of New York, remaining with them six years. On the organization of the New Jersey Express Company, about 1854, Mr. Peck became its treasurer. (This company was later merged with the Adams Express Company). In 1857 he entered the Continental Insurance Company, of New York, with which he was connected for more than forty years, occupying successively the offices of secretary, second vice-president, vice-president and treasurer. He was one of the organizers of the City Trust Company of Newark in 1901, and was in office as its president until the time of his death. For a considerable time he had been vice-president of the Newark Board of Trade, and his services in this connection were highly appreciated and of inestimable value. Mr. Peck became a resident of Roseville, now known as the Eleventh Ward of Newark in 1854, and in 1857, when the ward was created, he was elected its first representative in the Board of Education, and served two successive terms in this office. In 1892 he was one of the leading spirits in the Citizen's Committee which secured in 1894 the passage of the legislation resulting in the establishment of the Park System of Essex county. In 1897 he joined with other heirs of Aaron Peck in presenting to Essex county a valuable tract of land, now a part of the middle division of the Branch Brook Park. In the same year the Hon. David A. Depue, justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, appointed Mr. Peck as the first president of the Essex County Park Board, an office he held twelve years. He was one of the incorporators of the Roseville Presbyterian Church in 1853, serving as president of the board of trustees until 1883, and from that time until his death as elder. His connections with other organizations were: Vice-president of the Newark Board of Trade, as mentioned above; member of the New England Society of Orange, New Jersey; trustee of the New Jersey Historical Society, and a life member of this body; trustee of the Washington Headquarters Association of New Jersey, at Morristown; member of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; member and treas-

urer of the Committee of Presbyterial Church Extension in the Presbytery of Newark.

Mr. Peck on January 27, 1853, married Mary Picton Halsey, daughter of Rev. John Taylor Halsey, one of the most prominent educators of his time; granddaughter of Captain Luther Halsey, of the Revolutionary forces, and a descendant of Thomas Halsey, one of the founders of Southampton, Long Island, in 1640. Their children were: Helen Oakley, Edward Halsey, William Halsey, Edith Mary and Cyrus Curtis, who died in infancy. The life of Mr. Peck was a quiet, modest and unassuming one. His prominence was due to the possession of those sterling qualities which everywhere command respect—honesty in business affairs, justice in public life, an unfailing courtesy in social circles, and a record that must ever be a source of pride and satisfaction to his descendants. Entirely free from ostentation, without self-seeking, he was a true American citizen, loyal to his country, his church and his friends.

On the 24th of May, 1914, a memorial window of great beauty entitled "Easter Morn" was dedicated in the Roseville Presbyterian Church to the memory of Mr. and Mrs. Peck, who were charter members of this church. It was designed and executed by the Tiffany Studios of New York, after the famous picture of Axel Ender in the Parish Church at Molde, Norway.

WHITEHEAD, John,

Lawyer, Litterateur.

John Whitehead was not a native of New Jersey, but that State was the scene of all his activities. Born in Jersey, Licking county, Ohio, September 6, 1819, he was in early life deprived by death of a father's care, and his boyhood years were passed in the home of his uncle, Hon. Asa Whitehead, a leading member of the bar, practicing in Newark. After receiving a thorough academical education, he became a law student in the office of his uncle, and was admitted to the bar in September, 1840. He at once engaged in practice, in association with his uncle, remaining until 1843, when he opened an office for himself. In 1856 he was appointed a United States Commissioner for the District of New Jersey, and in this capacity it became his duty to investigate complaints of the violation of Federal statutes, and his patience and breadth of legal knowledge made him a most admirable committing magistrate.

During his long practice, Mr. Whitehead never sought political or other honors outside his profession, the only temptation to which he yielded being the indulgence of his literary tastes. He had a strong sympathy for the colored race, although never a pronounced abolitionist, and took great interest in furthering efforts to obtain their freedom. His lectures on history and philology evinced deep research and great familiarity with those subjects, and he made valuable contributions to the legal literature of the State. His "Judicial and Civil History of New Jersey" (1897) was a most valuable work, and has a lasting value. The cause of education always found in him an earnest advocate. He was a member of the Public School Committee of Newark as early as 1845, its early meetings being held in his private office. In 1851, after the legislature had enlarged its powers as the Board of Education, its meetings were still held at the same place, Mr. Whitehead being secretary and treasurer until 1855. The people of Clinton township, of which he then became a resident, immediately availed themselves of his devotion to the cause of education, by selecting him for their school superintendent, which position he held for four years. He was for a long time secretary of the State Society of Teachers and Friends of Education, and in its interest spent much of his leisure time visiting different parts of the State, endeavoring to arouse the people to a realization of

the importance of furnishing their children with better educational advantages. He was also a prominent member of the American Association for the Advancement of Education, composed of the most distinguished educators and men of learning in the country. When it was decreed by an Act of the Legislature that school examiners should be appointed in the different counties of the State, Mr. Whitehead was selected for Essex county, holding that office until the act was repealed.

Mr. Whitehead removed in 1861 to Morristown, which was thereafter his place of residence until his death. There, after years of unflagging zeal and patient labor, he had the satisfaction of seeing the Morristown Library opened to the public, on August 14, 1876—an institution which at once entered upon a constant development, to the great advantage of the community. With indomitable perseverance he watched over its growth, advancing its interests in countless ways, and all of its thousands of books collected during his administration, were selected under his immediate supervision. His enthusiasm in this work was unbounded. It would doubtless have been the great sorrow of his life had he lived to witness the burning of the Library (February 23, 1914), and the total loss of its more than thirty thousand volumes and its great collection of historical papers and records reaching back to the colonial and revolutionary periods. The pecuniary loss was large (about $75,000 covered measurably well by insurance), but the value of the papers and records is not to be measured in terms of monetary value. Mr. Whitehead was president of the Library corporation at the time of his death.

In 1891 Mr. Whitehead was chosen president of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the American Revolution, founded in 1889, an outgrowth of the patriotic sentiment engendered by the centennial celebration of the inauguration of Washington as the chief executive of the nation. During the successive years that he held that position Mr. Whitehead's genial social qualities and enthusiastic patriotism were largely instrumental in increasing the membership of the society. In 1893 he was elected one of the vice-presidents of the national society. He was an elder of the First Presbyterian Church, of Morristown, and gave much service in teaching in the Sunday school. He was familiarly called "Judge," through his long and active service as a United States Commissioner. He died February 14, 1905.

Mr. Whitehead married, in 1843, Katharine A., daughter of David Mills; she was a beautiful and accomplished woman. They left one daughter, Katharine A. Whitehead.

At a meeting of the directors of The Morristown Library and Lyceum, held February 17, 1905, a minute, prepared by Alfred Mills Esq., and reported by Messrs. Alfred Mills, John E. Taylor and Henry C. Pitney Jr., committee, was adopted and recorded, and from which the following extracts are taken:

He established his office in Newark, and continued the practice of law there up to the time of his death. He won an enviable position in his profession, being a learned lawyer, a wise counselor and an earnest advocate. He was very fond of general literature, and was an historian by instinct. New Jersey is much indebted to him for the valuable historical and biographical books which he has written and published. A clear and graceful writer, he wrote and published many meritorious articles and letters upon subjects of interest to all intelligent citizens. To the advancement of public education he gave much time and work. He loved books, as we all know. A good library was an elysium to him.

In 1861, Mr. Whitehead removed his family residence from Newark to Morristown and became one of the best known and highly esteemed citizens of this place. He soon became much interested in the work of starting a public library in Morristown. He drew an act for the incorporation of "The Morristown Library and Lyceum," which was passed by the legislature of our State and approved on the 6th of March, 1866. The preamble of the charter refers to the fact that an association had been formed in Morristown, "hav-

ing in view the establishment of a public library, with rooms for reading and other literary purposes, and the erection or purchase of a suitable edifice for the objects of such association, so as to promote the education of the young and other persons who may desire to be benefitted thereby, in science, literature and the arts." In the first section of the charter, Mr. Whitehead is named as one of the commissioners to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of said association. This project was a novel one in Morristown. Mr. Whitehead was most earnest and persistent in his efforts to arouse public interest in and popular demand for such an institution. By writing and publishing articles in the newspapers, by addresses at such meetings at which a subject of this nature could be properly considered, and by personal appeals to individuals, he succeeded in arousing the interest of our community in the proposed institution. He did far more than all others put together in bringing about this result. Mr. Whitehead was foremost in the strenuous and persistent efforts that resulted in the erection and completion of our building on South Street, and in its opening for public use in the month of August, 1878.

He succeeded, in the office of president, Mr. William L. King, who died in 1897, and was most efficient in selecting and securing the large and valuable library which we now have. We shall greatly miss him and his intelligent and efficient work.

RICORD, Frederick William,

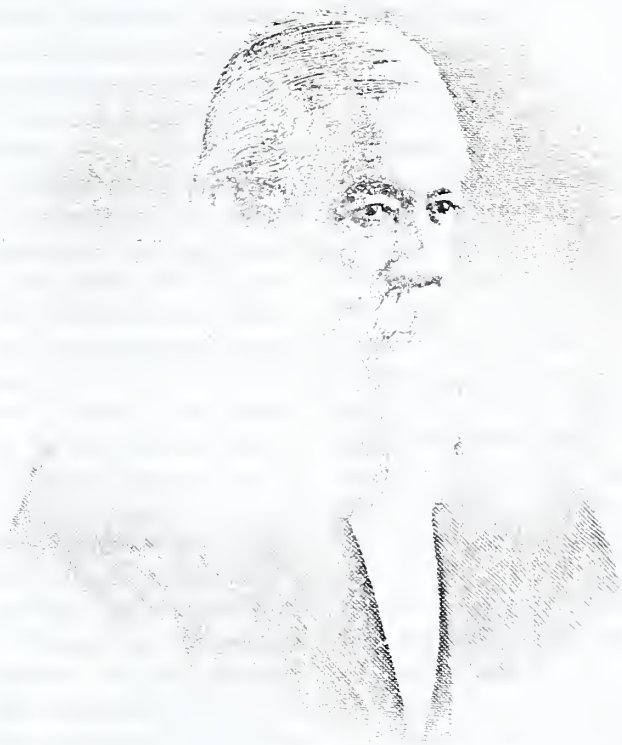
Educator, Litterateur, Public Official.

Frederick William Ricord, son of Jean Baptiste Ricord and Elizabeth (Stryker) Ricord, was born in Guadeloupe, West Indies, October 7, 1819, and died in Newark, New Jersey, August 13, 1897.

He represented several lines of descent, including the Holland Dutch of his maternal grandfather, whose family settled in New Amsterdam in 1652, where Jan Stryker, of Ruiven, the first bearer of the name to come to America, was a man of no little importance, and later was the founder of a Dutch colony on Long Island, the modern name of which is Flatbush. Jan Stryker was its first chief magistrate and served as such for twenty years. This family was one both ancient and honorable in Holland. Of its pedigree, fourteen descents are given in Holland down to 1791. Of the French line of Mr. Ricord's ancestry, it may be said to include Huguenot and Girondist blood, the French Revolution being chiefly responsible for his emigration to America, his grandfather Ricord having fled to this country in 1793 to escape, with his young wife and little children, the horrors of that terrible era.

Jean Baptiste, father of Mr. Ricord, bore the family title of Madianna, which belonged to him as the eldest son. He graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York, and practiced medicine in this country and in his home in the West Indies. He was the author of several valuable scientific works.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ricord, wife of Dr. Ricord, was a pioneer in the higher education of women, the friend and associate of Mary Lyman, Emma Willard and other early educators. Bereft of husband and left with four sons to educate, she returned from the West Indies to the United States to give to her boys the advantages of a Christian land and civilization. In that day it was not customary for women to face the world as now may be done, without call for special effort and courage. Delicately reared, the daughter of a clergyman (Rev. Peter Stryker), accustomed throughout married life abroad to the dependent life of a large slaveholder, Mrs. Ricord came to America to fight her way, with an entire change of environment. At once she decided upon the life of a teacher as that which, while supporting herself, would also be helpful to others. To this end she opened a school in Woodbridge, New Jersey, where her youngest son died. As her worldly means increased, she was enabled to realize in larger degree the idea which had long been uppermost in her mind in relation to her labors as a teacher—that of establishing a school where young women might have educational advantages greater than any afforded by the schools of her



F. W. Ricord

girlhood. To this end she opened in Geneva, New York, in 1829, her seminary for young women, in which institution an education was made possible for women that was equal to the higher schools for young men. She was eminently successful in her undertaking; her seminary took first rank, and its pupils were numbered by hundreds during the many years of its existence.

As an immediate result of her undertaking, Mrs. Ricord was enabled to send her three remaining sons through college, and give two of them professional training, one as a lawyer, the other as a physician.

Frederick William, the youngest son, entered Hobart College and matriculated at Rutgers College, completed a law course, and was admitted to the bar of the State of New York. He did not follow the law, however, but, having married, located in Newark, New Jersey, and occupied his time with literary pursuits, as a writer for magazines and newspapers, and finally as an author. As a public officer he was above bribe or corruption; jealous in his adherence to right, no man could make of him a tool. Through his action hundreds of thousands of dollars were saved to the city and to its inhabitants as individuals. As State Superintendent of Public Schools, he did much to systematize the educational affairs of the commonwealth. During the seventeen years of his connection with the Board of Education of Newark he also performed invaluable work. Although offered chairs in many well known colleges and universities, he preferred to remain in the city of his choice, and accepted none of the proffered positions, although he was not insensible to the honors within his reach. Nor would he ever accept a seat in the Legislature of his State or that of the nation, though both were offered to him.

From boyhood, Mr. Ricord belonged to the church of his Holland ancestors, but was for the last forty years of his life a Presbyterian. For many years he was superintendent of one of the first Sunday schools for colored children in the city.

During the fifty-four years of his residence in Newark, Mr. Ricord occupied the various positions and offices of librarian of the Newark Library Association, president of the Board of Education, State Superintendent of Public Schools, sheriff of Essex county, mayor of the city of Newark, judge of various courts, and librarian and treasurer of the New Jersey Historical Society. He was a member and master of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and connected with many literary and educational bodies both in his own and other States. He was the author of many works, and translator of many more. His "Youths' Grammar" and "History of Rome" were for many years leading textbooks in the schools of the land. He was emphatically a linguist, being master of fourteen languages and dialects, and during his long life of literary work was editor of various magazines, papers and historical and biographical works. His political life was without stain. In his social life he was known and loved as a man of pure life and noble thought, of warm heart and courteous bearing, a man to whom the pomps and vanities of life had little value, and the approval of his conscience was his best reward. He was a tireless worker and a man of rare simplicity of character. Of the possessions and treasures of a long life, none were so dear to this man of unworldly thought, as the friendships he made and held as the best gifts of the God he worshipped.

Mr. Ricord married, in 1843, Sophia, daughter of William Bradley, whose family represented one of the best of New England. Upon her mother's side she was a descendant of Governor William Bradford, of the Plymouth colony, and also of Governor John Webster, of the Connecticut Colony.

STOCKTON, John P.,

Lawyer, Diplomat, Statesman.

John Potter Stockton, lawyer and statesman, was a member of the family of that name which need yield to none in its claim upon the gratitude of New Jersey, or in the record of the services it has rendered to the State which has so long been its home. Richard Stockton, the elder, the ardent patriot, the staunch opponent of British oppression in colonial days and finally Signer of the immortal Declaration, was his great-grandfather, nor were the intermediate generations less distinguished. His grandfather was the eminent jurist and statesman, Richard Stockton, the younger, whose career and personality has done so much for the traditions of the New Jersey bar; and his father, Robert Field Stockton, the gallant commodore and prudent statesman. John P. Stockton thus represented the fourth generation in direct descent which contributed to the fair name of New Jersey, and the third which served her in the senatorial capacity.

John P. Stockton was born in Princeton, New Jersey, in the old Stockton home, August 2, 1826. After a superior preparatory course he became a student at Princeton College, from which he was graduated in 1843. Adopting the law, he passed through the usual preparation, and was admitted to the bar in 1846, and three years later he was called to the bar as a counsellor. He very speedily attained a high position in his profession, and in connection therewith received some high trusts, being appointed a member of the commission for the Revision of the Laws of New Jersey, and subsequently reporter to the Court of Chancery, and during his occupancy of this office he published the three valuable volumes of "Equity Reports," which bear his name. He was engaged in a number of the leading cases then before the courts, and was counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in the long and intricate litigation rendered necessary by assaults upon the privileges acquired by it from the corporations known as the United Railroads of New Jersey. This litigation absorbed an extraordinary attention, and forms the greatest railroad war in the annals of the State. Politically a Democrat, inheriting his principles from a long line of ancestors, he took an active and conspicuous part in politics. In 1858 President Buchanan appointed him minister to Rome, and he removed to that city, where he remained until 1861, when he was recalled at his own request. In 1865 he was elected to the United States Senate for the term ending in 1871. A contest, however, arose, and after he had occupied the seat for rather more than a year, his election was declared by the Senate to have been informal. He was accordingly unseated, and thereupon returned home to prosecute his profession. In 1868 he was again elected to the United States Senate, as the successor of Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, and took his seat on March 4, 1869, and on the expiration of his term, in March, 1875, he resumed the active practice of his profession. During his term as Senator he served on the Senate committees on foreign affairs, navy, appropriation, patents and public buildings. In 1877 he was made Attorney-General of New Jersey, an office he held until 1892. A Democrat in politics, he was a delegate to every national convention of his party from 1864 until his death. In 1882 Princeton College conferred upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. Toward the end of his life he retired somewhat from public life, and his death occurred January 22, 1900, in New York City.

ROBESON, George M.,

Cabinet Officer, National Legislator.

George Maxwell Robeson was born at Oxford Furnace, New Jersey, in 1827, son of William P. and Anna (Maxwell) Robeson, and a descendant of Andrew Robeson, of Scotland, who was Surveyor-General of

New Jersey in 1668. Andrew Robeson was a graduate of Oxford University, and his son Jonathan for that reason gave the name of Oxford Furnace to the site where in 1741 he planted the first iron furnace in Morris county, New Jersey, near Belvidere.

He received an academic education, and was then sent to Princeton College, where he was graduated in 1847. He studied law with Chief Justice Hornblower at Newark, and was admitted to the bar in 1850, practiced at Newark, and afterward at Camden, and in 1858 was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas of Camden county. At the outbreak of the Civil War, Mr. Robeson was very active in organizing the State troops of New Jersey, and he was commissioned brigadier-general. In 1867 he was appointed Attorney-General of New Jersey, and served until June 27, 1869, when he resigned, in order to accept the position of Secretary of the Navy, to which he had been appointed by President Grant. He remained in this position until the expiration of President Grant's second term, in 1877. During this period he for a short time discharged also the duties of Secretary of War, following the resignation of General William W. Belknap. His official conduct as Secretary of the Navy was the subject of congressional investigation in 1876 and 1878, but in both cases the judiciary committee of the House found that the charges against him were not sustained. After leaving the cabinet he resumed the practice of law in Camden, New Jersey. He was elected to the Forty-sixth Congress as a Republican, receiving nearly as many votes as the Democratic and Greenback candidates together, was re-elected to the Forty-seventh Congress, and in 1882 was a candidate for re-election, but was defeated.

He married, in 1872, Mary Isabella (Ogston) Aulick, a widow, with a son, Richmond Aulick. They had one daughter, Ethel Maxwell. Mr. Robeson died in Trenton, September 27, 1897.

LUDLOW, George C.,

Lawyer, Legislator, Governor.

George C. Ludlow, twenty-eighth Governor of New Jersey (1881-84), was born in Milford, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, April 6, 1830. He received his early education in the schools of his vicinity, entered Rutgers College at the age of sixteen, and was graduated in the class of 1850. He then commenced the study of law, was admitted to the bar three years later, and engaged in practice at New Brunswick, New Jersey. He soon established a reputation in his profession, and won the confidence and esteem of all who came in contact with him by his undoubted integrity and devotion to the interests of his clients. Always an intense Democrat, he was wont to take a conspicuous part in politics, but never held office until 1876, when he was elected to the State Senate. During his term of membership he served on some of the most important committees, and throughout one session occupied the president's chair. He declined a renomination. In 1880 he became the Democratic nominee for the governorship of his native State, was elected the same year, and came into office January 18, 1881. His term expired January 21, 1884. He died December 18, 1900.

GREEN, Robert Stockton,

Lawyer, Jurist, Governor.

Robert Stockton Green, who served as Governor of New Jersey from 1886 to 1890, was a representative of a family of prominence, a family conspicuous for its men of sterling probity and integrity, active and public-spirited, numbering among them the Rev. Jacob Green, the Revolutionary patriot, who was his great-grandfather. His grandfather was the Rev. Ashbel Green, born 1762, died 1848; and his father, James Sproat Green, was United States District Attorney for New Jersey

and professor of law in the College of New Jersey. James S. Green married Isabella McCulloh.

Robert Stockton Green was born in Princeton, New Jersey, March 25, 1831, and died in Elizabeth, New Jersey, May 7, 1895. After a preliminary training, he became a student at Nassau Hall, from which he graduated in 1850. Choosing the profession of the law, he was after the usual course of study admitted to the bar in 1853, and became a counsellor in 1856. While residing in Princeton he took an active interest in its affairs, and in 1852 served as a member of its council. He removed to Elizabeth, New Jersey, in 1856, and immediately became interested in the movement for the creation of Union county, and he was largely instrumental in the passage of the act of 1857 by which it was accomplished, and which designated Elizabeth as the county seat. In 1857 he was appointed prosecutor of the borough courts by Governor Newell, and in the following year became the city attorney of Elizabeth, a position he continued to fill with marked ability for ten years. At the expiration of this period he was elected to the city council, and served therein by successive elections from 1868 to 1873. He had been elected surrogate of Union county in 1862, and appointed presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas and county courts in 1868. During the succeeding year he was appointed by Governor Randolph to the Commercial Convention at Louisville as a representative of New Jersey. In 1873 he was appointed by Governor Parker, and the nomination received the confirmation of the Senate, one of the commissioners to suggest amendments to the constitution of the State. In this commission he served as chairman of the committees on bills of rights, rights of suffrage, limitation of power of government, and general and special legislation. The amendments suggested were substantially adopted by the two succeeding legislatures and ratified by the people at the general election of 1875. He represented the Democratic party as delegate to the National conventions of 1860, 1880 and 1888; was a representative in the Forty-ninth Congress, 1885-87; Governor of New Jersey, 1886-90; Vice-Chancellor of the State, 1890-95; and Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, 1894-95.

In his professional capacity he was connected with some of the most important movements in the State of New Jersey. Of these the most notable, because of its almost revolutionary and far-reaching character, may be mentioned the enterprise designed to deliver the people of the commonwealth from the monopoly long enjoyed by the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company and its successors, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. An organization was effected, known as the National Railway Company, having for its object the construction of a second railroad between the cities of Philadelphia and New York. At every step the new enterprise was met with opposition and litigation by its established rival. This opposition and litigation culminated in 1872 in the celebrated case before the Chancellor's Court in Trenton. In this suit, which was brought by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as lessees of the franchises and road of the Camden & Amboy Railroad, against the National Railway Company, to restrain it from operating a through line from New York to Philadelphia, under several charters which were to be used as connecting links of the route, Mr. Green acted as attorney for the defendants. This litigation led in the succeeding winter, to the fierce contest in the legislature between the railroad companies and the advocates of free railroads. Bill after bill granting the rights sought by the promoters of the new enterprise passed the House of Assembly, only to be killed or smothered in the Senate. The Assembly had early in the session passed a bill, introduced by Mr. Canfield, of Morris, creating a general railroad law. This measure had gone to the

Senate, and been there amended by the striking out of all after the enacting clause, and the insertion of a bill that would have been practically useless. On the return of this amended bill to the House, in the last days of the session, it was referred to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Worthington, Canfield, Lestom, Willets, and Schenck, who, with Messrs. Cortlandt Parker, Green, Attorney-General Gilchrist, and B. W. Throckmorton, prepared and perfected a measure which was the next day reported to the House by the committee as a substitute for the Senate's amendment. The Assembly passed it, and, after some small alterations made by a committee of conference, it eventually passed both Houses; was signed by Governor Parker, and became a law. Railroad monopoly privileges which had been enjoyed under the decision in the case of the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company and the Delaware and Raritan Bay Company, even after the companies had relinquished their rights to exclusive privileges, were by this law destroyed, and under it the Delaware & Bound Brook Railroad was built on the route and partially finished road-bed of the National Railway Company, and in connection with the New Jersey Central and North Pennsylvania railroads formed a continuous and through line from New York to Philadelphia. With the opening of this road was consummated the release of New Jersey from one of the most oppressive monopolies known to the history of this country, and to Mr. Green the community is indebted in no small degree for its deliverance. His great ability and tireless care in working up the intricate points of the preliminary litigation, and in shaping the subsequent legislation, conduced conspicuously to the final triumph of popular rights.

Mr. Green became a member of the bar of New York in January, 1874, as a partner in the firm of Brown, Hall & Vanderpoel, which afterwards, by changes in its personnel, became that of Vanderpoel, Green & Cuming. The College of New Jersey gave him the honorary degree of LL.D. in 1887. He was a member of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati; president of the State Society; member of the Sons of the American Revolution, 1888, and a vice-president general of the National Society.

KILPATRICK, Gen. Hugh Judson,

Dashing Cavalry Officer, Diplomat.

General Hugh Judson Kilpatrick, undoubtedly one of the most daring and brilliant cavalry leaders of the Civil War period, was born near Deckertown, New Jersey, January 14, 1836.

He was graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1861, and on May 14 of that year was commissioned a lieutenant of artillery. He participated in the battle of Big Bethel, in the following month. In August he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of a New York cavalry regiment which he had assisted in recruiting and organizing. In January, 1862, he set out for Kansas, to serve as chief of artillery of General James H. Lane's forces, intended for service in Texas. This expedition, however, was abandoned, and Kilpatrick rejoined his regiment in Virginia, and was in the action at Thoroughfare Gap, and the second battle of Bull Run. On June 13, 1863, he was promoted to brigadier-general of volunteers, took part in the battles of Aldie and Gettysburg, and for gallantry in the latter two engagements was brevetted lieutenant-colonel in the regular army. He took an active part in the operations in Virginia from August until November, 1863, and in the affairs at James City, Brandy Station and Gainesville. In May, 1864, he was sent west and assigned to the command of a cavalry division in the Army of the Cumberland, then entering upon the Georgia campaign. He was severely wounded in the battle of Resaca, Georgia, May 13th, and was obliged to retire from service for two months. He returned to the field with

undiminished zeal and energy, and in the middle of August passed around the enemy's lines at Atlanta, destroying considerable railroad, and returning with a number of prisoners, and various trophies of war. He commanded all of General Sherman's cavalry forces during the famous "March to the Sea" and in the campaign of the Carolinas, especially distinguished himself at Fayetteville, North Carolina. He was brevetted colonel in the regular army for gallant conduct at Resaca, brigadier-general for the capture of Fayetteville, North Carolina, and major-general for meritorious services in the Carolina campaign. On June 18, 1865, he was promoted to major-general of volunteers. On January 1, 1866, he resigned his volunteer commission, and in the following year left the regular army.

General Kilpatrick was Minister to Chili from 1865 to 1868. In the presidential campaign of 1872 he supported Greeley. He returned to the Republican party in 1876, and in 1880 was an unsuccessful candidate for Congress from New Jersey. In 1881 he was appointed by President Garfield to the post of Minister to Chili, and his death occurred at Valparaiso on December 4th of the same year.

DRYDEN, John Fairfield,

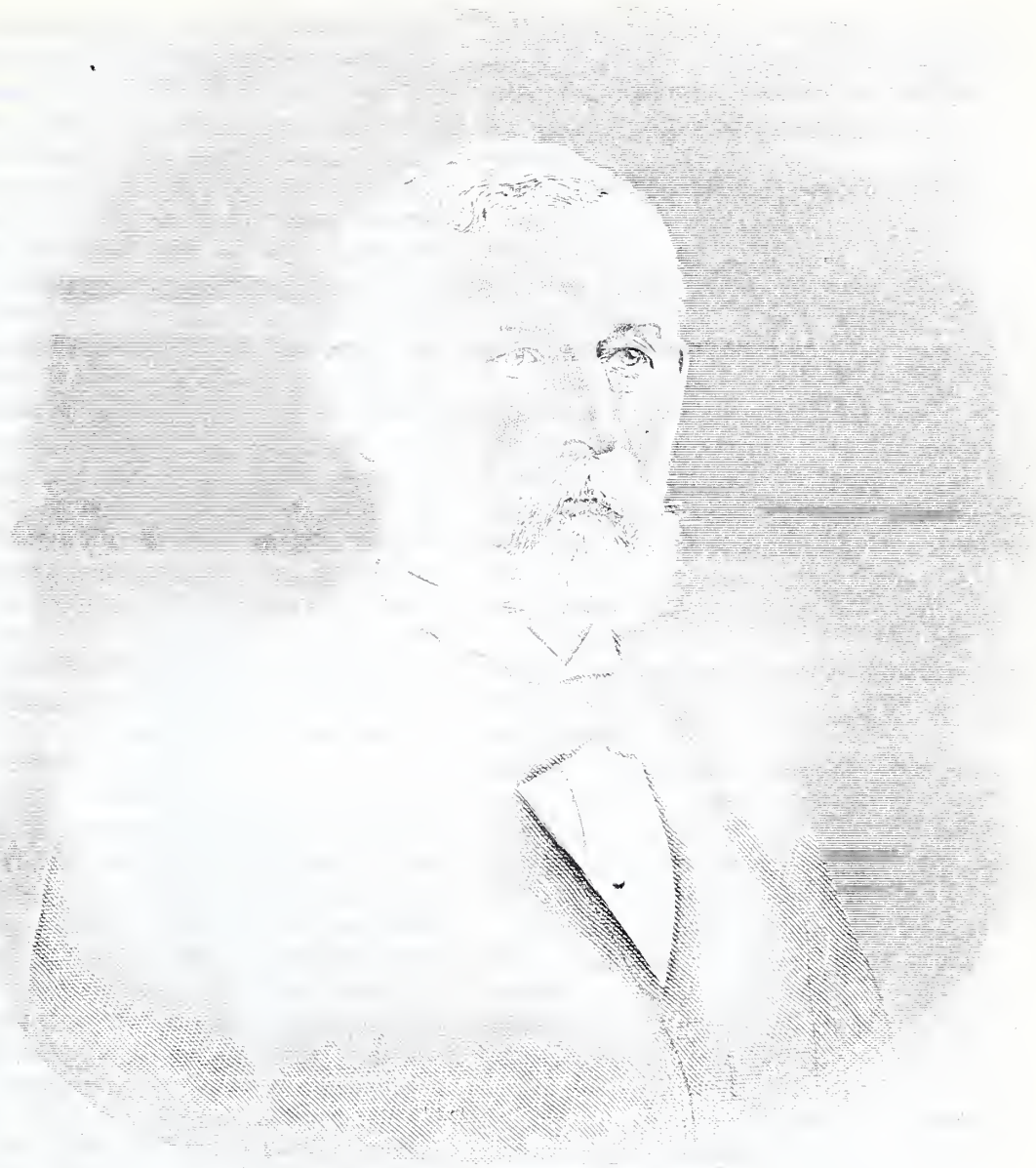
Founder of Prudential Insurance Company.

One of the foremost men the insurance world has ever produced was John Fairfield Dryden, founder of The Prudential, and pioneer of industrial insurance in America. Mr. Dryden also accomplished much for the material advancement of New Jersey. It has been said of him, "He helped the masses to help themselves." His career was an illustration of greatness arising out of a long and determined struggle for achievement in a new and venturesome field of human endeavor. His monument is the magnificent institution of which he was the creator and head, and which links his name with the lives of millions of people.

For nearly forty years Mr. Dryden was a resident of Newark, New Jersey, and one its most highly honored citizens. He was born August 7, 1839, on a farm at Temple Mills, near Farmington, Maine, and his life is an illustration of what a young man of ordinary means and honest birth can accomplish, and the kind of heritage he can leave for the benefit of humanity. His parents were John and Elizabeth B. Dryden, of old New England ancestry.

Removing with his parents from Maine to Massachusetts when seven years of age, he received his early education in the schools of the latter State. As a youth he was distinguished by his studious nature and intellectual pursuits; and though his health was never robust, he fitted himself for college, entering Yale in 1861. His over-zealousness in study broke down his health and compelled him to leave before the completion of his course. In later years, in recognition of his after achievements, the university conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts; and his name was enrolled as one of the graduates of the class of 1865.

Perhaps Mr. Dryden's glimpse of the frailty of health set him to thinking about life insurance, pointing him in the direction of what proved so conclusively to be his work in life; for immediately after leaving college he became interested in the subject, particularly in its application to the practical solution of the economic problems of the poor. His attention had been attracted to the methods of The Prudential Assurance Company of London, which some years previously had commenced the writing of industrial insurance, or life insurance for wage earners, on the weekly payment plan; and he was greatly impressed with the success which had attended its methods. The matter had been discussed in Parliament and elsewhere and had gain-



Engraved by J J Cade New York

John F. Dryden

ed a wide publicity; and in the annual reports of the Massachusetts Insurance Department had received the notice of Professor Elizur Wright, the State Insurance Commissioner. Procuring the reports of the London company and all available information, Mr. Dryden studied and analyzed the matter, acquainting himself with the foundation principles, the practical details, and the results both from the standpoint of the company and that of the policyholder. He became convinced of the practicability of Americanizing the methods of the English company and establishing industrial insurance in this country. Fascinated by the idea of putting an insurance policy into every tenement house and poor man's cabin, he determined to achieve this great blessing for the poor. He began at the foundation, was full of ambitious enterprise, with an unbounded confidence in himself and the ultimate success of his idea, and it is owing to him that the poor man gets his policy of life insurance.

In 1873 he came to Newark. The long continued business depression of that period, with its attendant panic and its bank failures, made his task a doubly hard one; but he succeeded eventually in interesting Horace Alling; William H. Murphy, father of former Governor Murphy; Noah F. Blanchard, a leading leather manufacturer of the city; Dr. Leslie D. Ward, a practicing physician; and others. Obtaining a charter from the State Legislature, he organized "The Widows' and Orphans Friendly Society," Mr. Dryden becoming the secretary. An office was secured in the basement of the bank at 810 Broad street, Newark; and here in The Prudential's office he helped to lay the cornerstone of the present financial importance of the city of Newark, whose largest institution to-day is The Prudential.

He started the company in an inexpensive way and without any salary for himself, the economy practiced enabling it to weather the early days. It was not many years, however, before the institution was self-supporting. Shortly after its organization the name of the society was changed to "The Prudential Friendly Society," the intention being at that time to found a workingman's benefit institution which would cover all of the more important contingencies affecting the lives of wage earners; that is, giving them financial relief in the event of accident, sickness or death, and granting an annuity in old age. The time had not yet come to cover so ambitious a field as this, however, and the plan was changed to provide for the payment of sums at death. Thinking it best to learn if possible more about the methods of the English Prudential, Mr. Dryden crossed the ocean and made the acquaintance of Sir Henry Harben, founder of industrial insurance in the United Kingdom, and for many years president of the English Prudential. The courtesy with which he was received by the London institution and its officers, their willingness to impart information about the work, and the opportunities which they gave him of studying their ways of doing business, stranger that he was, were a tribute to Mr. Dryden's personality.

After Mr. Dryden's return the name of The Prudential Friendly Society was changed to "The Prudential Insurance Company of America." From the earliest beginnings the undertaking was strictly limited to wage earners' insurance or industrial insurance on the weekly payment plan, with the premiums collected from the houses of the insured. A better plan than this could scarcely have been devised, for reasons inherent to the lives and conditions of the earners of weekly wages. The workingman was taught the value of saving. To the high standards maintained by Mr. Dryden's management is due the respect in which industrial insurance is held in this country to-day. In 1881 Mr. Dryden became president of The Prudential, in which office he continued for thirty years, and until his death.

He had a genius for organization, and excelled in the management of men. From the beginning he led the forces of The Prudential by kind and gentle ways, creating in their minds a trust in him personally and a complete confidence in his word, the result being a force of well-disciplined employees who were loyal to their leader. Mr. Dryden was an excellent judge of character; his own early experience taught him to be sympathetic with the trials of his agents, and he was constantly endeavoring to better their condition, finding ways of making their work easier and more successful. A man of diligence and integrity, cool and courageous, he inspired those about him with like qualities. Mr. Dryden's conception of the social service that accompanied and underlaid every view of his business was ever uppermost in his mind. So strong and loyal is the memory held for Mr. Dryden by employees of The Prudential that a beautiful bronze statue has been erected by them in the corridor of The Prudential building, Newark, as a tribute of esteem and affection from the field and home office force of the company.

In 1886, The Prudential commenced the issue of ordinary policies in amounts of $1,000 and over, with premiums payable quarterly, and at longer intervals; the result being a very large and rapidly growing ordinary business whose development was such that on January 1, 1913, the company had over eight hundred and sixty million dollars of ordinary business on its books. A large amount of this insurance is secured by industrial agents, and thus the benefits of every form of safe life insurance are brought home to the mass of the people. The Prudential has at present over 11,000,000 industrial and ordinary policies in force, for over $2,211,000,000 industrial and ordinary life insurance, and is indeed a veritable rock of Gibraltar for the protection of the workingman and his family. By issuing the two forms of insurance through one institution, Mr. Dryden secured for The Prudential a foremost position among the life insurance companies of the world.

Mr. Dryden was identified with the best business interests and prosperity of the city of Newark; he entered into the affairs of various large organizations with a keen foresight and a sound judgment that won the regard of his associates wherever he moved. He created for the city an immense amount of taxable wealth, and gave large additional values to existing property by the improvements he projected. He contributed to the beautifying of the city by the erection of stately buildings, setting the example for others to follow. Transforming the old-fashioned and slow-going banking system, he helped to give new life and a new growth to Newark, making it a great financial centre. Suffice it to say that The Prudential now has over three hundred million dollars assets. He established a network of thrift from the lowest to the highest, showing the working people how to make the best use of their money in life insurance, and advising financial and other organizations how to conduct their enterprises to the best public advantage.

The important part enacted by The Prudential in the city of Newark and the State of New Jersey is shown by the fact that that company since its organization has contributed to the city and the State in the form of taxes over eight million dollars, much of which has gone toward the maintenance of schools, hospitals and other State and local interests.

In appreciation of Mr. Dryden's invaluable public services New Jersey chose him in 1896 and in 1900 as presidential elector. On January 29, 1902, he was elected to the United States Senate. An active Republican all his life and keenly interested in public affairs, he entered at once into public work, receiving a number of prominent Senate committee appointments and making his first speech on the subject of the Chinese exclusion bill. As a member

of the Inter-Oceanic Canal Committee of the Senate, he was brought into close personal coöperation and friendship with ex-President Taft, then Secretary of War, and rendered distinguished service in bringing about the legislation which made possible the completion of the great waterway between the two oceans. As a member of the Senate library committee and the committee on public buildings and grounds, he secured action upon a number of important measures; and as a member of the committee on immigration he gave material aid in effecting desirable legislation. His amendment to the railroad rate bill, fixing the time for divorcing the control of mining properties from the railroads, proved a wise and most important enactment.

The dignity of his character and the marked abilities which he displayed gave him a strong influence with legislators and officials, and served to smooth the way for important State and local benefits; he was thus enabled to obtain for New Jersey appropriations aggregating five million dollars. He secured for the State the construction of some of the government's largest war vessels, and enriched the State treasury by over six hundred thousand dollars due from the Federal Government on unpaid Civil War claims. Not the least of his activities as Senator was his bringing to a successful issue a large number of the special bills and claims before the pension office for the relief of old soldiers and their widows; and to every case showing extreme want his personal attention was given. He also presented while in the United States Senate a valuable trophy, known as the Dryden Trophy, with the purpose of increasing the efficiency in marksmanship among the National Guard, the Army and the Navy. Indeed, his interest and his services covered almost every subject of State or National importance; and in the discharge of the duties of his high office he displayed the same breadth of view and the same keenness of intellect that characterized his administration of The Prudential Insurance Company.

Mr. Dryden's term as United States Senator expired on March 4, 1907, and his health not being good he withdrew from the contest for reëlection, leaving the field clear to his successor. Upon recuperating his energies, however, he again became active in business life and in public affairs; and during the panic year of 1907 assisted materially in warding off a financial crisis, doing much in the two following years to extend The Prudential's field of operations. Additional structures were planned and completed, so that the four large office buildings in Newark now owned and occupied by the company, are considered one of the finest groups of office buildings in the world, and a model in point of architectural beauty and utility for business purposes, the home office employees of the company working under the very best possible office conditions.

Senator Dryden was one of the committee that erected the McKinley Memorial at Canton, Ohio; and was appointed chairman of the committee which had in charge the raising of the Cleveland monument at Princeton, having started the movement and organized the Cleveland Monument Association. He personally conducted the movement to successful accomplishment, the fund of one hundred and twenty-six thousand dollars, which was raised through popular subscription, actually exceeding the amount originally suggested for the project.

Mr. Dryden was a member of the Presbyterian church, and was a contributor to religious movements and charitable enterprises along many lines. Believing always in a great future for the city of Newark, he coöperated in all movements to make the city more widely known among the great commercial and industrial centres, and was a director in many of the larger financial institutions of the city, State and

country. He was an officer in or director of the following corporations: The Prudential Insurance Company of America, president and director; Fidelity Trust Company, Newark, vice-president and director: Union National Bank, Newark, director; United States Steel Corporation, director; United States Casualty Company, New York, director; National Bank of Commerce, New York, director; Equitable Trust Company, New York, director; Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, director.

Of the Fidelity Trust Company of Newark, he was one of the originators; and he was also one of the prime movers in the consolidation that resulted in the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey. It was in 1903 that he was made a director of the United States Steel Corporation in which he was active until his death.

It was not only in his daily life but in his speeches and writings that Mr. Dryden was enabled to exert so important an influence upon his fellow country men. In 1895 he demonstrated in a speech before the insurance committee of the Massachusetts Legislature the fallacies of a proposed bill to prohibit the insurance of children, and succeeded in defeating the measure. His writings upon insurance questions are among the classics of the business; and his able volume, "Addresses and Papers on Life Insurance and Other Subjects," is widely recognized as a reference book on all matters of this nature, especially upon the subject of industrial insurance. Treating on the benefits of industrial insurance, Mr. Dryden described it as one of the most effective means of family protection ever devised. He told also of the new life insurance plan successfully undertaken by his company of guaranteeing the payment of monthly income checks through the entire lifetime of a widow or other dependent rather than paying the full sum of the policy at the death of the insured. He believed this method to be more directly in line with the American ideal of the highest degree of economic independence in old age. This was a growing part of The Prudential's business at the time of his death.

A widely quoted article upon the subject of longevity, written by him in September, 1901, states his conclusions, based upon the experience of The Prudential, that the American people are advancing toward physical supremacy and distinctly longer lives. He also called attention to the opportunities of life insurance as a career and discussed with keen insight the questions of taxation of life insurance and its regulation by Congress, presenting strong arguments for a reduction in the tax by the various States, and the placing of the business under National supervision, in order to bring about uniform laws for its conduct. Mr. Dryden stated that his own course in public and business life was largely influenced by the fundamental principles of party responsibility and the high ideals in political, business and social life of Abraham Lincoln and Alexander Hamilton.

His letters to his agents won for him a reputation as a clear and logical writer, and showed him to be a man of strong and original thought. He was thoroughly posted and well-informed on an unusual number of important subjects, indicating a wide mental scope and great judicial force. He was a great student of literature and the arts. Large and valuable libraries were accumulated by him at his Newark residence and in his summer home at Bernardsville, New Jersey. He was an acknowledged connoisseur in paintings, and his art collection in Newark, which included a number of modern master-pieces, was one of the most ably and intelligently selected collections in the State. Mr. Dryden was also deeply interested in the development of forestry, and began the establishment of a game preserve on his property, having purchased in the year 1911 the old Rutherford estate, seven thousand acres in extent, in Sussex county, New Jersey.

As an evidence of Mr. Dryden's belief in a great future prosperity for New Jersey, he made this interesting prediction in an address before the New Jersey State Bankers Association at Atlantic City in 1906: "Drawing much of her energy and capital from the great city of New York on the one hand, and from the great city of Philadelphia on the other, she (New Jersey) yet preserves an independent attitude and pursues an independent policy. Between these two cities, New Jersey, with an area of some seven thousand square miles, occupies what, without question, will in course of time become the most valuable real estate in America."

Mr. Dryden was a member of the Union League Club, New York; New York Yacht Club; Railroad Club; Automobile Club of America; Metropolitan Club of Washington; Essex Club; Essex County Country Club, and the Automobile and Motor Club of New Jersey.

His home life was ideal. Married, in 1864, at New Haven, Connecticut, to Miss Cynthia J. Fairchild, he had two children: Forrest F. Dryden, who succeeded his father as president of The Prudential; and Susie Dryden, who married Colonel Anthony R. Kuser, of Trenton.

Mr. Dryden's death occurred after a short illness, at his residence in Newark, November 24, 1911, he being then in his seventy-third year. It was said of him, at his death, that a pillar of the State had fallen, and from the world of insurance a towering figure was removed which for more than a generation had commanded the respect and admiration of his contemporaries.

McGILL, Alexander Taggart,

Distinguished Jurist.

Of the public life of this learned and conscientious judge, Vice Chancellor Reed said: "Of his learning, the reports of the decisions of the courts over which he presided bear ample evidence; of his industry, the multitudinous affairs which underwent the scrutiny of his vigilant eyes, his lonely midnight labor, his broken health and immolated life all attest; of his exquisite amenity, everyone—judge, lawyer or citizen—who approached him professionally or personally, can bear witness. Above all, he had those undefinable attributes of personality which go to make up character."

Alexander Taggart McGill was born in Allegheny City, Pennsylvania, October 20, 1843, son of Alexander Taggart and Ellen A. (McCulloch) McGill. After graduating from Princeton College in 1864, he studied law at Columbia University, from which he graduated in 1866. Continuing his legal studies in the office of Hon. Edward W. Scudder, of Trenton, New Jersey, he was admitted to the bar as attorney in 1867, and as counsellor in 1870. After remaining in Trenton a few months, associated with his preceptor, he removed to Jersey City, and made it his permanent home. During 1870-76 he practiced in partnership with Attorney-General Robert Gilchrist. In 1874 and again in 1875 he was elected as a Democratic member of the Assembly. He was appointed Prosecutor of Pleas for Hudson county in April, 1878, and in April, 1883, was made Law Judge in the same territory. In March, 1887, he was appointed Chancellor of the State of New Jersey, by Governor Green, and upon the expiration of his term in 1894 was reappointed by Governor Werts. During his term as Chancellor, the famous coal combine bill brought him into much prominence. The measure was passed by the legislature, but did not receive the signature of Governor Abbett. Nevertheless, the railroad companies in the combination proceeded to act as though protected by existing laws; and the Attorney-General brought suit against the combination in the Court of Chancery. Chancellor McGill rendered a decision laying down the relation of corporations to the State, and dealing a powerful blow to all the monopoly combinations of the coal-trust class. The

clearness and fairness of the decision rendered placed his ruling beyond attack. In September, 1895, he was nominated by the Democratic party as its candidate for Governor. Chancellor McGill in the campaign that ensued refused to take part, remaining on the bench and attending strictly to his official duties. He was defeated in the Republican landslide that followed.

As a citizen and lawyer, Chancellor McGill was universally respected and esteemed, and as a judge he was one of the most popular that ever presided over the courts of Chancery or of Errors and Appeals. The degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by both Princeton and Rutgers Colleges.

He married, at Princeton, New Jersey, June 10, 1875, Caroline S., daughter of George T. Olmsted. He died in Jersey City, New Jersey, April 21, 1900.

POPE, Samuel,

Man of Enterprise, Public Official.

A man of unusual size, six and a half feet in height and of proportionate build, Samuel Pope, one of the early stage drivers between Paterson, Newark, and Jersey City, was a man to attract attention anywhere. His character matched his body and for force, energy, bluntness, straightforwardness and honesty he was remarkable. His iron will and tremendous body made him a most desirable addition to the early pioneer community and in establishing new enterprises he aided with all his powers. He was of the fourth generation of his family in New Jersey, the founder coming from Scotland and locating on a large tract of land at Elizabethtown.

Samuel was the proud son of Jeremiah Pope of the second American generation, who resided in Hackensack, New Jersey, during the Revolutionary War, in which he served with the patriot army. He was wounded in conflict with the British, seven buckshot and a bullet entering his body. He was nursed back to life by Polly, a daughter of Dr. Van Emburgh, of Hackensack, fell in love with her and later she became his wife. After the war he settled in Western New York, where he engaged in farming. When war again was pending between the United States and Great Britain he served with the famous "Silver Grays," fighting at Lundy's Lane under General Scott.

Samuel, son of Jeremiah and Polly (Van Emburgh) Pope, was born in Hackensack, New Jersey. He went west with his parents, and also fought at Lundy's Lane, near his father, who thought him safe at home on the farm. Both escaped injury in battle, but later both fell victims of camp fever, the government paying the widow a generous pension. Samuel Pope married Elizabeth Edwards, born in New England, who bore him two sons, John and Samuel.

Samuel, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Edwards) Pope, was born on the Western New York farm, between Cayuga and Seneca Lakes, October 9, 1811, died in Paterson, New Jersey. Soon after the sudden death of his father and grandfather, his grandmother brought Samuel to Paterson, he then being two years old and soon becoming motherless. He attended school until he was ten years of age, then beginning work in Colt's flax and cottonmill. Soon afterward he was employed in a similar mill owned by John Travers, and there accidently had his left hand badly mutilated, and while convalescing from this injury he attended school for two terms. His next employer was William Jacobs, who was to teach him wood turning. Not receiving his wages, he sued Jacobs, employing Judge Ogden as counsel, paying him by personal labor. He thus early developed that disposition to stand up for his right, that spirit being a characteristic of his entire life.

For the next eight years he "drove stage" between Paterson and New York, worked on the construction of the turnpike between those cities, helped build the Morris road,

Samuel Pope

and with his horses and carts aided in constructing the Paterson & Hudson River railroad. After the road was completed he drove the teams that pulled the cars, and attended to the baggage for a time. He then entered the employ of John Robert and Edward Stevens, of Hoboken, and drove their opposition line of stages between Paterson and Hoboken, not infrequently beating the railroad time. Later he continued the opposition line on his own account, driving the best horses he could buy, shortening the regular time (2-1/2 hours) and reducing the fare to two shillings and sixpence each way.

About 1834 three locomotive engines were brought from England and placed on the railroad, Judge Ogden then being its president. Mr. Pope was called upon to assist in getting the first locomotive on the track ready for operation, and for eight months was its fireman. Then, a new president having been elected, Mr. Pope left the road and started the opposition line of four stages previously alluded to. About the year 1837 he gave up that business and purchased the wood standing on about three thousand acres of land. This he cut and sold to the New York & Erie railroad, which had leased the first built road. He continued in that business for many years; in fact, that may be said to have been his principal business, although he built mills, opened and developed quarries. Erected many buildings of stone, brick and wood, in short was ready for any enterprise that was honest and promised profit. He built one of the Gin Mill group of factories, a part of the works at the city pumping station, the great wall around the Colt's Hill property, and many other structures in Paterson. He cut the wood from many thousands of acres, one of his purchases being five thousand acres bought from Cooper & Hewitt, in the northern part of Passaic county. He succeeded in a financial sense, amassing a large fortune and owning valuable properties in and around Paterson. He was clearheaded and resourceful, kindly hearted and genial, one of the truest of friends and the bitterest of enemies, never resting under an injury until fully revenged. But when revenged, he was the first to lend his former enemy a helping hand. He lived to an honorable old age and among Paterson's citizens no man was held in more genuine esteem.

He was an ardent Democrat all his life, his first vote having been cast for General Jackson when he was but seventeen, his great size not denoting his youth to the judges. He became a leading figure in local politics and held many offices. He was street superintendent under both village and city governments, was assessor and collector of taxes, member of the first city council, 1851-2, and as city treasurer signed the first municipal bonds issued by the city of Paterson. His salary as treasurer was $200 yearly; he gave security bonds for $60,000, paid out $300 yearly for clerk hire, besides furnishing an office in which to transact city business, and lighted and heated it at his own expense. In 1857 he was elected to represent the South and Fifth Wards of Paterson in the State Legislature and was re-elected for five terms, serving continuously from 1857 to 1863, except in 1862. He was influential in the Legislature, supported the Stevens interest in the road from Newark to Hoboken, fought the old New Jersey road with all his strength, and was elected to succeed himself in spite of the opposition of that road which sent $3000 into the district to defeat him. Amid all this strife he maintained his reputation for honesty and fair dealing, his uncompromising integrity never being questioned. He would accept no office after retiring from the Legislature, and for many years prior to his death was totally retired from business life. He gave liberally to all churches; loaned the New York & Lake Erie railroad the money needed to construct depot and freight buildings in Paterson; and aided in many ways to advance Pater-

son interests. He was a character not often duplicated, and while a truly selfmade man, his life was one which the most favored might well be proud to have lived.

In 1836 he married Eliza Rose, of Haverstraw, who survived him without issue. In 1872, while sleeping, he and his wife were bound in their bed by eight masked burglars who entered his handsome Broadway residence and robbed him of $13,000 in bonds and money.

NELSON, Samuel Cogswell,

Business Man, Public Official.

The judgment of the world is quickly passed upon a man who by any chance rises above the common level, whether that judgment be commendatory or the reverse. That a life has been successful from a pecuniary point of view does not satisfy the public mind, but it is demanded that a man to win public regard must not only be successful in his own line, but he must win the respect of his fellows through an honorable and upright life. Considered then from these angles, Samuel Cogswell Nelson, late of Jersey City, New Jersey, was a successful man, as he held the respect of his fellowmen and left behind him the record of a well spent life, one worthy of emulation. He was of the same family as Lord Nelson, the famous naval hero of England, and of Thomas Nelson Page, equally famous as a writer. Another ancestor was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. The name of Nelson is of Scandinavian origin, and was derived from Nilsson, meaning son Nils or Neil. It is not only found in Scotland and Ireland, but in almost every county in England, especially in those bordering the sea which, in ancient times, were exposed to frequent ravages by the piratical Norsemen, or Vikings. In this country the Nelsons of this family located at an early date on the banks of the Hudson at what is now known as Garrison's, but was then Nelson's Landing. They were farmers generally, and a number of them took an active part in the War of the Revolution.

Cornelius Madivale Nelson, father of Samuel Cogswell Nelson, was born in America, about 1780. He was a farmer, and was also the local doctor and dentist, and the blacksmith of the section. He held the rank of major during the war of 1812, his military services being in the Bronx, and was buried at St. Philip's Church, at Garrison, New York. He married Charity Jacques.

Samuel Cogswell Nelson was born February 10, 1819, and died October 3, 1883. His education was acquired in schools in the vicinity of his home, and at the age of fifteen years he came to New York City and there entered the chandlery business, with which he was identified until his retirement from business responsibilities. He learned this business thoroughly in every detail, rising from rank to rank, by reason of his faithful discharge of the duties entrusted to him, until he was admitted to partnership, the firm becoming Martin and Nelson. Subsequently Mr. Nelson acquired the sole rights of this important concern, and conducted it until his retirement from business. He removed to Jersey City, New Jersey, April 5, 1865. He was a man of great executive ability, active in the interests of the Democratic party, and served as comptroller of Jersey City. He was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

Mr. Nelson married Eliza Jane Watson, of New York City, and they became the parents of eleven children. Mandeville Nelson, the eldest son, served as assistant paymaster on the United States steamer "Daylight," during the Civil War. He was very young when he volunteered for service, but was accepted, and soon became paymaster. He was sent on a commission to Washington, in a small boat. While there he went to meet a comrade who had just come from the South, thinly clad, and Mr.

Nelson, fearing the cold for his friend, wore a second overcoat over his own, in order to give it to the new arrival. While on the way, the boat capsized and Mr. Nelson, although handicapped by the weight of the two coats, succeeded in saving the lives of two sailors, but lost his own. For many years these sailors visited the office of Samuel Cogswell Nelson, to testify to their grateful remembrance of his heroic son.

MEEKER, John Harbeck,

Lawyer, Jurist, Financier.

John Harbeck Meeker, lawyer, statesman, financier, was distinctly one of the representative men of that section of New Jersey in which he resided. He promoted the public welfare through every conceivable channel, and proved himself fully alive to those higher duties which represent the most valuable citizenship in any locality and at any period. His personal career was such as to render him particularly eligible for representation within these pages.

Samuel Meeker, his father, was born at Springfield, New Jersey, November 13, 1786. He received his business training from his uncle, Samuel Meeker, who was for many years a prominent merchant and business man of Philadelphia. Samuel Meeker, the second, manufactured carriages at Rahway, New Jersey, which for many years he sold to the Southern trade, having extensive buildings in Charleston, South Carolina, to which city he shipped the manufactured carriages, and exhibited and sold them. After his retirement from the business he had his residence on Broad street, Newark, where Dr. Ill now resides. From 1854 until his death he served as president of the State Bank of Newark. He also served for a number of years as president of the Newark Savings Institution, and was holding the office of vice-president of that institution at the time of his death. As president of the Newark Gas Company, he also rendered excellent service. For many years he was a vestryman, warden and treasurer of Trinity Church, Newark. Upon the erection of Grace Church, Newark, he joined it, and served as vestryman, and afterwards as warden, continuing as such until his death. Mr. Meeker married Martha Harbeck, of New York City, the ceremony being performed at old St. Mark's Church, in that city.

John Harbeck Meeker was born in Clark township, near Rahway, New Jersey, July 2, 1823, and died in South Orange, New Jersey, January 20, 1889. At the age of six years he commenced to attend the Rev. Mr. Halsey's Preparatory Boarding School, at Elizabeth, New Jersey, and was there prepared for entrance to the university. He matriculated at Yale College in 1838, and was graduated from that institution in the class of 1842. He then took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in July, 1846. For many years he was a manager of the Dime Savings Institution of Newark, and from May, 1881, until his death, he was the attorney and counsel of that institution. In the early years of his manhood he affiliated with the Whig party, but about the year 1851 he joined the Democratic party. He served as secretary of the State Senate of New Jersey in 1864-65; was a judge of the Essex County Courts from 1877 to 1882; special master of the Court of Chancery for many years prior to his death; and was a Supreme Court Commissioner and also a Commissioner of the United States Circuit Court. In early life he was an officer in the New Jersey State Militia. For many years he was a member of St. John's Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of Newark, New Jersey. His early religious training was that of the Presbyterian denomination, but for many years prior to his death he attended the services of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Mr. Meeker married, in Newark, in October, 1846, Henrietta A. Bolles, daughter

of Nathan and Abby Johnson (Baldwin) Bolles, and they had children: Samuel, born June 23, 1849, died January 31, 1902; Henrietta Harbeck, who married Dr. Walter J. Norfolk, of Salem, Massachusetts; John Harbeck, born May 19, 1854, of East Orange, New Jersey; Mary Abby French, of East Orange, New Jersey; Charles Henry, born September 19, 1865, who resides at Newton, New Jersey.

SANDFORD, Theodore,

Man of Enterprise, Historian.

Among the men of high distinction, scholarly attainments and wide experience of Belleville, New Jersey, was the late Theodore Sandford, well known in professional and public life for more than half a century. To his own discretion, foresight and superior ability was due the splendid success that crowned his efforts. His well spent life commended him to the confidence and esteem of all with whom he was brought in contact, and his reputation in both business and public life was unassailable. He was of the seventh generation in this country of the family founded by Captain William Sandford, and his family is entirely distinct from that founded by the Rev. Cornelis Van Santvoordt, one of the earliest of the Dutch Reformed ministers to New Netherlands.

Captain (or Major) William Sandford, mentioned above, came to this country from the Island of Barbadoes, West Indies, in 1668, and on July 4 of that year, he received a grant of all the meadows and upland lying south of a line drawn from the Hackensack to the Passaic rivers, seven miles north of their intersection, comprising five thousand three hundred and eight acres of upland and ten thousand acres of meadow. For this grant, which was the famous "Neck" of the early town records of Newark, he agreed to pay twenty pounds sterling per annum "in lieu of the half-penny per annum forever." On the July 20 following, he purchased from the Indians all their right and title to the same tract. Nathaniel Kingsland, sergeant-major of the Island of Barbadoes, became interested in this purchase; and from the fact that in the Newark town records, under date of September 29, 1671, the freeholders of Newark were empowered to "Buy the Neck of Captain William Sandford or his Uncle or Both if they Could Agree for it and pay what they shall engage," it has been conjectured that Major Kingsland was William Sandford's uncle. Of his other relations it is known that, October 9, 1676, the authorities at New York granted Captain William Sandford letters of administration on the estate of Robert Sandford, of Barbadoes, "his nephew," who "by an unhappy accident came to be drowned in the harbour near this city and died intestate." William Sandford received the confirmation of his grant from the Dutch, August 18, 1673. He was offered a place on the Council of Governor Philip Carteret in 1669, but declined this. When the Dutch finally relinquished the province, Governor Cartaret returned, and Mr. Sandford then accepted a position in his Council, November 6, 1674, and retained this for a number of years. Royal proclamation continued him as a councillor in the instructions to Governor Thomas Rudyard, December 10, 1682, and in those of Gawen Lawrie, February 28, 1684. In the last appointment he is spoken of as "Major" William Sandford; his title of captain was conferred upon him July 15, 1675, while he was residing at Newark, and acting as captain of militia. He married Sarah Whartman, and had children: Nedemiah, Katherine, Peregrine, William, Grace and Elizabeth.

William M. Sandford, a descendant in the sixth generation of Captain William Sandford, was born in Belleville, New Jersey, April 3, 1798, and died there in 1888. He was a manufacturer of carriages, and at one time a member of the State Legislature. He married Mary Spear Dow, who died April

24, 1894, and who was a daughter of John Dow and Anna Bruen Dow. They had five children.

Theodore Sandford, son of William M. and Mary Spear (Dow) Sandford, was born in Belleville, New Jersey, August 26, 1819, and died in the same town, February 26, 1910. At the time he commenced to attend school there was but one in the town of his birth, and this was located in a two-story, stone building, situated just in front of the present lecture room of the Dutch Reformed church, the school being conducted in the lower part of this building by Jeremiah T. Bowen, who was paid every three months by the parents for the tuition of their children. This, and later two other private schools, were patronized until the introduction of the public school system, September 4, 1852, when Mr. Sandford was selected as one of the first school trustees. Upon the completion of this part of his education Mr. Sandford was apprenticed to learn the wheelwright's trade, but his brilliant mind was not satisfied with mere manual labor, and he employed all his spare time in reading law. He became a commissioner of deeds, wrote numerous wills and other legal documents, and was the legal adviser of many. For a period of more than fifty years he was a country squire and justice of the peace, in which offices he probably served longer than any other man in the State of New Jersey. He was a member of the board of freeholders, and one of the first directors in the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company of Newark. Throughout his life Mr. Sandford took an active part in community affairs, and he exercised a marked influence in the development of both his city and county. He was a pioneer in local improvements and guarded with jealous care the interests of the tax-paying public. He was a strong supporter of the Republican party, a member of the Masonic fraternity, and attended the Reformed church. He wielded a graceful and facile pen, was well informed upon historical topics, and was the author of a well written chapter upon the "History of Belleville Township," which appears in Shaw's "History of Essex and Hudson Counties," which was published in 1884.

Mr. Sandford married, November 16, 1842, Margaret Leah, the youngest child of Abram and Maria (Spear) Van Riper, and their surviving children are: Helen A., Arthur Ellison, Sarah A. and Eliza Mary. Several died in infancy. Mr. Sandford was devoted to his wife and children. He was gracious and hospitable in his home, sincere and earnest in his religious faith, and so honest and honorable in all the affairs of his life, that the faintest breath was never raised to question his integrity.

BONNELL, Samuel, Jr.,

Prominent Coal Merchant, Financier.

In the character of Samuel Bonnell Jr., of Elizabeth, New Jersey, were united in an unusual degree enthusiasm, ambition and a resistless energy, combined with striking executive ability. He was a son of Samuel and Cornelia (Bringherst) Bonnell, of Philadelphia.

Samuel Bonnell Jr. was born in Philadelphia in 1824, and died in Elizabeth, New Jersey, in 1885. A part of his education was acquired in a school conducted by Quakers, in Philadelphia, and he then completed it in a school in Hamburg, Germany, where he became a master of the German language. Upon his return to Philadelphia, he became associated in the coal business with the firm of Robert Walton & Company. In 1852 he accepted the position of superintendent of the Black Diamond Mine, at Wilkesbarre, and three years later established himself in the coal business in the city of New York. So successful was he in this enterprise that, at the time of his death, he was the largest independent coal merchant in New York. He was a director of the National Fire and Marine Insurance Company of America; one of the organizers and vice-president of

the Dime Savings Institution of Elizabeth, New Jersey. His New York firm was known as S. Bonnell Jr. & Company, and for some time after he was established in New York he continued his connection with the coal business in Philadelphia, the firm being known as Van Dusen, Morter & Company. He dealt mainly in Wyoming and Lehigh Valley coal. He was well known throughout the coal trade, and had large affiliations with the shipping. For many years his office was in the Trinity Building, and was the center of the commission coal trade of New York. While living in Philadelphia he was a member of the Volunteer Fire Department. After removing to Elizabeth, he took an active part in public affairs of that town. He was a member of the Elizabeth board of education, and at one time was candidate for the office of mayor, but was defeated by Peter Bonnett. He was a leading worker in behalf of a number of charitable institutions, and served as vestryman in St. John's Church for many years.

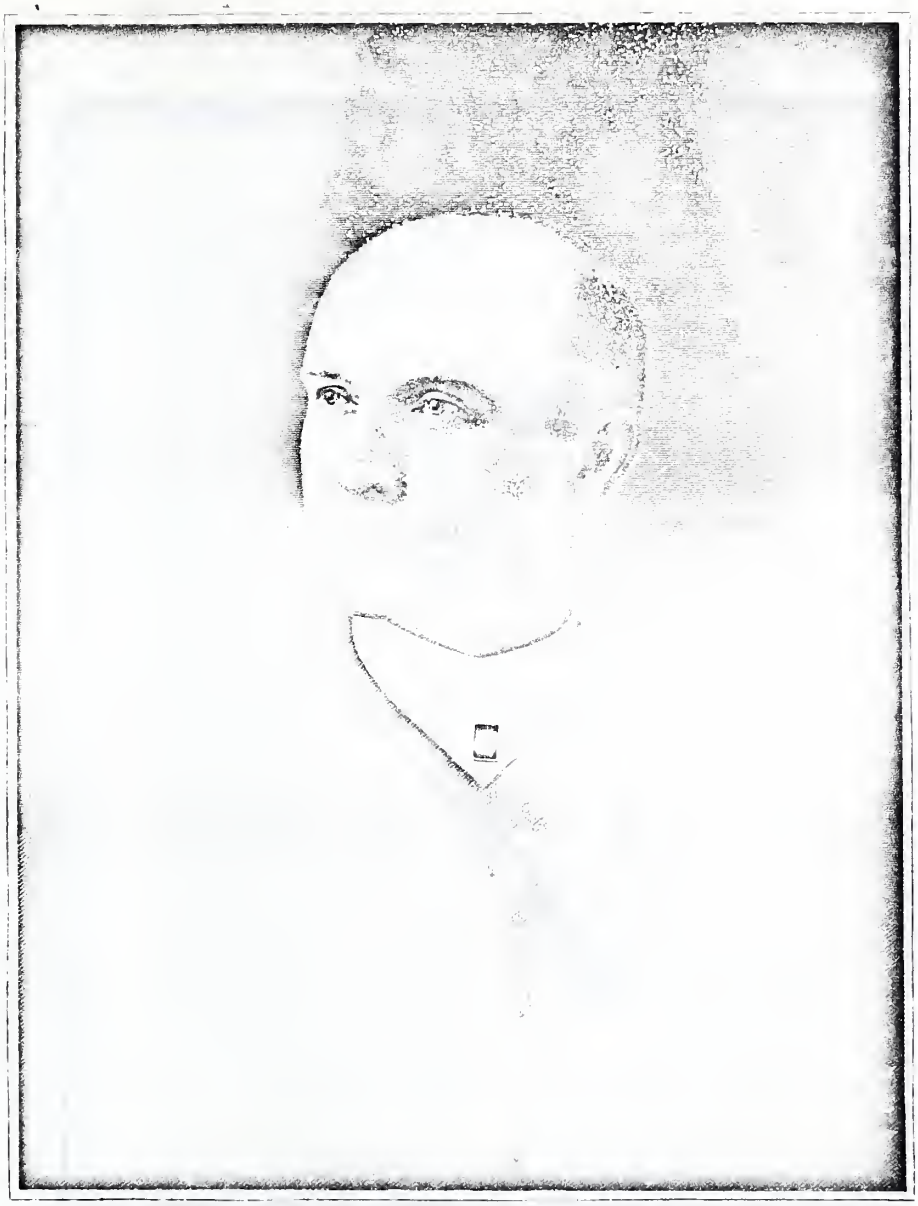
Mr. Bonnell married, November 30, 1854, at Narrows, Long Island, Mary S. Oliver, the Rev. Michael Schofield officiating. Children of this marriage: Children of this marriage: Adelaide and Russell. Mr. Bonnell was a man of great public spirit. Every project, which had for its object the improvement of the community in any direction, was assured of his hearty support and co-operation, and he contributed generously, not only of his time, but also of his means. To the needy and distressed; he was ever a fatherly friend, but his charities were always bestowed in as unostentatious a manner as conditions would permit. In every thought and deed he was truly a Christian gentleman.

MOSES, John,

Man of Affairs, Financier.

John Moses, late of Trenton, New Jersey, was not merely a business man who acquitted himself with dignity, fidelity and honor, in the various responsible positions he was called upon to fill, but he was a thoroughly practical and true type of a selfmade man. A man whose natural abilities would secure him prominence in any community, he won the approbation and esteem of his fellow citizens. His work was widely extended, and will be felt for many years to come. He was a son of David and Anne (McFarland) Moses, the former an Englishman of Welsh descent, the latter a native of Scotland.

John Moses was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, December 24, 1832, and died in Trenton, New Jersey, January 21, 1902. He was educated in the common schools of his native country, and lived there until he was eighteen years of age. Having by that time come to the conclusion that there was but little opportunity for an ambitious, energetic young man to advance to any degree in Ireland, he determined to emigrate to America. He arrived at Philadelphia in 1850 and was fortunate enough to obtain a position as invoice clerk with a firm of importers, Levy & Company, at that time one of the largest concerns of its kind in the country. Subsequently he obtained a practical knowledge of mining operations near Shamokin, Pennsylvania. He removed to Trenton, New Jersey, in 1855, and there became bookkeeper for Henderson G. Scudder, a position he retained until President Lincoln's call for three months' men in 1861. Having served his time in Company A, National Guard of New Jersey, from 1861 to 1863, he returned to Trenton and resumed his work. During the summer and early fall of 1863 he paid a visit to his native land, and upon his return to Trenton, purchased the pottery works which had been established by William I. Shreve, but had not proved profitable in his hands. Mr. Moses associated Isaac Weatherby and S. K. Wilson with himself, in his conduct of this enterprise, and as they employed a man from Glasgow to superintend the workings of the factory, they gave it the name of the Glas-



John Brooks

Bram Stoker

gow Pottery, and manufactured all kinds of wares. Mr. Moses was connected with this enterprise until his death, and it proved to be a very profitable investment. His success in this line of industry was recognized by others in the same field, and he served for a long time as president of the National Potters' Association. He was interested in a number of financial enterprises, in all of which his business acumen was recognized, and he was for several years president of the Mechanics National Bank. His social membership was with the Trenton Country Club, and he was for a period of forty years a vestryman and warden of St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church. A large portion of the later years of his life were devoted to travel, and he had gone several times to the Pacific coast, and visited almost every State in the Union. He also made almost yearly trips to Europe.

Mr. Moses married, in Trenton, New Jersey, April 20, 1865, Olivia Gardner, born in 1839, a daughter of Mortimer Paul and Sarah Stratton (Gardner) Forman, and they had children: Howard B., born July 5, 1866; Arthur G., born March 21, 1868, was graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1891; Frederick J., born September 22, 1870, was graduated from Princeton in 1892; Walter, born May 10, 1872, was graduated from Princeton in 1895; Helen G., was educated at Miss Porter's School in Farmington, Connecticut; Annie F., died in infancy. Mr. Moses was a man of genuine business ability, whose judgment was never warped, nor his foresight clouded. The salient features of his character were exemplified in his career, which was one of usefulness and honor. No better description could be given of him than that contained in the words: "He was a manly man."

STOCKTON, Dr. Charles Stacy,

Leader in Community Affairs, Litterateur.

Dr. Charles Stacy Stockton, whose death at the end of a long and useful career was a severe shock to the community in which he resided, had added greatly to the prestige of his family name, which had already been honored by many distinguished bearers. He was the dean of the dental profession in New Jersey, and the excellent work he accomplished has left its mark on dentistry throughout the world. His family, which was an ancient one in England, appeared in this country in the early Colonial days, the progenitor of this branch being Richard Stockton, who was of Charleston, Massachusetts, in 1639. He was one of the original patentees of Flushing, Long Island, where he was a lieutenant in the Horse Guards, and a man of wealth and influence. Later he became a member of the Society of Friends, sold his Long Island property, and purchased twelve hundred acres of land in Springfield township, Burlington county, New Jersey, where he died about 1706. He married Abigail ———, who was living in 1714, and may have been his second wife.

Stacy Stockton, of the sixth generation in this country, and father of Dr. Stockton, married Eliza Rossell. Among other noted ancestors of Dr. Stockton were Richard Stockton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and the grandson of this Richard, Robert F. Stockton, known as "the Commodore," whose work had great effect in shaping this history of our country. One of the public schools in Orange has been named in honor of this family.

Dr. Charles Stacy Stockton was born in Springfield township, Burlington county, New Jersey, December 17, 1836, and died at his home at No. 77 Harrison street, East Orange, New Jersey, September 9, 1912. He received his education at Pennington Seminary, from which he was graduated as the valedictorian of his class, and early evinced a fondness for scientific study, and displayed remarkable mechanical skill, two attributes which well qualified him for the profession of dentistry which he was desirous of studying. He commenced his studies in this direction under Dr. C. A. Kingsbury, of Mount Holly, and continued them

at the Penn College of Dental Surgery, from which he was graduated with the degree of Doctor of Dental Surgery. He commenced his independent practice at Mount Holly, where he became the successor of Dr. Kingsbury, and continued there until 1873, in which year he removed to Newark, New Jersey. He has since confined his practice to that city, but for several years prior to his death had a beautiful home in East Orange. It was mainly through his efforts that the New Jersey Dental Society was organized, and he was the last charter member on the rolls. His interest in this society never abated, and unless illness or distance prevented, was never absent from a meeting. He was also a charter member of the Central Dental Association, a local society of Newark, and these two societies are considered the most successful of their kind in the country. He was a member of the American Dental Association, and at one time its first vice-president. He was a member of the American Medical Society, the Odontological Society of New York City, the Stomatological Society, and the First District Society of New York, in the activities of all of which he was a leading spirit, his addresses being listened to with the greatest attention, and earning well deserved commendation. In 1903 he was tendered a complimentary dinner in New York City, which was one of the largest gatherings of its kind ever held, approximately three hundred people being present, among these prominent men from all parts of the country. In many complimentary dinners since that time Dr. Stockton was one of the principal speakers, and was always certain of an interested and attentive audience. He was selected as one of the fifteen prominent dentists of the country to organize and bring into successful existence the World's Columbian Congress, of which he was one of the vice-presidents. For the long period of fifty-nine years he had been in the active practice of his profession. Dr. Stockton took great interest in the interchange of dental licenses between the several states. In 1873 and again in 1903 he was a member of the State Board of Registration and Examination in Dentistry. Through his personal efforts the first thirteen hundred dollars was collected for the establishment of the Newark Free Dental Clinic. He was the first to move in the interests of Newark's present fine Free Library and the establishment of the Newark Technical School. He was frequently called upon to make addresses before colleges and seminaries, some of his most prominent ones being: "Great Believers," which the Rev. Dr. Theodore Cuyler said should be in the hands of every young man in America. His address at Pennington Seminary on "Right Thinking and Good Living," also attracted widespread attention. His writings also were recognized as possessing merit of high order. Among his addresses and essays in published form we find: "Dentistry and Something Else," "Culture," "Failures," "The Young Man of Today," "The Autobiography of a Cent," "Great Believers," etc. He always showed a commendable interest and activity in the affairs of the Republican party, but although he was frequently tendered high public office, repeatedly and consistently refused to accept nomination. Dr. Stockton was a strong Episcopalian and was frequently called upon to represent Grace Church, Orange, of which he was a regular communicant, at the Diocesan conventions. As a business man Dr. Stockton also displayed remarkable ability, and was one of the directors of the Merchants' Bank, of Newark, New Jersey. He had not alone a national, but an international, reputation, and shortly before his death had been invited to address the various dental societies of Berlin, Germany. Among other organizations with which Dr. Stockton was connected were: The Newark Harmonic Society, of which he was the last president, in 1888; Washington Headquarters' Association, and one of its governors; Essex County Country Club; Republican Club of East Orange; Essex

Club; City Club of East Orange; St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons. He was at one time president of the Newark Board of Trade. He died after an illness from which he had been suffering for some years, and Rev. Charles Thomas Walkley had charge of the funeral services, the interment being at Perth Amboy, New Jersey. Dr. Stockton was married, at Perth Amboy, September 23, 1857, to Martha Annah, a daughter of Joel and Hannah (Oakley) Smith, and they had children: Frank Oakley, born April 26, 1859; Mary Knight, born January 21, 1866, married Robert Wallace Elliott, a sketch of whom follows this.

ELLIOTT, Robert Wallace,

Leader in Important Industries.

Robert Wallace Elliott holds distinctive prestige as one of the representative business men of the State of New Jersey. He was an important factor in promoting the interests of the State, in material, moral and aesthetic lines. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish and Spanish extraction, and included many eminent men, among them being Sir William Elliott, of the English Navy. Since the early part of the nineteenth century, this branch of the Elliott family has been resident in the United States, greatly to the benefit of the communities in which they have been located. The grandfather of Mr. Elliott, Alexander Elliott, established a foundry in Philadelphia about 1825.

Alexander Elliott was married to Anna Leonard, daughter of Barnard Leonard, in Larn, Ireland. Barnard Leonard was an English officer, and was killed in battle under Nelson at the battle of Trafalgar. Alexander Elliott, their son, born in Carrickfergus, Ireland, married Louisa Wallace, daughter of Joseph Wallace (a soldier in the War of 1812), and Elizabeth Sigman, in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania. Jacob Sigman, who served in the Revolutionary War, was married to Elizabeth Miller; their daughter, Elizabeth Sigman, was married to Joseph Wallace, in Easton, Pennsylvania; Louisa Wallace, their daughter, born in Hanover, Pennsylvania, was married to Alexander Elliott, in Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania; Robert Wallace Elliott, their son, born in Dover, New Jersey.

Robert Wallace Elliott, son of Alexander and Louisa (Wallace) Elliott, was born in Dover, New Jersey, July 11, 1856. He was the recipient of an excellent education, which was completed by attendance at Lehigh University, Pennsylvania, from which institution he was graduated. He became the manager of the iron mines of his father, in New Jersey, in 1872, and had an active and varied business career. He was the manager of the Delaware Rolling Mills, at Phillipsburg, New Jersey, from 1880 to 1883. On March 1, 1885, he removed to Jersey City, having formed a connection with the Gas Improvement Company, and in 1899 was elected vice-president and general manager of the Hudson County Gas Company. At the time of his death he was the owner of iron mines in Northern New Jersey, and managed these with consummate ability. The welfare of the unfortunate had always engaged a goodly share of his time and attention, and he was appointed by Governor Green as a member of the commission having in charge the erection of a State Reformatory. His religious affiliation had been with St. John's Church, Dover, New Jersey, Grace Episcopal Church of Jersey City, and Grace Church of Orange, New Jersey. Socially he was a member of the Manhattan and the Twilight Clubs, of New York City; Palma and Cartaret Clubs, of Jersey City, New Jersey.

Mr. Elliott married in East Orange, New Jersey, August 6, 1894, Mary Knight, a daughter of Dr. Charles Stacy and Martha Annah (Smith) Stockton. He ranked among the foremost business men of the State and in social circles his pleasing personality, culture and geniality won him many friends.

LOCKWARD, Lewis Grover,

Financier, Public Official.

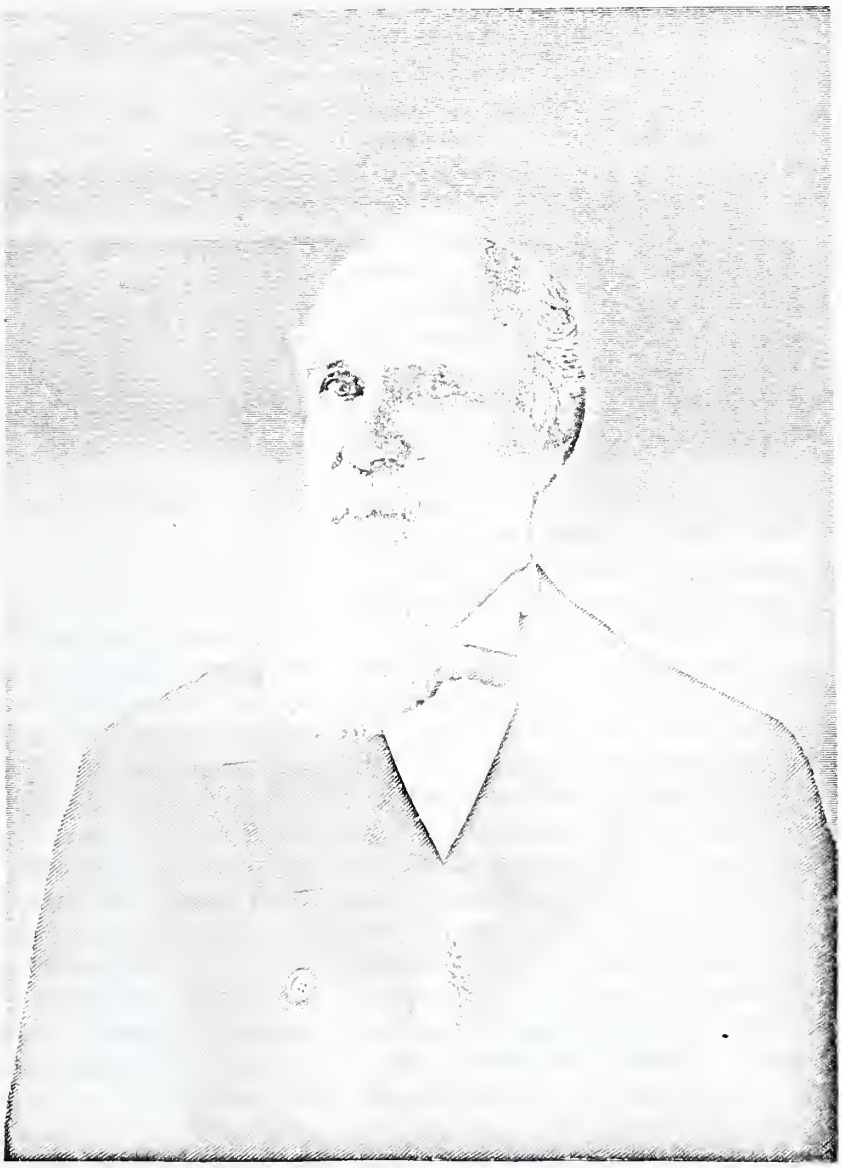
The life of Lewis Grover Lockward was so closely associated with one community that it is difficult to think of him apart from that environment in which he was so familiar a figure, and upon which he left so potently the impress of his individuality. Born, living out a long life of varied usefulness, all within the compass of a small town, and only leaving it at the final, inevitable summons, his influence was intensive rather than extensive, and the significance of his personality lay, not so much in its ability to affect great numbers of his fellows, as in the trenchancy with which it was felt within the comparatively small circle that he called home. How strong was this effect may be judged from the fact that all the business houses in his native town, as a mark of respect, suspended all operations during the hour in which his funeral took place.

Mr. Lockward's father, Dr. John T. Lockward, was born in New York City in 1808, and studied medicine at the Maryland State Medical College. From this institution he graduated in 1833, and came to Caldwell, New Jersey, to practice. Here he married Charlotte Personnette, a native of Caldwell, and here on July 14, 1839, the subject of this sketch was born.

Mr. Lockward was educated in the schools of Caldwell and vicinity, and in 1867, in his twenty-ninth year, was taken into the firm of Campbell & Lane, manufacturers of tobacco and cigars. In this business he continued, with a single break of five years, from 1874 to 1879, until his death, the firm eventually taking the name of the Lane and Lockward Company.

Mr. Lockward was a Democrat in politics, and filled many public offices with a rectitude and disinterestedness as admirable as it is rare. He was in 1872 and 1886 a member of the township committee of Caldwell township when it still included the borough of Caldwell and the township of Verona, and he also served on the Board of Freeholders of Essex county, 1874-76, and as collector 1877-79. He was elected the first mayor of Caldwell borough, February 9, 1892, an office which he held for two years, declining a re-election. For sixteen years, from 1882 to 1898, he was a member of the Caldwell Board of Education, and for nine years its president. Mr. Lockward's activities were of the most varied sort, and he took a keen interest in all the affairs of the community, especially in the education of the young people and the conduct of the public schools. He was one of the organizers of the Citizens National Bank, and president of the same until a short time before his death, when, realizing the precarious condition of his health, he refused to sanction his re-election although urged to do so. He was one of the organizers and first president of the Caldwell Building and Loan Association, and one of the organizers and a director of the New Jersey Fire Insurance Company. In religion he was a staunch Presbyterian and also a member of the Caldwell Presbyterian Church, of which he was elected parish clerk, December 28, 1878, a position which he held for upwards of thirty years. He was also a trustee of the church and active in urging the present church edifice. Mr. Lockward was for many years prominent in the Masonic Order. He joined Caldwell Lodge, No. 59, Free and Accepted Masons, February 6, 1863, and served as junior warden and worshipful master. Three years later he joined Union Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons, of Newark, and again in 1870, and was a member of Damascus Commandery, Knights Templar, of Newark. In 1891 he became a member of the Masonic Veterans Association of New Jersey.

Mr. Lockward married, October 5, 1871, Anna M. Crane, daughter of Zenas C. and Mary (Harrison) Crane, thus establishing connections with some of the oldest fam-



Lewis G. Lockwood

ilies in the State. Mrs. Lockward's ancestors were, indeed, among the original settlers in that part of New Jersey, coming from Connecticut in 1666, and settling in the neighborhood of Newark, where they bought their land directly from the Indians. Mr. and Mrs. Lockward had three sons, two of whom survive their father. They were Lewis Gibson, born August 7, 1872, died December 28, 1875; Robert Crane, born June 19, 1874; Lynn Grover, born June 15, 1878.

Mr. Lockward died on February 13, 1913, in the seventy-fourth year of his age. In his death Caldwell mourns the loss of one of her leading and most public spirited citizens.

PEMBERTON, Samuel Hall,

Civil War Veteran, Public Official.

It is certainly within the province of true history to commemorate and perpetuate the lives of those men whose careers have been of signal usefulness and honor to the city and State in which they resided, and in this connection it is not only compatible, but absolutely imperative, that mention should be made of Samuel Hall Pemberton, late of Newark, New Jersey, who was of English descent, but devoted himself to the service of this country with a degree of patriotism worthy of emulation.

William M. Pemberton, his father, was born in Birmingham, England, emigrated to America in 1829, and made his home in Bloomfield, New Jersey, for about two years. He then removed to Waterbury, Connecticut, and finally settled in the State of New Jersey, where he resided until his death. In England he had been a major in the army, and he was a gold plater by occupation. He married Mary Hall.

Samuel Hall Pemberton was born in Waterbury, Connecticut, February 27, 1837, and died in Newark, New Jersey, January 3, 1903. His education was acquired in the schools of his native town and at the Oxford Boarding School. He removed to Newark, New Jersey, at the same time as his parents, and there learned the jewelry trade with Palmer Richardson & Company, from whom he went to Alling Brothers, in the same line of business, and remained with them for a period of twenty-five years. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted, and was mustered into Company A, First Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, April 30, 1861. September 3, 1862, he was enrolled a member of Company C, Twenty-sixth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, mustered in September 18, 1862, and mustered out June 27, 1863, having been captain of this company. From the time of attaining his majority he had been an active worker in the interests of the Republican party. In course of time he was elected to the office of City Clerk, served in this eight years, and was then appointed to a position in the tax office, of which he was the incumbent until his death. In 1896, when the Democratic party came into power, Mr. Pemberton was removed from office, but he carried the matter to the courts, and was reinstated under the Veteran Act. He was held in high esteem by all in the community, and at the time of his funeral services, all the municipal offices were closed. He was a member of Lincoln Post, No. 11, Grand Army of the Republic; Newark Lodge, No. 7, Free and Accepted Masons; and the Northern Republican Club.

Mr. Pemberton married, October 26, 1864, Jane Root, of Waterbury, Connecticut, and they were blessed with one child: Lillian, who married Thomas Austin Baldwin. The death of Mr. Pemberton left a gap in the community not easily filled. He was a man of broad outlook on life, and of the most generous and liberal views. His personality was modest and unassuming, notwithstanding the success he had achieved, and he never varied from the quiet mode of life he had early chosen. Genial and tactful, his intercourse with his friends

and subordinates was always marked with esteem and consideration, and he won their affection as well as their respect.

CADMUS, Stephen Van Cortlandt,

Civil War Veteran, Excellent Citizen.

Well known in the business and social world of Newark, New Jersey, for many years, was Stephen Van Cortlandt Cadmus, whose life history most happily illustrates what may be obtained by faithful and continued effort in devotion to an honest purpose. Integrity, activity and energy were characteristic of his disposition, and his patriotism was of an ardent and enduring kind. He was a descendant of a family whose earlier members had fought in the Revolution, the American progenitor of the family coming to this country from Holland.

Thomas Jefferson Cadmus, father of Stephen Van Cortlandt Cadmus, was a famous architect of his day, one of the works he executed being the older portion of the Capitol at Albany, New York. Upon the completion of this work he went to Illinois, then to Wisconsin, where his death occurred. He married Elizabeth Garrison, a member of a family who had lived on the banks of the Hudson many years, and who took an active part in the Civil War. The family later resided at Bellevue, New Jersey, near Newark, from which sections the sons enlisted during the Civil War.

Stephen Van Cortlandt Cadmus was born in Schenectady, New York, June 8, 1838, and died at his home in Newark, New Jersey, in 1901. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native town, then went to Illinois with his mother, to join his father, making the trip by way of the Erie canal. He learned the trade of engraving, but his pursuit of this art was interrupted by his participation in the Civil War. He enlisted in Company H, Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, as did also his brothers Henry and Jefferson, and his brothers-in-law George R. Hard and William Russ. Mr. Cadmus enlisted for three years, then re-enlisted, and served until the close of the war. He was wounded several times, and was sunstruck at the battle of Bull Run. At the close of the war he entered the employ of John H. Bently, as an engraver, and remained at this occupation, until impaired vision obliged him to retire. He was a member of the Royal Arcanum, and of the local post, Grand Army of the Republic. His intensely patriotic spirit remained with him to the end of his life, and at an advanced age he would still drive to the cemetery on Decoration Day to take part in the memorial services.

Mr. Cadmus married, June 15, 1865, Emilie Victor L'Aigle, whose father, a native of France, was in the government service there, and then came to America, located at Newark, New Jersey, and died there. Children: Grace Louise, Gertrude Isabella, Mildred Emilie.

COOKE, Watts,

Leader in Important Industries.

While the race is not always to the swift nor the battle to the strong, the inevitable law of destiny accords to tireless energy, industry and ability a successful career. The truth of this assertion was abundantly verified in the life of the late Watts Cooke, who for many years was prominent in railroad and manufacturing circles. Through his well directed efforts he attained a position of distinction, not only along the lines of industrial activity, but by reason of his marked loyalty and devotion to the public good. Mr. Cooke gained the highest regard of all with whom he associated.

Watts Cooke was born in Matteawan, Dutchess county, New York, November 29, 1833, a son of Watts and Lavinia (Donaldson) Cooke. He attended the common schools of his native place, later accompanying his parents to Paterson, New Jersey, where he also pursued a course of study

Watts Dorke

in the school adjacent to his home. Being thus well equipped, he entered upon an active business career, his first employment being in the shops of the Rogers Locomotive Works in Paterson, where he learned the trade of locomotive builder, but he left prior to the expiration of his term of apprenticeship, next entering the employ of Danforth, Cooke & Company, locomotive builders, of which firm his brother, John Cooke, was a member. While in this employ, he was sent as an expert to Scranton, Pennsylvania, to place in commission and adjust the first coal burning locomotive in use, the same having been built at the works in Paterson with which he was connected. He performed this difficult task in an exceedingly satisfactory manner, gaining for himself the commendation and approval of his superiors in the works. At this time he was offered the position of master mechanic by Mr. D. H. Dotterer, superintendent of the Lackawanna railroad, which office he accepted, performing the duties thereof in a highly creditable manner, recognition of his service being shown in his advancement to the position of superintendent of the railroad, under the command of Mr. John H. Brisbin, then president of the road. After serving in that capacity for a number of years, his tenure of office being noted for efficiency and faithfulness to duty, he was appointed superintendent of rolling stock, in which position he served until his resignation from the corporation, which was accepted with reluctance on the part of those most concerned.

Mr. Cooke then organized the Passaic Rolling Mills, erecting the plant in Paterson, New Jersey, first manufacturing iron and finally steel, which was a successful enterprise from the beginning, gaining in volume of business and importance with each passing year, becoming in course of time one of the leading industries of that thriving city. Among the many contracts awarded to the concern was the building of a large part of the elevated railroad and the Washington Bridge in New York City, both of which stand as monuments to his skill and ability along these lines. He was a thorough master of all that pertained to construction work, possessing a constructive mind, which added to natural mechanical genius, and a wide and varied experience, made him a leader in that particular field of endeavor. He possessed all the qualifications of an employer, having a strong sense of fairness, dealing with his employees as though they were men, not mere machines, and thus kept in close touch with them, avoiding in this way the strikes so common in these days. He was respected and esteemed by all over whom he had control, they recognizing in him the characteristics of a true man.

Mr. Cooke, throughout his entire business career, was looked upon as a man of integrity and honor, fulfilling all his obligations, and standing as an example of what determination and force, combined with the highest degree of business ability, can accomplish. In early life Mr. Cooke held membership in the Second Presbyterian Church of Paterson, but later he joined with Mr. G. J. A. Coulson in the organization of the East Side Presbyterian Church, to which he thereafter gave liberally of his time and substance. In politics he was always a staunch Republican, taking an active interest in the councils of his party, but never aspiring to more than local office, in which he served with exceptional ability, preferring to devote his time and attention to his business pursuits. He was an active factor in community affairs, and his worth as a man and citizen were widely acknowledged. Aside from his home life, which was ideal, he having been an affectionate husband and devoted father, he derived his greatest pleasure from traveling, which he did to a large extent, and in entertaining in his home, he being particularly fond of having young people there, taking a keen pleasure and interest in their pursuits.

Mr. Cooke married, on May 1, 1856,

Emma C. Kressler, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a daughter of David K. and Eliza (Felfinger) Kressler. She spent her early days in Scranton, Pennsylvania. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Cooke: 1. John K., married Anna Louise Thorne; he is deceased. 2. Anna Belle, who became the wife of Albert C. Fairchild. 3. Elizabeth Britton, who became the wife of Robert B. Coulson. 4. Emma Dora, who became the wife of Frederick F. Searing. 5. Edward Payson, married Georgie Utley MacRae. 6. Oakley Watts, married Emily S. Hopper. The family home is at No. 728 East Twenty-fifth street, Paterson, New Jersey.

Mr. Cooke died September 25, 1900, lamented and mourned by all who had the honor of his acquaintance, and left behind him the priceless heritage of an honored name, which is far better than great wealth. As he lived, so he died, always actuated by a spirit of love and duty, and he commanded the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact during his active and useful career.

HUNT, Sylvester Henry, A.M., M.D.,

Physician, Surgeon, Philanthropist.

In the medical and other professional circles of the State of New Jersey, the name of Dr. Sylvester Henry Hunt has always been held in the highest esteem as that of a man who has done much to further the interests of the medical profession. He was a son of Henry and Ann Eliza (Marston) Hunt, the former at one time a wholesale druggist, of Troy, New York, where the family resided for some time.

Dr. Sylvester Henry Hunt was born in Troy, Rensselaer county, New York, June 21, 1837, and died in New Jersey, May 5, 1891. For some years he was a pupil in the public schools of Troy, then attended the Lansingburgh Academy, where he obtained his classical education. He was but fourteen years of age when he was thrown upon his own resources, owing to the impaired health and business failure of his father. Nothing daunted, he continued his studies at night school while serving an apprenticeship of two years, then entered Charlotteville Seminary, where, in the course of one and a half years, he prepared himself for entrance into Union College. Circumstances combined to prevent his carrying out this idea, and he went to Freehold, and there commenced teaching school, the results he achieved being so satisfactory that, when he left this town, he had charge of the Freehold Academy. He earned high commendation while pursuing this career, his work being characterized by the thoroughness which was a distinguishing mark of his character. In the fall and winter of 1862 he attended lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, in New York City, and the following spring successfully passed his examination for the post of medical cadet in the United States army. He received a year's appointment to Haddington Army Hospital, and having attended lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, during the winter of this year, was awarded his degree of Doctor of Medicine by this institution. Early in 1864 he was appointed assistant surgeon in the Fifth United States Veteran Volunteers, First Corps, this being under the command of General Winfield S. Hancock, and remained in the service until one year after the close of the war. During this year he was mainly engaged in detailed duty. He was the medical officer in charge of the Battery Barracks, New York City, during the winter of 1865-66, and at that time completed his third course at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was later conferred on Dr. Hunt by Claflin University. In the spring of 1866 Dr. Hunt resigned his army commission and established himself in the practice of his profession at Eatontown, New Jersey, and followed it there successfully for a period of fifteen years. He removed to Long Branch, Monmouth

county, New Jersey, in the fall of 1881, and resided there until his death. His excellent reputation had preceded him, and almost from the outset of his residence in Long Branch, Dr. Hunt had a large and lucrative practice. He won the affection as well as the confidence of his numerous patients, by his ready sympathy, and the truly human interest in their troubles. He was not merely the skillful physician, but also the wise counselor and the sincere friend, and this endeared him to the hearts of all. The improvement of existing conditions always engaged the especial attention of Dr. Hunt, and he was the leading spirit in the organization of the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, of which he was president at the time of his death. For a long time he served as president of the Long Branch Board of Health, and in this office exerted a marked influence in securing an improved sewage system for this district. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, the State Medical Society of New Jersey, the New Jersey Microscopical Society and the Monmouth County Medical Society. His religius affiliation was with the Methodist Church, and his political support was given to the Republican party. In his earlier years he had been of a thin and wiry figure, but in later years he increased in stature until he weighed three hundrd pounds, and was a man of fine, stately bearing.

Dr. Hunt married, at Eatontown, May 26, 1870, Elizabeth S., daughter of John C. and Elizabeth (Swan) Parker, and they became the parents of children as follows: Alice C. L., born May 27, 1871, who died in 1877; Mollie P., born October 4, 1872, died in 1883; Sylvester Henry, Jr., born February 3, 1879. Dr. Hunt was a conspicuous example of success earned by his own talents and industry, and as a citizen he was no less worthy of the esteem and respect he won. No good cause for the betterment of the unfortunate but received his generous support, and the community had in him an exemplar of all the virtues of a good citizen.

DOUGLAS, Frederick S.,

Manufacturer, Financier, Philanthropist.

The men of deeds are the men whom the world delights to honor, and the man who, out of the resources at his command, creates something which is of benefit to the world at large, is a man of this caliber. How to add to the happiness of the world is the main idea in the minds of such men as the late Frederick S. Douglas, of Newark, New Jersey, who occupied a prominent position in manufacturing, commercial and financial circles.

Frederick S. Douglas, who was a son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Rockerfellow) Douglas, was born in Newark, New Jersey, October 31, 1844. He entered the public schools of the city at the usual age and was graduated from the high school in the class of 1861. After a slight preliminary experience he became associated with his uncle, Mr. L'Hommedieu, in the stationery business, with which he was connected until 1866. He then formed a business partnership with Joseph H. Shafer, for the purpose of manufacturing jewelry, and met with decided success in the conduct of this enterprise. He was personally interested in a number of other business ventures, among them being the following: Director of the National Newark Bank, also of the Firemen's Insurance Company; president of the Jeweler's Association of the city of New York, and of the Newark Rosendale Cement Company. He was very active in the interests of the Young Men's Christian Association, and made it a personal matter to assist those young men who were obliged to make their homes with strangers.

Mr. Douglas married, June 10, 1868, Jane Wilson, born November 9, 1874, a daughter of Stafford Robert Wilson and Catherine

Chittenden (Woodruff) Heath, and a lineal descendant of Thomas Woodrove or Woodreeve, who lived in the reign of Henry VII, and of his descendant, John Woodroff, who came to America about 1639 and became the American progenitor of the Woodruff family. Mr. and Mrs. Douglas had children: 1. Stafford Heath, born June 22, 1871, died December 31, 1877. 2. Frederick Heath, born March 12, 1878; he married Edith Rossiter, and they have had children: Elizabeth, born March 9, 1909, and Janet, born June 3, 1911.

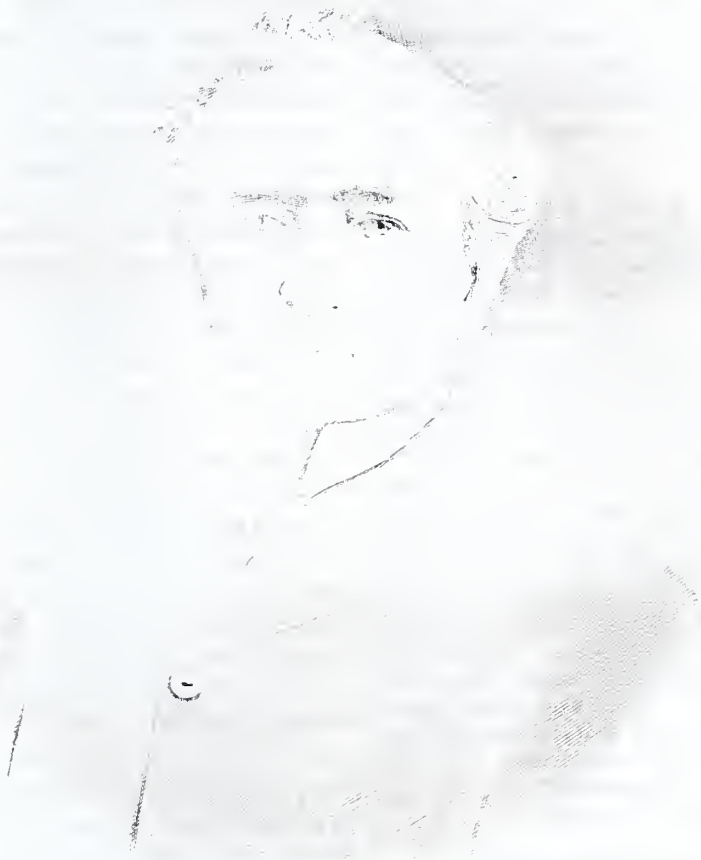
The death of Mr. Douglas, which occurred suddenly at The Hague, June 7, 1898, was regarded as a great calamity throughout the city of Newark and in many other places. Practically throughout his life he had been connected with the Bureau of Associated Charities, and had been a personal worker in its behalf. It was not alone that he gave liberally of his time and means, and his personal efforts in this cause were of far-reaching effect. He was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church of Newark, and was a generous contributor to the city and national churches. A devoted lover of fine arts, he was especially fond of music, and for a period of twenty years was organist in the Clinton Avenue Reformed Church. As a citizen Mr. Douglas was esteemed by all, and always sustained the character of a true, Christian gentlemen. Principles of the strictest integrity were the foundation of all his business transactions, and every trust was carried out with fidelity.

WALKER, John A.,

Manufacturer, Enterprising Citizen.

The name of Walker is one which is well known, not alone in Jersey City, New Jersey, but in every corner of the civilized world. It is closely identified with some of the most important industries of recent years, and the members of this family have been noted for their general excellent business qualities, and for their humanitarian ideas in every direction. These superlatively fine traits have been transmitted in full measure to the late John A. Walker, who, all his life, did much to further the interests of the community in which he resided.

John A. Walker was born in New York City, of Scotch parents, September 22, 1837, and died at his home in Jersey City, New Jersey, on May 23d, 1907. His elementary education was acquired in the public schools of Brooklyn, New York, after which he was prepared for entrance to college at a private school. A business life, however, appealed to him more strongly than the years he would be obliged to devote to study were he to enter college, and at the time of the outbreak of the Civil War, he had already acquired some reputation in the business world of New York. He gave his services whole-heartedly to the cause of his country, as he did everything else, and when this war had been terminated, Mr. Walker again turned his attention to business pursuits. In 1867 he became associated with the firm of Joseph Dixon & Company, in Jersey City, manufacturers of graphite products, and this connection was unbroken until his death. He removed his residence to Jersey City, about this time, and there made his permanent home. In 1868 the firm was incorporated, becoming the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, of which Mr. Walker was secretary and manager, a dual office he filled until 1891. In that year he was unanimously elected by his associates as vice-president and treasurer, he having practically filled the latter position for a considerable length of time. He discharged the duties of these two offices during the remainder of his life, in addition to assisting in the general management of the concern. It was owing to his executive ability, which was of an unusually high order, that the affairs of the company, which were in a very unsatisfactory condition when they were entrusted to his hands, were placed on a very satisfactory founda-



Sincerely Yours
John A. Walker

tion, in a comparatively short time, and the concern now has a world-wide reputation.

Mr. Walker was one of that class of men who recognize the full value of every moment, and never allow one to remain idle. Although the business spoken of made many demands upon his time and attention, this but appeared to inspire him to further effort, and he was actively identified with a number of other leading enterprises. Among these may be mentioned: Vice-president of the Colonial Life Insurance Company; director in the New Jersey Title and Guarantee Company, Pavonia Trust Company, and Provident Institution for Savings; president of the Children's Friend Society, all these of Jersey City; trustee of the Stationers' Board of Trade, of New York; vice-president of the National Stationers' and Manufacturers' Association; was a member of the Chamber of Commerce of New York, and of the Board of Trade of Jersey City; chairman of the executive committee of the Cosmos Club of Jersey City; member of the Carteret and the Union League clubs of Jersey City, and the Lincoln Association, of the same place; member of the National Geographic Society; associate member of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, and of the Society for Psychical Research. In political matters Mr. Walker gave his undivided support to the Republican party. He never aspired to public office, although he was frequently tendered it. The only instances in which he made an exception to this was in the cause of education, in which he was deeply interested. He was a member of the Jersey City Board of Education twice, being chosen president of that honorable body during his period of service, and he also held office as one of the trustees of the Jersey City Public Library. He excelled as a writer, and would undoubtedly have made his mark in the world of literature, had he chosen to devote his mental powers to that field. He was a born orator, and was in frequent demand as a public speaker on important occasions.

The "Colonial News," the official organ of the Colonial Life Insurance Company of America, devoted its entire first page of the issue which was published shortly after the death of Mr. Walker to an article entitled "His Words Abide," which reported some of the speeches of Mr. Walker. It also printed the following letter, written by the manager of the above-mentioned company to the president of the same corporation:

"New Brunswick, N. J., May 27, 1907.

"Ernest J. Heppenheimer, Esq., President:

"Dear Sir:—While the Company is to be congratulated upon almost reaching its tenth anniversary without a visitation of death among us, its officers, still it will be more than acknowledged, when the grim reaper did appear, he aimed high and hit a shining mark when he gathered to his fathers the gentle, ennobling, inspiring John A. Walker, Second Vice-President of the Company. The writer learned much from his character. He was as sweet as country cream. His eyes, his face, his words seem before me and I think I can still hear his gentle, simple words—"without malice," pointing the road to success. He was a worker, and worked in sympathy with all mankind, for he was a believer in the free and equal. When his remains are committed to mother earth, no sweeter sod was ever trod by man than the one that will cover John A. Walker. With sincere sympathy and respect, I am,

"Respectfully,

"(Signed) J. Hughes, Manager."

The official announcement of the death of Mr. Walker was made to the field force of the Colonial Life by its president, E. J. Heppenheimer, and one cannot but mark its sad eloquence:

"Hardly past the threshold of our tenth year and grateful for the unusual immunity a kind Providence has thus far bestowed on the official family of this company, it becomes my sad duty to announce the death of our much beloved second vice-president, John A. Walker. * * * The members of the field staff, who will long remember his genial presence at our annual conventions, which he invariably attended, though often with great danger to his health, will receive this sad intelligence with profound sorrow.

To the officers and directors of this Company, in whose councils his opinions and judgment were accorded deserved respect, the death of John A. Walker comes as a great personal loss."

A noted biographer wrote of Mr. Walker as follows:

"In intellect he was keen, clear, critical, intuitive. In business he was thoughtful, cautious in looking ahead and preparing for emergencies. He had what is known as a wiry organization. His moral brain made him a just man. He was of the staunch Presbyterian school. What he believed to be right he did—no matter what others might do or say. Yet he was not contrary, nor set in his ways, nor unreasonable. While his sympathies were keen and easily aroused, and his hand ready to open, yet no one found him wasting anything. He was shrewd, energetic, liberal minded, and greatly enjoyed a good joke and plenty of fun in its place. Nothing escaped his eye."

MYERS, James Lawrence,

Noted Money Expert, Ideal Citizen.

In the career of the late James Lawrence Myers, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, we find many points well worthy of emulation. He was equally well known in the business and social life of the cities with which he was connected, and had gained a reputation second to none. Both nature and education had well qualified him for the arduous line of business he had chosen as his vocation. Himself a typical example of that keen and large-minded business man who carries the weight of affairs of the utmost importance, he was ever ready to undertake another burden, if by so doing he might by deed or example benefit or further any movement pointing towards the betterment of industrial or municipal conditions.

James Lawrence Myers, son of William T. Myers, was born in Philadelphia, in 1847, and died at his home in Elizabeth, New Jersey. He was educated in the public schools of his native city, being graduated from the high school, and was engaged in business there until he was twenty-five years of age. He then came to New York City, in order to increase his business experience, and there became associated with the firm of Handy & Harman, who were leading brokers on the Stock Exchange. Mr. Myers became well known on Wall street, New York City, being considered one of the greatest coin and money experts in the country. He was frequently consulted by others, and his opinion considered authoritative. Banks, and even the United States Treasury, called him in consultation. The cause of education always had his liberal support, and he was a member of the board of trustees of the Pingry School in Elizabeth, at the time of his death. He was a devout member of the Westminster Church, and contributed liberally to the support of that institution. He was a member of the Viking Boat Club, and filled the dual office of captain and vice-president in that organization; he was also a member of the Mattano Club, and the Elizabeth Athletic Club, being especially active in the last mentioned. He removed to Elizabeth, New Jersey, about 1879, and at the time of his death was living at No. 840 Broad street, where his widow and children are still residing.

Mr. Myers married Amelia O. Allen, and had children: Cornelius T.; Allen F., married; Mary H., married; James L.; Margaret F.

HOWE, Dr. Edwin Jenkins,

Physician, Man of Broad Charity.

A well known member of the profession of medicine was Dr. Edwin Jenkins Howe, who was born in Orange, New Jersey, July 2, 1849, and was found dead in his bed in his home at No. 22 East Kinney street, on the morning of March 14, 1905.

Rev. John Moffat Howe, M.D., father of Dr. Edwin Jenkins Howe, was noted as a dentist, and gained an especial reputation as a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church. He married Emeline Barnard, a daughter of Barzillai and Susan

(Barnard) Jenkins. Major Bezalcel Howe, grandfather of the Dr. Howe of this sketch, served in the Continental army seven years, and in the United States army, as it was known after the Revolution, for a period of fourteen years. He was an auxiliary lieutenant in the Life Guards of General George Washington, and a member of the commander-in-chief's army family during the last years of the Revolutionary struggle. At the close of the war, while he was still holding the rank of captain, he was in command of the escort which took the baggage and papers of General Washington from New York to Mount Vernon. In the rooms of the New Jersey Historical Society in Newark, New Jersey, there is on file Washington's letter to Captain Howe, a document covering three pages of foolscap, giving full instruction concerning the transportation of the baggage. Captain Howe was retired with the rank of major after twenty-one years of continuous service.

The name of Howe was written How, as shown in the Lake country of England. Da La Howe was originally the name of the family when it came over with William the Conqueror, and it meant, as then written, literally "from the hills." It was Major Howe who added the final "e" to the name, and this spelling has been retained by the succeeding generations. Dr. Howe's father was one of the first members of the State Board of Education, and was active in the establishment of the State Normal School. The first of the family to settle in this country was John How, who came here in 1635, and was the first settler in Marlboro, Massachusetts. One of his sons was Colonel Thomas Howe, the great-grandfather of Major Bezaleel Howe, mentioned above. Many of this family have distinguished themselves in military and professional life.

Dr. Edwin Jenkins Howe spent his early childhood in the city of New York, although the vacations were passed at the summer home of the family in the Oranges, New Jersey. Later the family removed to Passaic, New Jersey, where Dr. Howe completed his preparatory education. Having decided to make the practice of medicine his life work, Dr. Howe prepared for college at the Wilbraham, Massachusetts, Academy, and then became a student at the Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, from which he was graduated in the class of 1870. He next matriculated at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York City, from which he was graduated with honor in the class of 1873. He had become greatly interested in the Homeopathic School of Medicine, followed this line of study, and was graduated from the Homeopathic College. His hospital practice was obtained in the city of New York, where he served an interneship of one year, and in 1876 he established himself in the practice of his profession in Newark, with which he was successfully identified for many years. In many respects he was a leader along the lines of homeopathic practice, served as an early president of the Homeopathic Society of New Jersey, read many papers on a variety of topics that were of interest to the medical profession and was a liberal contributor to medical publications.

Dr. Howe took the natural interest of a good citizen in all matters connected with political affairs, giving his support to the Republican party, but neither desired nor held a political office. Educational matters had his hearty support, and he accomplished excellent results as a member of the board of trustees of the Newark Academy. He was a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, the Essex Club and the New Jersey Historical Society. He was an efficient and consistent worker in the interests of the Central Methodist Church, in which he held an official position for years, and was also superintendent of the Sunday school.

Dr. Howe married, November 18, 1875, Sarah Louise, a daughter of Henry and Sarah Simmons, of Passaic, and they had

no children to survive them. Mrs. Howe was an invalid for many years. Dr. Howe was a man of courage and sincerity in his profession, and won the esteem of his brethren in the medical fraternity. He was well informed upon the leading topics of the day as well as on matters connected with his professional work, and his efforts were always on the side of improving existing conditions. He practiced warm-hearted charity in thought, work and deed, and always displayed an ability more than adequate for all he undertook. As a physician he effected some remarkable cures, and he had the affection, as well as the confidence, of his numerous patients.

HAMILL, Edward Holman, M.D.,

Soldier, Physician, Poet.

Dr. Edward Holman Hamill was born in the parsonage of the Methodist Episcopal Church South at Talladega, Alabama, October 25, 1843. He was the son of Rev. Edward Joseph Hamill, an eminent clergyman of the South, and Anne J. Simmons, daughter of Colonel Simmons, of Georgia.

At the age of twelve he chose as his life work the profession in which afterwards he became distinguished. He was prepared for college at the John's Academy, Tuskegee, and at Professor Slaton's Academy, Auburn, Alabama, and entered East Alabama College, which has since become the Alabama Polytechnic Institute. The outbreak of the Civil War interrupted his collegiate course, and he entered the Confederate army in 1861. He continued in the service with credit to himself and the State until the close of the strife. He was first appointed regimental quartermaster-sergeant and later became a first lieutenant. He was present in all the important battles of the West under the command of Generals Johnson, Bragg and Hood.

At the close of his military career in 1865 he began the study of medicine with Drs. Reed and Drake, of Auburn, Alabama. He entered the medical department of the University of New York, from which he graduated in 1868 with the first honors of his class. His thesis on "The Practise of Medicine in Renal Urinalysis and Renal Pathology" elicited high commendation by the profession. He practiced medicine on Long Island, New York, until 1876, when he moved to Jacksonville, Illinois, and continued his practice there. In the year 1886 he accepted the position of assistant medical director in the Prudential Life Insurance Company, Newark, New Jersey, and subsequently became the chief medical director.

The Doctor was a man of impressive personality, strong mentality and inflexible purpose. He was in active sympathy with every movement in the community which made for righteousness. He was an effective public speaker, a wise counselor, and a man of commanding influence not only within the circle of his profession but also in the Church and State. He was liberal in his judgment of men, but exacted the most open sincerity. His benefactions were as large as his modesty which concealed them from public applause. His personal endowments commanded attention and many important interests were entrusted to his care, all of which he handled with fidelity and ability.

He was an ardent Master Mason, and was connected with South Side Lodge, New York; St. John's, Newark, New Jersey; the Mystic Shrine and Mecca Temple of New York. He was a member of several medical associations in New York, Illinois and New Jersey. For two years he was president of the Suffolk County Medical Association, New York. He was also president (1902-1904) of the Association of Life Insurance Directors of the United States and Canada. He was an active member of the Microscopical Society of Essex county, New Jersey; the Practitioners' Club, the Roseville Athletic Association, and the Lincoln Club, of Newark, New Jersey. His published articles were on medical matters relating to life insurance. He

Engd by E.G. Williams & Bro. N.Y.

Edward H. Hamill

occasionally wrote some exquisite verses which his friends highly prize because they emit the fragrance of his inner life which captivated the hearts of all who were admitted in the sacred circle of his personal friendships.

Dr. Hamill was married, October 25, 1870, at Bay Shore, New York, to Miss Emma Josephine, daughter of Seth Rogers and Eliza Wicks (Hawkins) Clock. They had but one child, a son of brilliant promise who was born October 25, 1875, and suddenly passed away August 5, 1890.

The Doctor was for many years connected with the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he held responsible official position and was especially active in Sunday school work. During the last few years of his life his health was seriously impaired and he moved to the borough of Chatham, New Jersey, where he erected a beautiful home overlooking the green hills, symbols of the Everlasting, which he dearly loved. At Chatham he connected himself with the Congregational Church which stood on the elevation near his residence, and was a regular worshipper there when his physical condition permitted.

Though fully aware of the hopeless character of his ailment, he was never despondent, always living in the cheer of a prospective long life. "How," said he, "can one who is deathless contemplate with dread what men call death, which really is only a step onward in our continuous life?" For many months he combatted his disease with a physician's skill and a hero's courage, but succumbed at last on the night of October 29, 1910, when he calmly bade adieu to his beloved wife and fell asleep, confidently expecting the dawn of the Eternal Day.

CREVELING, Augustus,

Progressive Business Man.

One of the most energetic and progressive business men of Jersey City, New Jersey, was to be found in the person of the late Augustus Creveling, whose broad views, sound judgment and remarkable executive ability, had gained for him a prominent position in the business world. He was the son of A. W. and Adelaide (Baudin) Creveling, and was born in Washington, Warren county, New Jersey, in 1852, his death occurring in Jersey City, in 1898.

Mr. Creveling received an excellent preparatory education at various boarding schools, continued this at La Fayette College, and it was completed by a business course in the City of New York. He then engaged in the mercantile business in association with his father, and subsequently came to New York City, where he associated himself in a partnership with William A. White & Son, real estate brokers, and was successfully identified with this firm until his death. In 1884 he removed to Jersey City, and that place was his residence from that time. He married Anna M. Ellison, a daughter of Rev. Michael E. Ellison, of whom further. Both he and his wife were members of the Park Reformed Church, of Jersey City, of which the Rev. Suydam, D.D., was the pastor for many years. Mr. Creveling was a member of the official board of the church, and was an active worker in all matters connected with the welfare of the church. In political matters he was an ardent Republican, but never cared to hold public office. His fraternal affiliation was with the Cosmos Club, the Royal Arcanum and the Order of Free and Accepted Masons. Mr. Creveling was of a very philanthropic nature, and donated generously to all worthy institutions.

ELLISON, Rev. Michael Earle,

Prominent Theologian and Preacher.

Rev. Michael Earle Ellison, third son of Lewis and Mary Ellison, was born April 1, 1818, near Burlington, New Jersey, and in early childhood removed to Summit Bridge, Delaware, with his parents. His boyhood was spent there until he entered

Pennington Seminary, as one of its first students. He manifested a love of knowledge and ardor in its pursuit, which with more than ordinary energy and self reliance contributed much to his development. He possessed a well stored mind, and could command its resources with great facility. He entered the New Jersey Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1842. Mr. Ellison, as a theologian, was eminently sound and Biblical; as a preacher, earnest, and evangelical; he had a fine presence, and a voice of rare richness and compass; his manner was dignified, affectionate and impressive; his preaching was of the persuasive power of living words, from the heart to the heart.

When the Newark Conference was formed in 1858, he was elected its secretary and served with great efficiency until 1870 when he was appointed presiding elder of the Morristown District. His other appointments were Parsippany Circuit, Dover, Orange, Haverstraw, New York, New Brunswick, Hoboken twice, Paterson, Staten Island, Morristown, St. Paul's, Newark, Clinton Street, Newark, St. Paul's, Jersey City, Simpson, Jersey City, Washington, Madison, while at the time of his death—he was presiding elder of Jersey City District. He was a faithful friend, a tender husband and father,—a noble Christian man. He was married in 1844 to Ann Whittaker, only daughter of John Whittaker, of Trenton, New Jersey. Two sons and a daughter were born to them.

CAMPBELL, Edward Stelle,

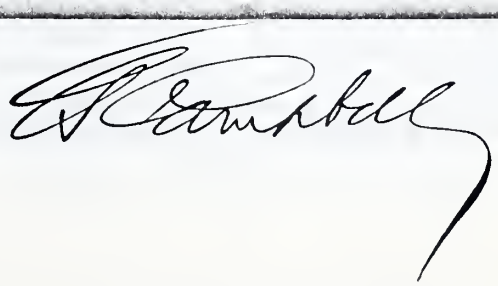
Financier, Leader in Community Affairs.

The entire active career of Edward Stelle Campbell, late president of the National Newark Banking Company, of Newark, New Jersey, was distinguished by exceptional business ability and sagacity. To his remarkably wise and intelligent direction was mainly due much of the success achieved by that institution. He ever took a keen personal interest in all of its operations, guiding its policies and gaining their accomplishment with shrewd, unerring skill.

Mr. Campbell was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, January 8, 1854. He was the son of David Freeman and Susan Runyon (Stelle) Campbell, and was descended from the famous Runyon family of revolutionary fame, the ancestors of both having come to this country about 1680, from Scotland and France respectively.

Mr. Campbell attended the public schools of New Brunswick, being graduated from the high school in 1868. Two years later he found employment in the National Bank of New Jersey, in New Brunswick. Fourteen years were spent in this institution, where his reliable performance of the duties assigned him, and his systematic methods secured him advancement and, after having shown exceptional executive ability during a very trying period, he was advanced to the post of cashier, which position he capably filled until 1894, at which time he was advanced to the vice-presidency of the institution. This honor came to him unsolicited, and was a spontaneous tribute to his ability and a compliment as highly appreciated as it was unexpected.

The National Newark Banking Corporation is the oldest banking organization in the State of New Jersey, being founded in 1804 by some of Newark's most representative citizens for the purpose of doing a general banking and insurance business, but the insurance interests were abandoned many years ago. The Newark City National Bank, which was fifty years old in 1902, was in May of that year merged with the National Newark Banking Corporation, and the capital stock was increased to $1,000,000. This great financial institution at the present time has a surplus and undivided profits of far more than that amount, and its depositors number about four thousand. Under the presidency of Mr. Campbell the policy of the institution has been progressive yet conservative. Es-



pecial attention was given to the accounts of the smaller depositors, and no banking house enjoyed greater popularity.

As receiver of the Middlesex County Bank at Perth Amboy, New Jersey, which had been ruined by its cashier, Mr. Campbell achieved one of his most noted triumphs and demonstrated his unusual executive ability. The claims allowed amounted to $508,000, with offsets of $49,000, and in March, 1900, Mr. Campbell, who had been appointed as permanent receiver by Vice-Chancellor Pitney, paid a dividend of thirty-five per cent., and in July, 1902, a supplementary dividend of fifteen per cent., was paid. By the beginning of 1904 the entire difficulties were practically settled, with the exception of a few outstanding cases which would undoubtedly be settled in favor of the institution, and leave a balance in its favor. When Mr. Campbell applied for an increased allowance in this receivership, Vice-Chancellor Pitney, in an oral opinion sustaining this application said in part: "Throughout the entire case I cannot find that Mr. Campbell has made a single mistake or has been the least bit slack in his duties, or that he has shown the least deficiency of talent. In all respects he has been a model receiver." Such an unsolicited tribute from the Bench was most certainly a compliment to be highly valued and appreciated.

In 1897 Mr. Campbell was a member of the Indianapolis National Monetary Conference, which exerted such an important influence on the character of the legislation in Congress on the subject in that year. He was president of the Board of Trade of Newark, having been unanimously elected in January, 1903, and his natural aptitude for handling vast interests was again shown in this office. The commerce of Newark and the adjoining tide-water towns was remarkably benefited by the measures taken by Mr. Campbell and the members of the committee of which he was the leading spirit. He was connected with a number of organizations.

Mr. Campbell was married in 1877 to Elizabeth Mundy, daughter of David Edward and Jane Elizabeth Meeker, of Brooklyn, New York, where Mr. Meeker was a prominent lawyer until his death in November, 1889.

Mr. Campbell died at Lake George, New York, July 2, 1905. Public expressions of sorrow were many and fervent, and the press all over the country gave an unusual amount of space to historical and editorial notices of the sad event. The character of the man is exemplified in the resolutions adopted by the various corporations and other bodies with which he was connected, a few of which are appended.

By the Board of Trade:

"Resolved: That the members of this board have learned with sorrow of the sudden death of Edward S. Campbell, one of the most respected and influential members of this body, and formerly its presiding officer. Coming to us from a neighboring city he soon impressed himself upon our business community and became a leader in financial affairs. Frank, courteous, forceful, he won the confidence and respect of all those with whom he was associated. He took a deep interest in the affairs of this board, and by his death we have lost one of our most efficient members and one of our wisest counselors.

"Resolved: That a committee be appointed by the chairman to prepare a suitable minute to be entered upon the records of this board expressive of our sorrow and regret at his untimely death.

"Resolved: That a copy of these resolutions be sent by the secretary of this board to the widow of our deceased brother, to whom we respectfully tender our sympathy in her bereavement."

By the Board of Directors of the National Newark Banking Company:

"This Board wishes to record on its minutes its sense of loss in the death of Edward S. Campbell, president of this bank, which occurred at Lake George, New York, on the 2nd inst., after a brief illness. Mr. Campbell was elected a member of this board, and vice-president of this bank, January 4, 1894, and after its consolidation

with the Newark City National Bank in May, 1902, he became president of the enlarged institution. He came to the service of this bank fully equipped by a strong and active youth as a banker, and qualified by a natural disposition and a finely developed character, he at once impressed his personality upon not only the directors, but on the customers of the bank and the community at large. Few men have, in the short time of his connection with Newark affairs, gained a more enviable position or implanted themselves more firmly than he did in all that is best in business, in civic and in religious matters. His death deprives many interests of a potent factor for good, and his associates and friends of a strong and loving character. We wish to convey to his bereaved wife our most tender condolences, and direct that a copy of this minute be engrossed and sent to her, and that it be entered upon the records of this bank and published in the daily papers of Newark."

By the Executive Committee of the New Jersey Bankers' Association:

"Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom to remove from us by death our esteemed president and friend, Edward S. Campbell, who not only served this association ably and faithfully as president but also assisted materially in its organization: be it

"Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Campbell we have lost a most able executive, a genial and true friend and one who was held in the highest esteem by us all. We desire to permanently record our appreciation of his most estimable character, sterling worth, vigorous and attractive personality.

"Resolved, That we extend to his bereaved family our most sincere sympathy in this hour of great bereavement.

"Resolved, That a copy of these preamble and resolutions be suitably engrossed and presented to Mrs. Campbell."

By the Board of Managers of the Howard Savings Institution:

"The managers of the Howard Savings Institution desire to express their sense of loss in the death of Edward S. Campbell, and to record this tribute to his memory. Mr. Campbell was elected a member of this board on August 29, 1904, appointed soon after a member of the auditing committee, and has attended to his duties promptly and regularly since that time. He was a genial associate, and a man who, by reason of his ability and character, added strength to the board and rendered efficient service to the institution. He was a public-spirited citizen and a Christian of the highest character, and his belief was exemplified by his daily life. In his sudden death the institution suffers a loss which can best be appreciated by those in the management of financial institutions who know the value of thoughtful and wise counsellors from the ranks of successful and self-reliant business men. We offer our sincere sympathy to his wife and rejoice with her in the memory of a life so well spent.

"Resolved, That this minute be spread upon the records of the institution and that an engrossed copy be furnished his bereaved family."

Mr. Campbell was an active and influential figure in the life of the community, especially in connection with those institutions most closely affecting its moral welfare. He was particularly interested in the Young Men's Christian Association, of Newark, was exceedingly liberal in its support, and his personal influence was a continual inspiration to it in its beneficent work. He was also a member of the New Brunswick Association, having been its treasurer for eight years, and its president for three years. He was also a member of the Essex Club of Newark. His death while he was yet in the prime of his mental powers left a void not to be filled, but the example of his life remains as a tender memory, and a life-long inspiration to all with whom he associated.

PHILLIPS, Franklin,

Engineer, Enterprising Citizen.

Splendid in physique, with a stature that showed both vigor and strength, unusually handsome, most courtly in manner, and always immaculate in dress, Franklin Phillips was a man who everywhere attracted instant attention. But these were externals and do not explain the love for him which men by the hundreds freely expressed by word and written page, nor why in throngs men high and influential came to pay the last tribute to him. That explanation is found in his beauty of character, his loyalty and love for family and home, his devotion to duty, his modesty, capability, ef-

ficiency, his truth, courage, tactful sympathy, his deep sense of right and of justice, his broad human sympathy that embraced all God's creatures, and his high sense of personal, professional and business honor. These were the qualities that drew and held men to him as with bands of steel.

Franklin Phillips was born in Newark, New Jersey, January 9, 1857, son of the late John Morris Phillips, one of Newark's leading "Captains of Industry" of a generation ago. He prepared at Newark Academy, then entered the School of Mechanical Arts, Cornell University, whence he was graduated with the class of 1878. At the University he took an active part in athletics, particularly rowing, a sport for which he retained his love all through life. He was a member of the fraternity Zeta Psi, and in all the requirements of university life fully met all social and scholarly tests. After completing his technical course at Cornell, Mr. Phillips returned to Newark and at once became an active member of the Hewes & Phillips Iron Works, founded by his father, and later of the corporation of which he became president and general manager. The firm's specialty, steam engines for varied purposes, gave him ample scope to expand, and he became known in the mechanical world as a steam, hydraulic and mechanical engineer of extraordinary ability and resourcefulness. His reputation outgrew local bounds, and as consulting engineer he was called upon for advice by men eminent in their profession, dealing with engineering problems of greatest magnitude. In his private business and professional work he was an unqualified success, but had this been his only claim to public favor, his life would not have been the useful one it was.

He was intensely public-spirited, and this led him into every department of city life, educational, religious, military, social and fraternal. While fully alive to his responsibilities as a citizen, and working shoulder to shoulder with those men striving for better municipal conditions, and an ardent soldier of the "Common Good," he never sought, desired nor accepted public office or personal preferment. He was for many years a trustee of the Newark Technical School, contributing materially to the advancement of that useful institution; served on important committees of the Newark Board of Trade; was president of the Foundrymen's Association of New Jersey; and was a member of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

In matters religious he took a deep interest. He belonged to the Park Presbyterian Church, and was earnestly interested in the Young Men's Christian Association. In both he preached by precept and example a virile Christianity that encouraged young men to raise themselves to higher levels of morality. In politics he was a Republican, and an ardent champion of civic righteousness. In the almost forgotten days when the Passaic river was a joy and a delight to all lovers of aquatics, he was an enthusiastic member of the Triton Boat Club, and in this connection he acquired a high reputation, being the winner of many races, requiring both skill and practice. His social club was the Essex. Other interesting traits in his character were his fondness for animals, especially horses and dogs, and his love of reading.

His connection with the New Jersey National Guard began in 1890 when he assisted in the organization of the Essex Troop, now the First Squadron of Cavalry of the Guard. He became quartermaster of the troop, later resigning to accept the rank of major of the Second Regiment. He was one of the most expert rifle and pistol shots in the State, a fact that was recognized by his appointment as state inspector of small arms and rifle practice, and for years he was attached to the regimental and brigade staff of Major General Collins.

Major Phillips married Alice L., daughter of Isaac and Emma (Lukens) Hall, of Philadelphia, who survives him with their

children: Marguerita and Frederick Morris.

The announcement of the death of Franklin Phillips, which occurred at his residence, No. 539 Mt. Prospect avenue, Newark, New Jersey, February 9, 1914, was a shock to his hundreds of friends, and to those who, at some time throughout his busy, useful life, had come under the charm of his rare and winning personality. Over four hundred letters of condolence and sympathy were received by Mrs. Phillips, from which a few extracts may be given:

From Major General Collins:

"My personal feelings for him were of fond attachment, for I had learned to esteem him highly as a man and comrade. Modest and unassuming, yet withal capable and efficient, he could always be relied upon to make good in any duty assigned him. . . . I want you to know that his Commander and Comrade, and speaking for the staff of the Old Brigade, that we all loved him for his manly soldierly qualities."

From Richard Wayne Parker:

"I do not know how to tell you of my grief at the death of your husband, my old and valued friend. His character was almost unique for its union of gentleness, loyalty, truth, courage, ability, and that tactful sympathy which so endeared him to us all, and that made intercourse with him a revelation of a better world where we shall all meet again."

From resolutions passed by the Forest Hill Literary Society:

"He was always an interested member, ready to do his share for the profit and enjoyment of all and one devoted to the welfare and advancement of the Society. . . . We appreciate and shall long remember his active interest in all movements for the betterment and upbuilding of his native city. His suggestions and efforts in all civic matters were ever valuable, constructive and far-reaching in effect. While we recognize his worth as a member of this Society, as a professional and business man and as a citizen, we still more respect and honor his character as a good man. His personal honor was unimpeachable, his sense of right and of justice keen, his attention to duty highly creditable, his sympathies humane and broad, his principles of conduct and of life rock-ribbed as the Eternal hills."

From his brethren of the Cornell Chapter of Zeta Psi, published in their official organ, "The Circle of Zeta Psi," April 1914:

"Although distinguished for his great professional abilities, Brother Phillips will forever be best remembered by those who were so fortunate as to enjoy his acquaintance, for his purely personal qualities. He was truly noble in character and in bearing. Strong and gentle, brave and modest, firm and sweet, his place was rooted deep in the affection of his friends. . . . By his sound judgment and his constant readiness to assist, many of his associates came to depend upon him and to them his loss must appear irreparable."

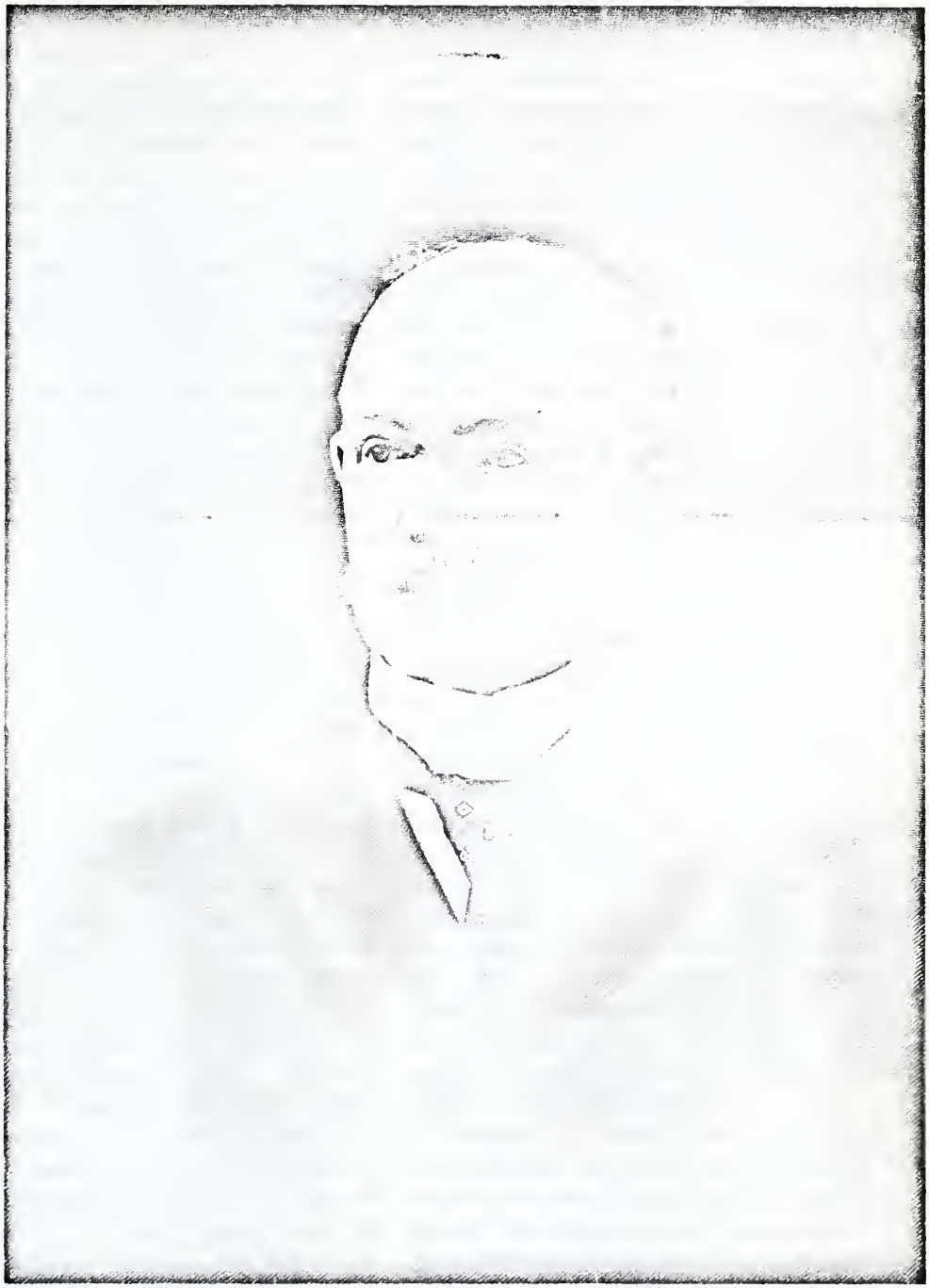
The predominating note in these evidences of respect is his devotion to duty, a trait most marked, whether he was cal'ed upon to deal with a refractory engine, or marshal a parade of thousands of men.

CROSS, Joseph,

Lawyer, Jurist, Legislator.

The late Judge Cross was a man whose character and ability would have made him eminent in any profession or calling. Educated in Princeton College, prepared for the law in association with men of mark in the profession, his training enabled him to use his moral and intellectual equipment to the honor of his chosen profession and for the service of men. As a lawyer he brought to his work a zeal for the truth and an industry that knew no fatigue. His work as a legislator was characterized by faithfulness and fearless opposition to the wrong. His career culminated in his service as United States District Judge, where for eight years he gave to his work the fruits of his rich experience and ripe study with such patience and even judgment that his decisions were received with confidence and approval.

Joseph Cross was born near Morristown.



Joseph Conrad

New Jersey, December 29, 1843, the son of William and Sarah M. (Lee) Cross. He obtained his early education in the local schools and prepared for college at Pearl Cottage Seminary, Elizabeth, New Jersey, of which Rev. David H. Pierson was principal. In 1861 he entered Princeton College, from which he graduated in the class of 1865. Immediately thereafter he began the study of law in the office of William J. Magie, of Elizabeth, (later Chancellor of New Jersey), and also attended a course of lectures at Columbia College Law School, New York City. He was admitted to practice in New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1868, and as a counsellor in November, 1871. Upon his admission to the bar he was taken into partnership by his former preceptor under the firm name of Magie & Cross. They practiced together until 1880, when Mr. Magie was appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. In January, 1884, a partnership was formed with Louis H. Noe, under the firm name of Cross & Noe, of Elizabeth.

In 1888 Mr. Cross was appointed Judge of the District Court of the City of Elizabeth, but, in common with all the other district court judges of the State, was legislated out of office in April, 1891. He was elected a member of the Assembly from Union county in the fall of 1893, and on May 26, 1894 was chosen speaker of the House to succeed Mr. Holt, resigned. In 1895 he was re-elected speaker. He was elected State Senator in November, 1898, to fill the vacancy left by the resignation of Foster M. Voorhees, who had been nominated for the governorship. In 1899 he was re-elected as State Senator, and in 1902 was again re-elected, and served as president of the Senate during the session of 1905, with marked ability. Judge Cross entered politics reluctantly and only after he was persuaded by the earnest solicitation of good citizens, regardless of party, who knew the character and ability of the man and felt that the State needed his services and politics the moral uplift of his example. He became speaker of the House by the unanimous vote of his party colleagues, and president of the Senate as much by virtue of his personal integrity as through party usage. "He entered politics every whit clean; he retired from it without spot or blemish and only the more sincerely esteemed because he had proved that a man of fixed principles may serve the State and his constituents and remain a conspicuous example of the best citizenship." His legislative career was brought to a close by his appointment, by President Roosevelt, in April, 1905, to the high place of Judge of the United States Court for the District of New Jersey. Deeply versed in the law, and possessing a genuine judicial temperament, the position was most congenial, notwithstanding the close application and severe labor it imposed upon him. He served with signal honor to himself and with steadfast loyalty to his lofty professional and moral ideals, and continued in his arduous duties practically to the time of his death.

Judge Cross had been a resident of Elizabeth, New Jersey, since 1858, and was prominently identified with the affairs of his home city. He was a member of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, serving it as deacon, Sunday school superintendent and elder. He was a trustee of Princeton Theological Seminary for several years. He married, October 19, 1870, Mary Prichard Whiting, daughter of Albertus D., and Catherine DeWitt Whiting.

The death of Judge Cross, which occurred October 29, 1913, was a source of sincere mourning throughout the community, and the opinions expressed at that time give excellent insight into his character and indicate the estimation in which he was held. "In his death the community sustains the loss of a good citizen, the church of a faithful friend, and the Bench and Bar of a fearless and distinguished Judge." "A man of marked honesty and uprightness, a judge of great ability, an excellent lawyer

of high standing in his profession, a man of broad mind and fine character." There can be no more fitting close to this short review than the tribute paid editorially by the "Elizabeth Daily Journal," which said in part:—

"Through the death of Judge Joseph Cross, Elizabeth and the State as a whole, lose one of their best-known and respected citizens. His life may be said to have been dedicated to public service. His early political activities testify to the esteem in which he was held by his fellow citizens and by those associated with him in the business of law making. New Jersey is much indebted to him for the quality of the service he rendered in the fields of politics and public affairs. He had the traits of a judge. He was clear sighted, well balanced and able. His interest in his work was most conscientious and unflagging. He was a man of many kindnesses. He was quick to appreciate opportunities for usefulness and to recognize worth in others. His success was well merited and widely recognized. Judge Cross was a type of man who, through his good citizenship and staunch Americanism, through the quality of his private life and the worth of his public service, set the State an example. His influence will continue to be felt among us."

ACTON, Jonathan Woodnutt,

Lawyer, Public Official.

The American line of descent to Jonathan W. Acton, of Salem, began with Benjamin Acton, one of the prominent young men of the Fenwick Colony, who is believed to have arrived on the ship "Kent" from London, landing at New Salem, June 23, 1677. He was a surveyor, also a tanner and currier. He owned land in Salem bought of John Fenwick, was the first recorder of the newly incorporated town of Salem, laid out roads, did a large amount of surveying for private owners and for the heirs of William Penn, and in 1729 signed a report of an extensive survey "Benjamin Acton, surveyor of Fenwick Colony and Salem Tenth." He built a brick house in 1727 on his tract on Fenwick street, now East Broadway, Salem, and there resided until death. He was a member of the Society of Friends and is prominently mentioned in Society affairs as early as 1682. He was married in 1688, his wife Christina bearing him sons and daughters.

Benjamin (2), son of Benjamin and Christina Acton, was born in 1695, and succeeded his father in the tanning business. He inherited the tanyard and homestead, building another and larger residence on the original tract. He married, in 1727, Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Hill.

John, son of Benjamin (2) and Elizabeth Acton, was born August 31, 1729, and succeeded his father in the tanning business. He married (second) Mary, granddaughter of Charles Oakford and daughter of John Oakford, of Alloway's Creek township.

Samuel, son of John Acton and his second wife, Mary Oakford, was born November 10, 1764, died in Haddonfield, New Jersey, in 1801. He learned the tanner's trade under his father, but soon abandoned it in favor of mercantile life, conducting a store in Salem in partnership with his half brother, Clement Acton. Later he withdrew from the firm and purchased a tannery at Haddonfield, where he resided until his death. He married Sarah Hall, born in 1768, died in 1852, daughter of William and Sarah (Brinton) Hall.

Isaac Oakford, youngest son of Samuel and Sarah (Hall) Acton, was born about 1800. He abjured the family business, tanning, and learned the blacksmith's trade in Pennsylvania, after becoming of legal age opening a shop in Salem on Griffith street. He was a successful business man and in later life kept an iron and hardware store in a large three-story brick building which he erected for store and dwelling. Subsequently he erected a large iron foundry on West Griffith street, the site being part of the Nicholson lot belonging to Salem Monthly Meeting of Friends. He continued in business until his death, one of the leading men of his day and region. He married

Lucy Ann, daughter of Jonathan and Temperance Bilderback, of Mannington township, Salem county.

Captain Edward A. Acton, eldest son of Isaac Oakford and Lucy Ann (Bilderback) Acton, was killed in battle, August 29, 1862. He was a captain of the Fifth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, was wounded at Williamsburg, and met his death while leading his company at the second battle of Bull Run. He married Mary, daughter of Jonathan and Mary Woodnutt, a descendant of Richard Woodnutt, who came from England, a member of the Society of Friends who settled within the limits of Salem Meeting soon after the advent of John Fenwick, with his wife, Mary (believed to have been Mary Pledger). The line of descent to Mary (Woodnutt) Acton is through the eldest son of the emigrant, Joseph Woodnutt and Rachel Craven, his wife; their son, Richard Woodnutt and his wife, a Miss Walmsley; their son, Jonathan Woodnutt, and Sarah Mason, his wife; their son, James Mason Woodnutt, and his wife, Margaret Carpenter; their son, Jonathan Woodnutt, and his wife, Mary Goodwin; their daughter, Mary Woodnutt married Captain Edward A. Acton. Children: Walter W., Isaac Oakford, and Jonathan W., of further mention.

Jonathan Woodnutt Acton, youngest son of Captain Edward A. and Mary E. (Woodnutt) Acton, was born in Salem, November 8, 1857, died in his native city, May 6, 1907. "Salem has had many sons who left their impress on her history, but among them all there was none who served more faithfully and none who shone brighter in her business, professional, or social life than Jonathan W. Acton." He was educated in the Friends Academy and the high school at Salem, then for three years attending the United States Military Academy at West Point, made a student in that institution by appointment of Congressman Clement H. Sinnickson. Upon his return to Salem he read law with Albert H. Slape, successfully took his legal examinations, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in 1884, becoming a counsellor in 1887. Until 1890 he pursued general practice in Salem, when by appointment of Governor Leon Abbett he became Prosecutor of the Pleas for Salem county, being reappointed in 1895, his entire service in this capacity covering a period of ten years. In 1900 Mr. Acton resumed private practice, and so continued with brilliant success until his death, most successful as an advocate, and winning a very large proportion of his cases. He was thorough in the preparation of his argument, in procedure free from the slightest suggestion of subterfuge, and in himself the soul of honor, depending entirely upon the proven facts in his case and their earnest, eloquent presentation to convince judges and juries. He loved his profession, but responsibilities as a citizen were equally binding upon him, and for twelve years he was chief executive of his native city, 1885 to 1897. He was re-elected for a fifth term, (an honor conferred upon no other man in the history of the city), but it was discovered that he could not legally hold the mayor's office and also the county office of Prosecutor of the Pleas, therefore he refused to qualify for his fifth term, its council electing his successor. He also served a term as member of the Board of Education (1901).

As executive he was careful, but progressive, his official career being one that inspired public confidence. As prosecutor he performed the duties of that often unpleasant position without shrinking and with unfaltering courage, ever placing duty and the right above personal consideration. As a lawyer he grew constantly in public favor, his services as an advocate and counsellor being in continuous demand, and he appeared in many important cases in Salem and adjacent counties. In the social and fraternal life of his city no one was more popular or welcome. He was a past master of Excelsior Lodge, Free and Accepted Ma-

sons, of Salem, was active in the organization of the Country Club, and until his death was continuously a member of the board of governors. He was an ardent Democrat, loved the traditions and firmly believed in the principles of his party. He was an efficient party worker and leader, his opinion and advice carrying great weight in political councils. He was, by family ties, a Friend, but his birthright was lost when his father married outside the Society. He was a Friend at heart, his honorable, upright nature responding to the simple, Christ-like faith of that sect.

While this review of the life work of one of Salem's honored dead must of necessity omit much that was useful to his fellows, it fully shows that in whatever position Mr. Acton was placed he met every demand made upon him with the complete measure of his ability, and no duty was left unperformed, whatever the influence that attempted to swerve him from its just discharge. He was an incorruptible executive, a relentless prosecutor, and the open foe of wrongdoers, but possessed the gentlest of natures, a warm, ready sympathy, and a heart that always responded to the needs of friends or unfortunates. He was universally loved and respected, and years must elapse before another can completely fill the void caused by his death. Salem universally mourned his death, the most perfect public testimonial being tendered his memory by Judge Clement H. Sinnickson, judge of the courts, and by the members of the Salem County Bar, when at open court session (May 20, 1907) the Judge praised Mr. Acton's legal ability, his eloquence as an advocate, his ingrained honesty, his moral and physical courage, and made reference to his magnetic personality. After others had, with touching earnestness and sincerity, borne witness to his worth as a man and friend, the following resolution was read, adopted, and entered upon the court minutes:

"The members of the Bar of Salem County desire to express their sorrow for the untimely death of one of their fellow members, Jonathan Woodnutt Acton, for more than twenty years a prominent and successful and useful lawyer but one who has been taken away from among us in what we might well have hoped was the very prime of his life.

"Mr. Acton was born in Salem and had lived here during the almost fifty years of his life, and we who were his professional associates and knew him well are glad to bear testimony to our appreciation of his steadfast integrity as a citizen, his successful practice as a lawyer, and his useful work as a public officer.

"Mr. Acton was distinctively an advocate. He was gifted with a natural, earnest, eloquent address that was successful with juries in a large proportion of the cases he argued before them. But he was growing steadily as a lawyer, in all respects, until he was stricken with the disease that carried him away."

The resolution closed with beautiful expressions of regret and condolence.

Jonathan Woodnutt Acton married, July 19, 1890, Frances Blackwood House, who survives him, continuing her residence at the home on Oak street, Salem, that she entered as a bride. She and her children are members of the St. John's Episcopal Church. Children: Frances Newlin, born June 14, 1891, now a student in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1916; Mary, born January 2, 1893, married Pierce Alridge Hammond, a druggist of West Chester, Pennsylvania, and has a son, Pierce Alridge (2), born in September, 1914; Jonathan Woodnutt, born July 23, 1894, also a law student at the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1917; Conrad Berens, born September 6, 1902; Margaret Carpenter, born December 23, 1903.

(The House Line.)

This family name is a contraction of the form "Houseman," and was established in Salem by Jacob House, who came to this city an expert glass blower, a calling he followed for many years in a factory built by Mr. Wistar. He was also a farmer, and

Edward Sanford Atwater

served in the Revolutionary army with his brother, Jonathan. He married Mary, daughter of William Oakford, who owned a large tract of land in Alloway township, and granddaughter of Wade Oakford, the emigrant. Jacob and Mary (Oakford) House had children, Anna, Margaret, and William.

William, son of Jacob House, was born January 27, 1771, and died in 1802. He was a farmer and large land owner, his possessions ranging between two and three thousand acres, situated in Upper Alloway Creek township. He was honored by his fellows to election to many local offices, and during his lifetime held important place in the public service. He married Sarah Wood, and had two children.

Jonathan, son of William and Sarah (Wood) House, was born September 25, 1798. Left an orphan at the age of four years he grew to manhood under the care of an uncle, in mature years engaging in farming and the operation of a saw mill. He was the builder of a number of ships, and owned the large farm upon which he died. His political beliefs were strongly Democratic, and he was a member of the township committee. Appointed a lay judge of Salem county, he achieved a creditable record in that high position, his service marked by faithfulness and ability. His home life was his greatest joy, and in the companionship of his family he found his one relaxation from business cares and public burdens. He was an earnest, devout Christian, and held the regard and admiration of his fellows. Jonathan House married Frances Blackwood, and had three sons and two daughters.

Jonathan (2), son of Jonathan and Frances (Blackwood) House, was born in Alloway, New Jersey, May 10, 1843, the home of his birth the brick house built by the founder of the family, Jacob House, his great-grandfather. As a youth he attended the public schools of Alloway township and Eldridge Hill, afterward a private school in Shiloh, and when nineteen years of age discontinued his studies to take up duties on the homestead, which he cultivated during his active years. He was at one time a member of the Home Guard, formed during the Civil War period, and fraternizes with the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a staunch Democrat. Jonathan House (2) married, November 22, 1864, Elmina Ayres, born in 1844, died August 10, 1899, daughter of Elmer and Clemence (Payne) Ayres, her father a son of Ezekiel and Margaret Ayres. Children: George; and Frances Blackwood, of previous mention, who married Jonathan Woodnutt Acton.

ATWATER, Judge Edward Sanford,

Lawyer, Jurist, Philanthropist.

The legal profession numbers among its members men of high distinction, scholarly attainments, and wide experience, and prominent among these was the late Judge Edward Sanford Atwater, of Elizabeth, New Jersey. He was a son of the Rev. Lyman H. Atwater, D.D., LL.D., and Susan Sanford Atwater. He was a descendant of a distinguished English family, and the American progenitor of the family was David Atwater, who came from the county of Kent, England, and from whom he was descended in the eighth generation. David Atwater was one of the original settlers of New Haven, Connecticut, and both of the parents of Edward Sanford Atwater were natives of that city. His father, the Rev. Lyman H. Atwater, was a graduate of Yale University and the Yale Theological Seminary, and was prominent as a clergyman, instructor and writer.

Judge Edward Sanford Atwater was born in Fairfield, Connecticut, on February 8th, 1843, and died on June 3rd, 1913, at his home, No. 511 Westminster avenue, Elizabeth, New Jersey. When a young lad he removed to Princeton, where his father was for three decades a professor in Princeton

University. His earlier education was acquired in Princeton Preparatory School, after which he matriculated at Princeton University, from which he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1862, and was later awarded the degree of Master of Arts. Later he entered the Columbia University Law School, from which he received the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1866, and in the June term of the same year was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney, and as a counsellor in the year 1870. He at once established himself in the practice of his profession in Elizabeth, with which city he was identified until his death.

From that date until his death Judge Atwater was prominently associated with the affairs of the city and of the State, holding many positions of trust and honor, beginning with his services as a member of the Board of Education and terminating with his services as Judge of the Union County Court of Common Pleas. In 1872 he was chosen as a member of the Board of Education of the city of Elizabeth, serving in 1873 and 1874. He was unanimously elected Superintendent of Schools of Elizabeth on May 12, 1877, and served in that capacity until February 11, 1880, when he resigned. In 1883 he was elected a member of the Common Council of Elizabeth and served until 1889. He was president of the City Council for one term, being elected to that office January 1, 1887, and serving until December 31 of the same year. In 1880 he was appointed a member of the State Board of Health by Governor McClellan, and served a full term of six years. In July, 1895, he was appointed City Attorney of Elizabeth, and in 1896 was appointed Judge of the District Court by Governor Griggs. In 1901 he was reappointed by Governor Voorhees, and again reappointed by Governor Stokes in 1906. In May, 1906, he was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Union county to fill a vacancy, and in 1908 was reappointed to the same office for a full term, by Governor Fort, and served until January 6, 1913, when his impaired health made his resignation imperative.

His interest in working out a solution for the juvenile problem dated from the time of his sitting as judge in the Court of Common Pleas, when many cases of juvenile delinquency were brought before him. In later years he gave much of his time and attention to this problem, and was one of the strongest advocates for the establishment of a separate house of detention for the youthful offenders, thus keeping them from contact with older criminals.

In social and fraternal life, Judge Atwater was prominently identified, particularly with the Sons of the American Revolution, having been president of the New Jersey State Society for four years from 1909 to 1912 inclusive. He was a member up to the time of his death of the Elizabethtown Chapter, No. 1, of that society. Among other clubs and societies with which he was affiliated were the New Jersey State Bar Association, the Union County Bar Association, the New Jersey Historical Society, Princeton Club of New York, and the Elizabeth Town and Country Club.

In church life he was prominent as a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, and was for many years a presiding elder. For nearly twenty years he was superintendent of the Sunday school. He was charitable in the extreme, but his charity was bestowed in an unostentatious manner.

Judge Atwater married, in 1876, Gertrude Vanderpoel Oakley, daughter of Dr. Lewis W. Oakley, of Elizabeth. They had two children—a daughter, Henrietta Baldwin, who married Herbert Underwood Farrand, and who has two children—Sanford Atwater Farrand and John Carroll Farrand; and a son, Edward Sanford Atwater Jr., an attorney, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, who has two sons—Edward Sanford Atwater, (3rd), and Charles Brown Atwater.

TOWNSEND, Rev. Charles, D.D.,

Prominent Clergyman, Litterateur.

There is no influence in any community which makes a more permanent impression than that of a beloved and revered pastor, and one of the most beneficent of these, one whose saintliness was admitted by all, whether they were of his flock or not, was the Rev. Charles Townsend, D.D., pastor for almost twenty years of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, New Jersey. His family had been prominent in the social and civic life of Buffalo, New York, where his grandfather, the Hon. Charles Townsend, was one of the pioneer settlers, later became one of the first judges in Niagara county, and also filled with ability many other positions of honor and public trust in the western part of the State of New York.

The name of Townsend is a very ancient one, and arises from the location of the first man who assumed it as a surname. He evidently resided on the outskirts of some town, and the name originally appears in England as Atte Town's End. The family of Townsend in England and America traces its ancestry to Walter Atte Townshende, son of Sir Lodovic de Townshend, a Norman nobleman, who came to England soon after the Conquest. Lodovic married Elizabeth de Hauteville, heiress of Raynham, and daughter of Sir Thomas de Hauteville, a portion of whose property came to the Townsend family. In 1200 we find one of the family, William Townsend (or *ad exitumville*), in Taverham, County Norfolk. Thomas ette-Tunneshende (Townsend) lived in the reign of Henry III, 1217-72, at West Herling. William Atte Tunesend lived in 1292; Thomas in 1714. The family became prominent in Norfolk in the fourteenth century. The coat-of-arms of this ancient family was a chevron between three escallop shells.

Rev. Charles Townsend, D.D., was born in Buffalo, New York, July 15, 1857, died in Orange, New Jersey, December 14, 1914, and is buried there in Rosedale Cemetery. Having completed the courses of the elementary and high schools of his native city, Mr. Townsend entered upon the field of journalism, with which he was successfully identified until he went abroad with his parents, when he resumed his studies in Belgium, Switzerland and Germany.

Mr. Townsend returned to this country after the death of his father in Germany, and commenced the study of theology at the Auburn Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated with honor in the class of 1883. He had been licensed to preach by the Presbytery of Buffalo in 1882. The ability of Mr. Townsend had not remained unnoted, and immediately after his graduation he was called to assume charge of the First Presbyterian Church of Lansingburgh, New York, and was ordained to the Christian ministry by the Presbytery of Troy in June, 1883. Ten years were spent in this pastorate, during which Rev. Townsend added greatly to his reputation. The church funds had been at a very low ebb when he took charge, and when he left they were in a very satisfactory condition, and the congregation had greatly increased in numbers. In June, 1893, he became pastor of the Woodland Avenue Presbyterian Church at Cleveland, Ohio, which was one of the largest and most influential churches of this denomination in the country at the time. He was installed by the Presbytery of Cleveland in June, 1893, but in less than two years resigned his charge, because the delicate health of a daughter made a residence in Cleveland undesirable. At this time he accepted a call to the First Presbyterian Church of Orange, New Jersey, was installed in this historic church by the Presbytery of Morris and Orange in May, 1895, and filled this charge until his death. He was not alone popular among the members of his congregation, but with all classes of people, his warm heart and broad mind rec-

ognizing not distinctions of religion when it was a question of assisting a fellow being. He was an eloquent and convincing preacher, and adhered strictly to topics connected with religion when in the pulpit, holding that it was no place for lectures on general subjects, however worthy their object might be. Washington and Jefferson College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in June, 1903. He frequently represented the presbyteries of his connection as commissioner to the General Assembly, and served each such presbytery as its moderator. Calls came to him frequently from numerous other churches, but he preferred long pastorates, and declined to serve in Washington, Newark, Albany, and other places. He was a man of many sided ability and talent. So marked was this in the line of art, that had he chosen to make a life study of that rather than of preaching, there is no doubt that he would have stood at the front rank of American artists. As it is, he painted many pictures which are worthy of a place in the National Gallery. Photography also engaged a considerable share of his attention, and so notable was his work in this direction that, at the time of his death, the Camera Club of Orange, of which he was a member, donated two hundred dollars to a charitable organization in honor of his memory. He was equally talented with his pen, and was a frequent contributor to the literature of the day, along secular and religious lines, and some poems of which he was the author are possessed of a high degree of literary merit. He was of a genial and kindly nature, and was a member of Hope Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; The Authors' Club, of New York City; the Royal Arcanum; and the Camera Club of Orange, New Jersey.

Rev. Townsend married, June 10, 1884, Mary Louise Markham, of New York. Children: Marian Louise, who married Mahlon Hutchison; Charles, deceased; Gladys Constance, married Guy Cory Cleveland; Charles Howard; Roger Corning. Rev. Townsend was also survived by a brother, E. Corning Townsend, of Buffalo, New York, and two sisters, Mrs. George B. Wellington, of Troy, New York, and Cora Townsend, of Buffalo, New York. At the time of the death of Rev. Townsend, many organizations passed resolutions of condolence, and two of these are here subjoined:

Whereas: In response to the call of our president the Orange Camera Club is met together this 19th day of December, nineteen hundred and fourteen, to take such formal action as shall sincerely though inadequately, express a sense of our great loss and deep sorrow at the death of our honored and beloved fellow member, Dr. Charles Townsend. Therefore be it.

Resolved, That we give due and heartfelt expression to the personal bereavement experienced by the membership of this organization, and to the profound loss which the death of Dr. Townsend means to this Club as such. Associated as a member since February 20th, 1896, with all its interests, ever solicitous for the highest and best weltare of the Club, always in the administration of its affairs when serving on any committees, and ever invaluable both in service and in council whenever called upon to associate himself in its activities, the Orange Camera Club feels that in the death of this most valued member, there is incurred a loss which it will be impossible to meet. As a Club we put ourselves in memory of the heavy obligations under which we find ourselves to the skill, fidelity and devotion of this departed member. Serving a term on our Board of Governors, as a member at large, his experience and his wisdom at the command of the Club in whatever paths were opened to him, and otherwise Dr. Townsend made himself continuously of the utmost value to this organization so dear to him. Nor are we unmindful of his broader and larger influence for good in the general outside world of amateur photography. For several years Dr. Townsend represented this Club in the American Lantern Slide Exchange, ever making his presence felt in its annual deliberations as a power in the conservation of the best interests inherent in that branch of amateur photography, his loss to that body will be felt as keenly as it is to our own. Skilled in his own photographic work, high in his conceptions of this phase of art, clear and keen in critical ability, generous and helpful to his fellow members, broad and practical as a man of affairs, warm-

Gov. Wm. Francis

hearted and devoted as a friend, we thus inscribe our sentiment of loss with profoundest sorrow. We would also voice our loss, not alone from a photographic viewpoint, but would record the fact that Dr. Townsend never failed to point us to higher ideals as men, and his presence was a continual inspiration to each of us. "His life was gentle; and the elements so mixed in him that Nature might stand up and say to all the world, this was a man!" It is therefore further

Resolved, That the foregoing be committed to the formal records of our Club, and that a copy of same be conveyed by the secretary to his family. Done at a special meeting of the Orange Camera Club, held Saturday evening, December 19th, 1914, pursuant to a call of the President, Mr. Richard F. Hetherington.

(Signed) GEORGE E. MELENDY,
LINDLEY H. BODE,
A. H. WILLIAMS,
Special Committee.

IN MEMORIAM

THE REV. CHARLES TOWNSEND, D. D.

Beloved Pastor of this Church for Ten Years, 1883-1893, Died at Orange, New Jersey, December 14, 1914. Held in grateful memory by this congregation,

Resolved, That the Session of the First Presbyterian Church of Lansingburgh records with sorrow the death of the Rev. Charles Townsend, D. D., a former pastor of this church, who died at his late residence in Orange, N. J., on December 14th, 1914. Dr. Townsend was called to the pastorate of this church and was here ordained and installed July 2, 1883, shortly following his graduation from Auburn Theological Seminary. For ten years this church prospered under his vigorous and effective ministry, making large accessions to its membership, and extensive improvements in its property. By his wholesome cheer and hearty kindliness, his unfailing sympathy and eager readiness to help, Dr. Townsend increasingly endeared himself to his church; while his broad interest in public affairs, his genial friendliness and exceptional brilliancy of mind won him a large circle of friends without, and a very prominent place in the life of the community. Frequently hearing warm expressions of personal attachment to Dr. Townsend and noting the wide spread sorrow his death has occasioned among us, we are impressed anew with the lasting influence of his ministry in this place. Cherishing pleasant recollections of his happy pastorate and lamenting his death, we gratefully record in the Session Minutes of our church, this tribute of esteem and affection. Rejoicing in the distinguished success he has attained in other pastorates, we much more rejoice in the delightful continuance of the heartfelt love which Dr. Townsend and his beloved wife have always manifested towards this, their first church, and in the frequent visits by which they have kept the ties of old love and friendship so closely knit. With a deep sense of our personal loss, we extend to Mrs. Townsend and to the children, our affectionate sympathy, sincerely praying that "the God of all comfort" may abundantly sustain them with His "sufficient grace."

Resolved, That this minute be presented to the congregation for adoption at the morning service on Sunday, December 20.

By order of the Session,

CHARLES H. WALKER, Moderator.
PAUL COOK, Clerk.

Dec. 18, 1914.

Elders: A. Hardy, Jas. J. Edelz, Warren T. Kellogg, Joseph J. Hagen, J. K. P. Pine, Herbert L. Bryant, J. Edgar Sipperly, Edward W. Arms, Joseph Macaulay, Mott D. Brown, John A. Smith.

Trustees: W. N. Miter, L. W. Arms, Geo. F. Wood, Neil K. White, Frank F. Kellogg, J. Wright Gardner, per W. T. K. (out of town).

FRANCIS, Edward William,

Civil War Veteran, Manufacturer.

A man of serious aims, broad views on all questions, generous ideals and shrewd business opinions, was to be found in the person of Edward William Francis, late of East Orange, New Jersey. He was genial and courteous on all occasions, and his accurate estimate of human nature enabled him to take a leading part in the selection of the men necessary to fill the important positions in the concern with which he was identified for so long a period of time. He was a descendant of William Francis, of the Parish of Llysyfran, county of Pembroke, South Wales, who sailed August 14, 1798, in the ship "Cleopatra," from Fishguard. William Arnold, son of William Francis, and father of Edward William Francis, was a man of large wealth, and he was engaged in the business of importing fine china. He married, January 10, 1839, Catherine Adele Baldwin.

Edward William Francis was born in New York City, March 5, 1842, and died at his home at No. 98 Walnut street, East Orange, New Jersey, February 26, 1906. He received a fine preparatory education at a boarding school in Yonkers, New York, but was obliged to spend one year in the public schools of New York City, in order to become eligible for entrance to the City College. He soon became associated with the Enoch Morgan's Sons Sapolio Company, and during the long period of forty years filled the arduous post of treasurer of the company. A description of this company and its importance is unnecessary in this work. He always gave his political support to the Democratic party, and for many years was a member of the Township Improvement Society of East Orange. He was an active participant in the struggle of the Civil War, serving during two enlistments. One was with the Ninth Regiment, New York National Guard, and the other was with the Seventy-first Regiment, New York National Guard. His interest in this latter regiment never abated throughout his life, and during the Spanish War he was instrumental in having his son fight in the same regiment, and in this connection, the latter took part in the battle of Santiago, Cuba.

The fraternal affiliation of Mr. Francis was with the order of Free and Accepted Masons, in which he attained the thirty-second degree. He had been a member of a New York lodge, of which he became grand master, but at the time of his death his membership was with Hope Lodge, of East Orange, New Jersey, which officiated at his funeral. He was a life member of the New Jersey Historical Society, and one of the founders and a lifetime member of Christ Church of East Orange. He had no connection with any social order.

Mr. Francis married, in Grace Church, Port Huron, Michigan, October 5, 1871, Jane Akin, a daughter of Frederick Hoffman and Caroline (Williams) Vanderburgh, and a great-granddaughter of Colonel James Vanderburgh, of Revolutionary fame. Children: Caroline Louise, who married Lincoln A. Wagenhals, of New York City; Arnold William, married Margaret Andrews; Alberta Jane, married Covert L. Goodlove.

Mr. Francis was of a quiet and reserved nature, making but few friends, but to those few he was staunch and true in the extreme. He was a man of cultured tastes, extremely fond of literature, and one of his chief pleasures was the collection of old and rare editions, of which he had many examples in his fine collection of more than three thousand volumes. He took a deep interest in the careers of ambitious young men who were dependent upon their own efforts for rise in life, and it was one of his pleasures to start others on the road to success which he had so brilliantly traveled. Many a young man now in the full tide of success owes his first upward step to the guidance and substantial assistance given him by Mr. Francis.

BANISTER, James Albert,

Prominent Manufacturer, Useful Citizen.

The late James Albert Banister, of Newark, New Jersey, was one of that representative class of American citizens of whom this country may well feel proud. While devoting himself with intense interest to furthering the business enterprises with which he was connected, he never lost sight of the fact that in doing so he could also further the interests, to an appreciable extent, of the community in which he lived as well as those of the country at large. For the facts in the following sketch of his life we are indebted to his widow, and in part we are using her own words. The ancestors of Mr. Banister were Scotch-English, and were pioneers in the settlement of Connecticut and Massachusetts. They migrated to the wilds of New York and Pennsylvania, and bravely endured

Jas A Garfield

the numerous hardships with which the early settlers were obliged to contend. They literally hewed their homes out of the virgin forests and established comfortable homesteads. They lived with "an axe in one hand and a rifle in the other," while they vigilantly protected their families from stealthy attacks by the Indians. Valuable service as scouts in the early wars, an escape from the Wyoming Massacre, a life laid down in command in the battle of the Minnisink, are prized records in the family annals.

Elijah Bannister,* grandfather of the subject of this sketch, during the intervals in hunting and farming, took up the making of boots and shoes, and his second son, Isaac, at an early age left his home in order to develop this industry in the village of Mount Hope, Orange county, New York, and later in Middletown, New York.

Isaac Banister was gifted with a fine physique and with mental endowments of an unusually high order. Without the education of higher schools, but with a speculative and inventive bent of mind, he was a well read man, and a leader in public debate so popular at that period. Before the age of ten years his son, James Albert, was required to read aloud to the workmen the best literature procurable, on widely diversified subjects. This training, in addition to the academic education afforded at Middletown, stimulated the boy to hope for a college and professional course, but it was willed otherwise. His father, who had prospered hitherto, endorsed notes for a supposed friend who proved unfaithful and untrustworthy, and the savings of years of labor were lost to preserve untarnished the family name. At this juncture the entire family, consisting of the parents and five children came to Newark, New Jersey, in 1841, where James Albert was placed in the best school the city had to offer. This, however, he found was not in advance of the knowledge he had already acquired, and he determined to turn his attention to business.

James Albert Banister, son of Isaac and Cynthia (Baird) Banister, was born in the village of Middletown, Orange county, New York, in 1831, and died in Newark, New Jersey, February 4, 1906. At the time he removed to Newark with his parents, a boy, as now, who was really willing to work, could find it at hand, and probably from that time forward until he was past middle life, Mr. Banister never knew what it was to have an idle day. His first venture was in a dry goods store on Market street near Broad. The hours were long, especially so on Saturday. There was no curfew in Newark, but the night watch had a paternal interest in boys who were abroad late, and at first he used to accost the lad and inquire what business led him to walk past the old First Church toward the White School House as the clock struck one of a Sunday morning.

With the hope of at some time entering the medical profession, Mr. Banister soon found a position where he could at least acquire a knowledge of drugs, in the store of Roswell Van Buskirk, on the northwest corner of Broad and Market streets, remaining there until Mr. Banister opened a drug store in Paterson, New Jersey, in 1851. After his marriage in 1852, Mr. Banister found that his earnings as a druggist were not sufficient to support a family, and accordingly he returned to Newark, there to become an assistant to his father.

In 1845, his father had established a boot and shoe manufactory which had prospered steadily. Pleased with his son's adaptability and helpful ideas, he admitted him to a partnership which was continued uninterruptedly until the father's retirement in 1861. Coincident with the taking

*Bannister was the name form used by Elijah; his son Isaac, used that of Banister, which has been followed by his descendants.

of a large army contract by James Albert Banister, was the admission of Lyman S. Tichenor into a partnership which continued until the death of Mr. Tichenor in 1881. Mr. Banister then continued the business alone until 1892, when he formed a stock company of which he became president; John W. Denny, treasurer; and George E. McLellan, secretary. This corporation continued until the death of Mr. Banister. Since that time, the business has been continued as the James A. Banister Company.

Thus we have the brief record of the business life of Mr. Banister, and into it was crowded great energy and inventive genius, with a constant aspiration to be in the foremost rank and a determination to be strictly conscientious in his relations to the trade and to his employees. "No man did more to win world-wide recognition of the American shoe product, no man lived a life of greater activity in the trade, and won more laurels with a fuller measure of esteem and respect." Above such recognition, he valued the trust and affection of his employees, into whose personal affairs he entered as a friendly helper. Simple tastes and unbending integrity characterized his career, and his life was both an incentive and an example.

Absorbing as was his business, it formed but a small portion of his interest in life. From early manhood, he was devoted to the progress of the church, giving his best to the promotion of a higher life in religion and in civics. Generous and sympathetic, his aid was rendered in a quiet manner to many a widow and orpan, and "such as had no helper." The Young Men's Christian Association interested him for many years, he was chosen president in 1895, and was the incumbent of this office until his death. He was a director of the Home of the Friendless and of the Christian Refuge. He was a member of the Newark Board of Trade, president of the Fairmount Cemetery Association, and a director of the National Newark Banking Company, the Howard Savings Institution, and the American Insurance Company.

This sketch would be incomplete did it not contain a mention of the home, the very center of his devotion. Mr. Banister married, in 1852, Lydia Slater Birdsall, who died in 1875. He married (second) in 1876, Adelaide Corwin, who survives him. By the first marriage there were ten children, of whom there are now (1915) living: Isaac; James Bryan, who succeeded his father in business; Albert Lincoln, and Arthur Chadwick. The late William Jackson Banister was the eldest son. By the second marriage there were four children: Ethel Adelaide, who married Dr. William Talbot, of Newark; Dr. Robert Louis Banister; Mary Williams, who married Dr. Harry W. Redfield, of Cornell University; Howell Corwin, who died in infancy. To his family Mr. Banister left the best legacy—the memory of a devoted Christian life.

WEST, Charles W.,

Financier, Manufacturer.

Charles W. West, a prominent citizen of Elizabeth, New Jersey, was descended from an old English family, the members of which have for many generations held prominent positions in their respective communities.

Colonel Charles A. West, grandfather of Charles W. West, distinguished himself in the Peninsular War. He was one of the founders of that institution in Great Britain, known as the Blue Coat School.

Captain Henry A. West, father of Charles W. West, was a member of the Twelfth Infantry, in the English army. He married a daughter of Sir James Pitcairn, whose cousin, the Duchess of Roxborough, was lady in waiting to Queen Victoria, and the sixth bridesmaid at the latter's wedding. He was a cousin of Lord Sackville

Roy Peterson

West, at one time English Ambassador to the United States, and was descended from the Earl De La Warre, known in history as Lord Delaware, an early settler of Virginia, and founder of the State named after him.

Charles W. West, the subject of this review, was born April 8, 1834, on board of a man-of-war in the Bay of Trafalgar, at a time when Captain West, accompanied by his wife, was in command of a detachment of troops on their way from Gibraltar to England. He died in his home in Elizabeth, New Jersey, September 17, 1885. He acquired a comprehensive education in the Blue Coat School founded by his grandfather, and, when he had attained manhood, came to America. For a time he lived in Brooklyn. About the year 1869 he removed to Elizabeth, New Jersey, where he resided during the remainder of his life. For many years he was a broker, with offices at No. 48 Broadway, New York City, and was also a member of the firm of Leinbach, Wolle & Company, at Trenton, New Jersey, which firm originated the self-opening paper bag, the forerunner for the Union Bag.

Mr. West married, May 24, 1869, Louisa A. Arnold, born in Harrow, England, March 30, 1844, died in Elizabeth, New Jersey, October 21, 1914. The marriage took place in Trinity Church, New York City. Their children were: Louise Harriet, William Ernest, Charles Pitcairn, Constance Maude, Henry Dalbiac, Amy Elizabeth, Arthur Pelham, Alfred Llewellyn, and Reginald Arnold.

Mr. West, although very popular in social life, was of a quiet and unassuming disposition. He never discussed his family connections, and preferred to be known as a plain American citizen. Those who knew him personally held him in warm regard. He thoroughly enjoyed home life, and was devoted to his family and friends. He gave generously to charity, and was always ready to assist anyone in trouble. He was a devout churchman, and his high moral character is deserving of the greatest commendation.

PETERSON, Benjamin,

Citizen of Sterling Character.

The history of a State, as well as that of a Nation, consists chiefly of the chronicles of the lives and deeds of those who have conferred honor and dignity upon society, whether in the broad sphere of public labors or in the more circumscribed, yet none the less worthy and valuable, of individual activity through which the general good is ever promoted. The names borne by the late Benjamin Peterson and his son, Bertel Peterson, have ever stood for the most sterling personal characteristics, the deepest appreciation of the rights and privileges of citizenship in our great Republic.

Benjamin Peterson was born in Copenhagen, Denmark, March 1, 1843, and died at his home in Paterson, New Jersey, January 30, 1910. His education was acquired in the schools of his native city, and there he was apprenticed to learn the cabinet maker trade which he followed in Denmark until he was twenty-four years of age. He then emigrated to America, deeming that better opportunities awaited him here, and for a time made his home in the city of New York, and, in 1869, removed to Paterson, New Jersey, where he continued to work at his trade. For many years he had charge of the carpentering department in the Benjamin Eastwood plant. He was a devout member of the Fourth Baptist Church, and found his chief recreation in affairs connected with this institution. He was a deacon and trustee in the church, superintendent of the Sunday school, and at times a teacher of the Bible class. One of his chief pleasures was entertaining the various church members at his own home, which was noted for its openhanded hospitality. He was also a member of the sick visiting committee, and

paid the strictest attention to the duties connected with this post. In political matters he was a Republican, and he was a member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Mr. Peterson married, in 1869, Mary Baxter, who survives him, and is living at No. 548 East Twenty-fourth street, Paterson. Children: Bertel and Mary.

PETERSON, Bertel,

Prominent in Mining Enterprises.

Bertel Peterson, son of Benjamin and Mary (Baxter) Peterson, was born in Paterson, New Jersey, December 3, 1870, and died at Los Angeles, California, February 10, 1909. He was nine years of age when his parents removed to the house in which his mother is still residing. His education was acquired in his native city, and was a sound and practical one.

Shortly after his graduation he commenced making an especial study of mining interests, and then went to Mexico, and was identified with mining enterprises from that time until obliged by ill health to take a much needed rest. This, however was taken too late, and he suffered from overwork, which resulted in the attack of typhoid fever which brought on death. He was buried in Ivy Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia, and his father was laid at rest beside him in less than a year. The first four years that Mr. Peterson passed in the west were spent in the employ of the Carman Company, of Philadelphia, which had mines at Vilodona. For a short time he was connected with the Guggenheim mining interests, and then became superintendent of the La Forma mine. He went to Sonora in 1894 to become manager for the Grand Central Mining Company at that place, retained this position five years, then associated himself with three other experts, and formed the Ajuchitlau Mining and Milling Company, at Auerato, near Monterey. He was also the manager of the El Rayo Mining Company at Chihualiua, Mexico, and while there was seized with his final illness. Mr. Peterson was a member of the Parral Foreign Club, and at the time of his death the club house was draped in black as a mark of respect to his memory. He was also a member of Hiram Lodge, No. 5, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons; a Lodge of Sorrow meeting was held in memory of the departed brother. He was a thirty-second degree Mason, was a member of Texas Consistory, No. 3, Royal and Select Masters; and of El Maida Temple, Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Mr. Peterson had joined the Fourth Baptist Church of Paterson, when quite a youth, and he always kept in touch with his Paterson friends, one of the most favored of whom was Dr. J. A. Reinhart, the principal of the local high school. In 1904 Mr. Peterson married Nellie Neilson, of Philadelphia, who survived her husband, and is now living in Philadelphia with their only child: Bertel Neilson, who was born April 25, 1908.

KIDD, Harry J.,

Prominent Manufacturer and Citizen.

It is not always the men who occupy public office who mold public opinion and leave their impress upon public life, but frequently the men who in the performance of their daily duty wield the power that is all the more potent from the fact that it is moral rather than political, and is exercised for the public weal rather than for personal ends. Of the late Harry J. Kidd, of East Orange, New Jersey, it may be said that he was one of the prominent business men in his line in the country, and was a student of business in all of its complex and varied interests in relation to the trade of the world. He belonged to that public-spirited, useful and helpful type of man whose ambitions and desires are cen-

Bert Peluso.

tered and directed in those channels through which flows the greatest and most permanent good to the greatest number. He was in its highest and broadest sense a patriotic American citizen, with the truest conception of the American idea of the common brotherhood of man. His family was numbered among the early settlers in this country. Among those families who originally received grants from Lord Baltimore were the Kidds, and this grant of land has come down through the generations to the father of Harry J. Kidd, William Kidd, who was a typical, old-school, southern gentleman, dignified and aristocratic. He married Jane Skippon, of English parentage, a gifted woman, of ability and high ambitions, qualities which she transmitted to her four sons and two daughters in rich measure, as their subsequent careers amply testify. Of all the families who originally received grants from Lord Baltimore, there are now left only the Kidd and the Cross families, these estates facing each other across the valley, and they have now been united by intermarriage between the families.

Harry J. Kidd was born at Parkton, Baltimore county, Maryland, about thirty miles from the city of Baltimore, June 13, 1864, and died at his home, No. 26 Prospect street, East Orange, New Jersey, November 4, 1914, his death being caused by injuries received the preceding day in an automobile accident.

Until the age of fourteen years, Mr. Kidd's life was spent on the home plantation, and he was then sent to Washington, District of Columbia, where he resided at the home of an aunt and attended school, making the best use of his opportunities. The indolent life which he would be obliged to lead on the plantation was not in accordance with the ambitious, energetic nature he had inherited from his mother, and he was but eighteen years of age when he decided to make his own way in the world, along busier lines than he would be able to find at home. With an energy deserving of all praise, Mr. Kidd obtained for himself a position as clerk in a leading retail shoe store in Washington, and there learned all the details of the business in the most practical manner, and became an expert and valued salesman. In 1892 he formed a connection with the firm of Johnston & Murphy, shoe manufacturers, of Newark, New Jersey, and became their representative in the Southern States, having full charge of their business relations there. He largely increased the business of this house, and made many personal as well as business friends, during his years of activity there. In 1902, in association with Luther B. Snyder, he organized the firm of Snyder & Kidd, retailing high grade shoes at No. 1211 F street, North West, Washington, District of Columbia. Five years later he was admitted to a partnership in the firm of Johnston & Murphy, of Newark, New Jersey, the other members at that time being Herbert P. Gleason, William J. O'Rourke and George D. Gleason. In 1911, Mr. O'Rourke withdrew from this firm, the Messrs. Gleason and Mr. Kidd continuing the business. Mr. Kidd retained his interest in the retail business in Washington, but gave his personal attention to the affairs of the Newark business. Until 1907 he had made his home in Washington, but at that time he took up his residence in East Orange, New Jersey, so that he might be near the business which claimed the greater share of his attention. He was one of the most popular men in the shoe trade in the country, and owed his rise in this line of business solely to his own efforts. He was a man of fine personal appearance, being nearly six feet in height, and well proportioned. He was of a genial and pleasant disposition, made friends readily, and had the happy faculty of retaining them. He had the respect of all who knew him for his many sterling qualities. He was broadminded and liberal in his ideas, and years of travel had brought him into close touch with human nature in

all its phases. He wielded a wonderful influence for good over all with whom he had dealings, and was a gladly welcomed figure in social circles. He found his greatest pleasure, however, in the more confined home circle, was a devoted husband and a loving and indulgent father. He kept well abreast of the times in every respect, giving due thought and study to the public questions of the day, and formed clear and logical deductions. He was generous in his support of all projects which had for their object some worthy cause. For many years he had been an attendant at the Calvary Methodist Church, but during the last years of his life had given much thought and study to Christian Science, in which he had become a firm believer.

Mr. and Mrs. Kidd were returning in their electric limousine from a trip through the South Mountain Reservation, when on Mount Pleasant avenue the brake refused to grip, the car was wrecked, and both Mr. and Mrs. Kidd were sent to the Memorial Hospital in Orange, where the death of Mr. Kidd occurred. Mr. Kidd married, in Washington, District of Columbia, in February 11, 1891, Lillian M. Walker, born in Washington, a daughter of John C. and Margaret J. (Jones) Walker, an old family of Fairfax, Virginia. They have one daughter, Dorothy, who was born in 1901.

"Modern Shoemaking," at the time of the death of Mr. Kidd, paid him a fine tribute, saying in part as follows:

"A man of positive character, and honest in the best and largest sense, Mr. Kidd's loss is personal, and profound, in the large circle of friends that made up his business and social associates. His life was such that we may say with Chadwick: 'Thanks be to God that such have been though they are here no more.' Those who knew Mr. Kidd best valued him most, and his character will always remain in their memory as a standard of integrity, of high living and high thinking, and an example of constant and unobtrusive devotion to that which was best worth while in this life."

"The Shoe Retailer" printed the following letter, received by its editor from George L. Starks, who was in Shreveport, Louisiana, at the time, and who was for twenty years a personal friend of Mr. Kidd:

"Since last we met the grim old reaper, Death, has gathered another one of our mutual friends to the bosom of his fathers. One whom to know was to love. And, as a prominent shoe retailer of Nashville, Tennessee, once told me, to count among your friends was an honor, Mr. Harry J. Kidd, of the firm of Johnston & Murphy, Newark, New Jersey, who a few days ago met such a sad death in an auto accident near his home at East Orange, New Jersey. Harry had travelled for years in the South for Johnston & Murphy, and was loved and respected by all who knew him. His loss is a great blow to me. We had been friends for more than twenty years, and in all that time he was the same cultured, genial gentleman, always with a pleasant smile, and a kind word for all. Never once in my long acquaintance with him did I ever hear him utter an unkind word as criticism of his fellow men. It takes no eloquence or words from me to call your attention to his virtues, for to know Harry J. Kidd was to read an open book of true manhood. He gave to the world, in sunshine and storm, all he had, save honor and manliness, and in return received the confidence, friendship and respect of all who knew him. His memory will live in the hearts of his friends until they, too, are called to answer to that to which he and so many others of my dear friends and comrades have responded. The world is better off because Harry J. Kidd lived, and mankind was blessed with his gentle, loving manner and pure type of manhood. He reflected in mankind the great Master's teaching: 'Do unto others as you would have them do unto you.'"

BROWN, Abel Swan,

Man of Large Affairs.

Abel Swan Brown, late of Passaic, New Jersey, was a descendant of James Brown, one of the early settlers of Hatfield, Massachusetts. Rev. Abel Brown, father of the Mr. Brown of this sketch, was ordained a minister of the Baptist church in 1837. He was active in the "Underground Railway" to assist slaves on their way to Canada, and in 1839 was appointed agent

A. Swan Brown.

of the Western Education Society, and assisted in raising $80,000 to found a college. He had married, in 1835, Mary Ann Brigham, who was an active worker in the temperance cause, was the founder of the Orphans' Home in Albany, and at the time of her death at the early age of twenty-seven years, editress of "The Golden Rule," in that city. Mr. Brown was associated with E. W. Goodwin in the publication of "The Tocsin of Liberty," at Albany, New York, in 1842. He married (second) in 1843, Catherine, a daughter of Samuel Swan, of Hubbardston, Massachusetts. Mrs. Brown was at that time the agent of the Eastern New York Anti-Slavery Society, and she assisted Mr. Brown at his meetings by singing and speaking. Mr. Brown died in Canandaigua, New York, in 1844, after a short illness, and his widow married (second) in 1855, Rev. Charles Spear, a Universalist minister of Boston, now also deceased.

Abel Swan Brown, only child of Rev. Abel and Catherine (Swan) Brown, was born at Hubbardston, Massachusetts, July 3, 1845, and died at his home in Passaic, New Jersey, September 6, 1899. His mother having remarried, he was brought up by his grandparents in Hubbardston, and there attended school until he had attained the age of sixteen years. He also benefited by one term in a Boston school. He then obtained a position in the dry goods store of Josiah H. Clarke, of Worcester, Massachusetts, where he soon proved his ability as a salesman. He was twenty years of age when he entered the employ of the firm of Lathrop, Ludington & Company, an important dry goods house in New York, his uncle, Reuben Swan, being a member of the firm. At the end of three years he obtained a position with H. B. Claflin & Company, of New York, and held an important position with this firm for a period of eleven years. In 1880 Mr. Brown organized the Syndicate Trading Company, with the main office in New York City and branch offices at Manchester, England; Paris, France; St. Gall, Switzerland; and Chemnitz, Germany. He was elected to the presidency of this corporation, an office he filled with remarkable executive ability throughout the remainder of his life. The original firms forming this company were: Adam, Meldrum & Anderson, of Buffalo, New York; Callender, McAuslan & Troup, of Providence, Rhode Island; Brown & Thompson, of Hartford, Connecticut; Forbes & Wallace, of Springfield, Illinois; Sibley, Lindsay & Curr, of Rochester, New York; Taylor & Kilpatrick, of Cleveland, Ohio. Later, other leading department houses joined the concern, until it was composed of the largest and most progressive department stores of the United States. The Syndicate Trading Company grew to be the largest business of its kind in the country, their annual purchases amounting to upward of $20,000,000 worth of goods annually. When the senior partner of Denholm & McKay, one of the firms of the Syndicate, died in 1890, Mr. Brown acquired a controlling interest in this corporation, which owned the Boston Store in Worcester. He became the president of the Boston Store, and after that he spent a part of each week in Worcester, and the other part in New York. Subsequently he held the same official position in the Pettis Dry Goods Company, of Indianapolis, Indiana; and became vice-president of the Callender, McAuslan & Troup Company, and of the Doggett Dry Goods Company, of Kansas City, Missouri.

He made his home in Brooklyn, New York, until 1880, when he removed to Passaic, New Jersey. After he had become interested in the Boston Store, in Worcester, he made his summer home there, calling this "The Hermitage," this being one of the "show places" of that vicinity. His estate there consists of about six hundred and fifty acres, known as

"Wildwood Park," and in this place he provided a day of enjoyment, annually, for his employees in the Boston Store, who came with their families. In Worcester he attended the Main Street Baptist Church, and was a member of the Bible class of the Hon. Joseph H. Walker. Later he was a member of the First Baptist Church of Brooklyn, now known as the Baptist Temple. In this he was superintendent of the financial department, a member of the music committee, trustee, and chief organizer in 1877 of the Young People's Baptist Union, the most active organization of that denomination in Brooklyn, which has since become a national organization of the Baptist denomination. His wife was also an active worker in the church, both were prominent in musical circles, Mr. Brown being president of the Amateur Philharmonic Society. In Passaic they joined the First Baptist Church, of which he was a trustee, and chairman of the music committee. He took a leading part in the organization of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Passaic, and was a member of the Board of Directors from its inception until his death. He was a generous contributor to this association, as well as to the General Hospital, and a number of charitable institutions. He was patriotic and public spirited to a degree, and organized the movement to build the City Hall, one of the finest in the entire State; also the public library building and the Passaic Club house. In political matters he was a stanch Republican, and while his influence was a wide spread one for good, he consistently declined public office, on account of lack of time. He was a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, and was one of the original committee sent to the monetary conference at Indianapolis. His social membership, in addition to that mentioned above was with the Passaic Club, the Worcester Club, Tatnuck Country Club, Union League Club, Merchants' and Wool Club of New York City, and the Kenilworth Literary Society of Passaic.

Mr. Brown married, in June, 1869, Charlotte, a daughter of John Connah, Jr., and his wife, Keturah E. Connah, of New York City, and they had children: 1. Irving Swan, a real estate dealer in New York City, president of what is known as the Swan Brown Company. 2. Luther Connah, president of the Boston Store, Worcestor, Massachusetts, as was his father. Mrs. Brown resides at the original home in Passaic, and is actively interested with charitable, philanthropic and religious work in that city. Mr. Brown's death in the very prime of life was a great loss to the mercantile world and was regarded in the light of personal bereavement by many business friends and employees, as well as by his immediate family and personal friends. The length of the life of such a man is measured by his achievements, not by the mere number of years he has counted. The resolutions adopted at the time of his death by the City Council of Passaic contained the following paragraph:

> In his private life, in his business career and in the active interest taken by him in public affairs, he has left a noteworthy example and one that reflects credit upon himself and luster upon the community in which he took such pride. He was exemplary in his private life and character, a man of liberal disposition, abundant in his benevolences, which were always bestowed with judgment and without ostentation. We record with satisfaction the fact that his name has become widely known and highly esteemed far beyond the city limits in which he lived as a business man of sterling character and unusual ability and capacity. On the foundation of strict integrity and sound business principles he built up a large commercial structure, the uprearing and conduct of which called for the shrewdest business instinct and sagacity, the most practical common sense and unwearying personal energy and industry.

DRAKE, Edward Cortlandt,

Merchant, Active in Public Concerns.

Edward Cortlandt Drake was one of the best known and most influential citizens of Newark, New Jersey, where he lived the greater part of his life. He was a member of a prominent and highly respected family of Morris county in the same State, which has made its home for a number of generations in the picturesque town of Mendham, the family homestead being erected there in the year 1743. So complete has been the development of the Eastern States, and so entirely has every trace of past conditions been obliterated, that it is practically impossible for those who dwell within their borders at the present time, sunk in the security and surrounded with all the circumstances of an age-old civilization, to realize how short a time has elapsed since their now quiet farms and busy cities were parts of an unbroken wilderness extending indefinitely westward and inhabited by semi-hostile savages. And yet it was not so many years before the building of the old Drake residence that what is now Morris county actually lay within such a region and that peaceful and familiar Lake Hopatcong was but dimly known and then only as a rendezvous for the tribes of the Lenni-Lenape.

The town of Mendham itself is one of the oldest places in Morris county, and the natural beauty of site is taken advantage of to the fullest extent by the work of man. The wide and tree-bordered streets make one think of the typical New England town, and the simple and substantial dwellings belong to a period when men built for comfort rather than display, and for their children as well as themselves. Such a house is that of the Drake family, where Edward C. Drake first saw the light of day. His father, who had always lived there, was Colonel James Wills Drake, and his mother had been before her marriage, Nancy Carnes Doty, a member of another old New Jersey family. Colonel James Wills Drake was a prominent man in his neighborhood. He was a surveyor and civil engineer by profession, both callings for which there was great demand in that day, and he was also prominently associated with the New Jersey National Guard, serving as captain, major and colonel, consecutively, in the Seventy-first Regiment, Morris Brigade, under the administration of Governor Williamson. He also represented his district in the State Legislature during the term of 1840-41. His progenitors were among the first settlers in Mendham, coming at the same time as the Byram, Cary and Thompson families. The first person buried in the ancient graveyard adjoining the Presbyterian church in 1745 was Mrs. Drake. On the farm of Colonel James Wills Drake, about forty rods from his dwelling, there was once an Indian village; arrow heads and other Indian relics having there been found in abundance. In the winter of 1779-80 when the American headquarters were at Morristown, a portion of the army were barracked in rude log huts in both Mendham and Morris townships. The headquarters of two of the officers, Colonel Robinson and Chevalier Massillion, a French officer, were at the dwelling later occupied by Colonel James W. Drake, about a mile from Mendham village on the road to Morristown, the home at that time of Colonel Drake's grandfather. During the sickness, suffering and want of that winter, there were pitted against the barn of Mr. Drake at one time forty coffins, that building being at the time in use as a hospital.

Edward Cortlandt Drake was born in the old Drake dwelling in Mendham, and there passed a considerable portion of his childhood, attending private schools in that place and in Morristown, where he received the general part of his education. He later removed to Newark and there took a special course at a business college

where he finished preparing himself technically for the business career for which his natural talents fitted him. Somewhat later he opened a mercantile house in his adopted city, devoting himself to the sale of drygoods.

Mr. Drake's activity was by no means measured by his mercantile enterprises, however, for though a successful merchant whose time was largely occupied in the conduct of his business, he nevertheless gave generously both of energy and attention to many other departments of the community's life. He was always particularly interested in the conduct of public affairs from a purely altruistic viewpoint and because he truly desired the welfare of the community. He never took part in politics, as that phrase is used at the present time, although a keen observer of political issues, both national and local, and a staunch member of the Democratic party. He was active only to the point of doing all that he could in furtherance of the principles in which he believed in his capacity as a private citizen, but always consistently declined the numerous offers of office that were tendered him. How prominent and influential he was in this line, despite his aloofness from the game of politics, and how important and popular a figure he was in the life of Newark, may be gathered from the fact that he was mentioned by his party as candidate for mayor of the city, but would not himself consider it. The last decade of the past century was marked in New Jersey by the sittings of the important commission appointed to revise the system of jurisprudence in the State, and at two successive sessions, those of 1893-94, was Mr. Drake a member of that honorable body, attending its meetings and taking part in its deliberations.

Mr. Drake was also a member of club circles in Newark, and was a member of a number of prominent organizations such as the Washington Association, the Historical Society of New Jersey, and the Essex Club of Newark. No sketch of Mr. Drake would be complete without a mention of the factor of religion and his association with his church extending over a long period of years. He was an Episcopalian in belief, and was a member of long standing in Grace Episcopal Church of Newark. He was active in the work of the parish, holding the office of vestryman for overy thirty years, and supported materially the many philanthropies in connection therewith.

Mr. Drake married, March 28, 1860, in Elizabeth, New Jersey, Mary Jane Woodruff, a resident of that place, and a daughter of Stephens Haines and Abigail Ogden (Meeker) Woodruff, well known people of Elizabeth. To Mr. and Mrs. Drake were born five children, as follows: Nicholas Murray, deceased; Mary C., who became Mrs. Howell, now deceased; Gertrude Woodruff; Helen Esther, now Mrs. William Chauncey Coles, of Summit; Edwina, now Mrs. Archibald E. Montgomery, of Tenafly.

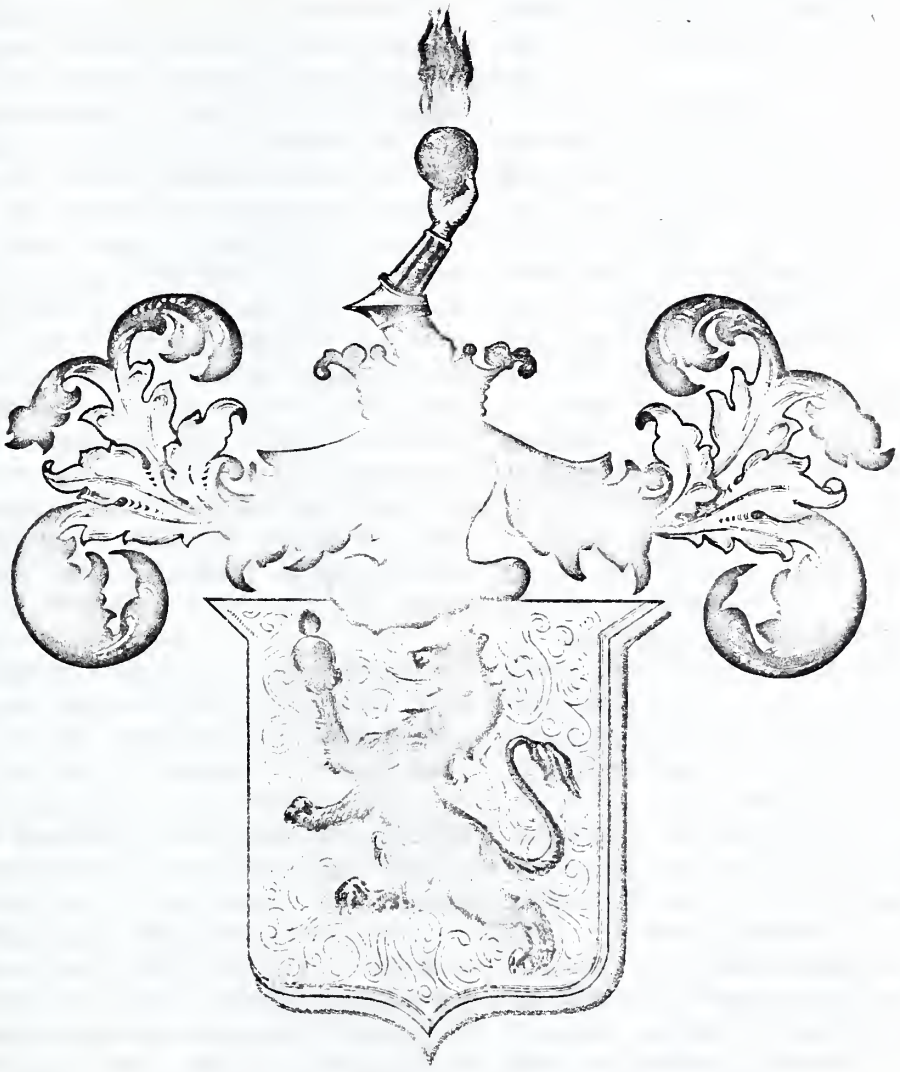
BALL, James Thomas,

Prominent Merchant, Esteemed Citizen.

James T. Ball was of the sixth American generation of the Ball family, and of the sixth generation of his direct ancestors in Newark. Edward Ball, of the ancient English family first mentioned in the Book of Domesday, came from England in the year 1665, first making settlement at Branford, Connecticut. The English family of Ball bore arms thus described in Burke: "Out of a ducal coronet a hand and arm, embowered in mail, grasping a fireball, all proper."

That Edward Ball, of Branford and Newark, New Jersey, and Colonel William Ball, settled at St. Mary's, Virginia, in 1657, sprang from the same stock, there is little doubt, but no known connection can be shown. The Balls of Virginia, from

James T. Lee



Baell

whom President Washington maternally descended, and the Balls of Newark, New Jersey, both have ample claim to distinction and neither need depend on the other for greatness yet they probably sprang from a common ancestor.

Edward Ball did not long remain in Connecticut, but short as the time was, he there married Abigail Blatchley, and the same year he appears as one of the Twelve Proprietors of the town of Newark, his first date of residence being October 30, 1665. He was then about twenty-five years of age, and a man of importance in the settlement on the "Passaick" and in the county of Essex, for he filled many town offices, and in 1692 and 1693 was high sheriff of the county. His last appearance in public life was as a member of the grand jury in 1709 and 1710. Abigail Blatchley, wife of Edward Ball, was a daughter of Thomas Blatchley, also an Englishman and a resident of Branford. Children: Caleb, Joseph, Moses, Thomas; Abigail, married Daniel Harrison; Lydia, married Joseph Peck.

Thomas, youngest son of Edward and Abigail (Blatchley) Ball, was born in Newark, in 1687, and there spent his life, dying in 1744, the old cemetery of Newark being his burial place. He left to his nine sons four hundred acres of land, but all except a portion left to Aaron, his second son, has passed out of the family. He married Sarah Davis, who survived him over thirty-four years, dying February 1, 1778, aged eighty-seven years, a daughter of Thomas Davis, who in his will named "Sarah, wife of Thomas Ball." She is buried in the old graveyard at Connecticut Farms (Union, New Jersey), where she slept undisturbed while two years later (June, 1780), over her grave the battle was raging in which a dozen of her descendants took part, one of whom, Samuel Ball, son of Ezekiel, was mortally wounded. Children of Thomas Ball: A daughter, died unmarried; Timothy, married Esther Bruen; Aaron, married Hannah Camp; Apphia, married Simon Learing; Nathaniel, married Esther Osborn; Ezekiel, of further mention.

From an old tombstone in the church graveyard at Connecticut Farms, this inscription is taken: "Here lies the body of Sarah, wife of Thomas Ball who died February A. D., 1778, in the 88th year of her age."

Ezekiel, sixth child and fourth son of Thomas and Sarah (Davis) Ball, seems to have been overlooked by the biographers and record keepers of his day, as there is nothing to show the date of his birth or death, nor whom he married. He left five sons: Stephen, a surgeon of the Continental army; Timothy, Edward, William; Samuel, of further mention.

Samuel, second son of Ezekiel Ball, was an officer of the Revolutionary army, and at the battle of Connecticut Farms, fought in June, 1780, against the British, received a mortal wound. He married and left three sons: Oliver, of further mention; Gardner and Samuel.

Oliver, eldest son of Samuel Ball, the Revolutionary patriot, died in Newark, in 1845, aged sixty-six years. He married Elizabeth Ward, who died in 1865, aged eighty-four years. His four sons were: Edwin N., a real estate dealer of Newark; Augustus I., member of the carriage manufacturing firm of Quinby & Company, Newark; Hooper C., a manufacturing jeweler of Newark; Horace W., of further mention. His three daughters, Harriet, Matilda and Julietta married, respectively, Abraham Johnson, of Lyons Farms, George Rolff, of Danbury, Connecticut, and Horace Alling, of Newark.

Horace W., youngest son of Oliver and Elizabeth (Ward) Ball, was born, lived and died in Newark, where during his business life he was a manufacturing jeweler. He married Elizabeth Daniels, and left sons, Alfred P. and James Thomas.

James Thomas, son of Horace W. and Elizabeth (Daniels) Ball, was born in New-

ark, New Jersey, July 14, 1846, and after a useful life of fifty-two years died there January 7, 1898. He attended Hedges' private school in Newark, but he was a youth of such delicate health that he was taken out of school and sent abroad, where he spent several years in travel and with relatives in England. Returning home with greatly improved health, and having decided upon a mercantile life, he joined forces in 1865 with James Marshall and opened a clothing store at the corner of Broad and Bridge streets, Newark, under the firm name of Marshall & Ball, a name that became a household word in Newark and northern New Jersey. They prospered in their new venture, and in a short time removed their store to a more central part of the city, choosing a site opposite the New Jersey Central railroad station. These quarters soon proving insufficient to accommodate their business, the young partners moved to the present location, 807-810 Broad street. The history of Marshall & Ball covering the period of 1865-1898 was one of success and expansion. For thirty-three years Mr. Ball gave it his strict personal attention, and incorporated into the business the strong phases of his personal character, honesty and square dealing. Regarding his personal honor as sacred, he placed the same high valuation upon his business honor, and "quality" became the store motto. No article was placed on sale that he could not conscientiously vouch for, and to quality was added the "square deal" with all patrons. On this foundation Marshall & Ball built, and to this day adhere. He was liberal in his treatment of employees, and as men proved their loyalty and worth they were given profit sharing interest in the business. He builded well, and after half a century his work endures.

Mr. Ball was most kindly hearted and genial in disposition, possessing the quality of not only attracting friends but of holding them. He belonged to several clubs in Newark, and was everywhere a social favorite. He belonged to the Masonic order, affiliated with St. John's Lodge of Newark, and held in the order, as in the business and social world, the undivided love and respect of his associates. His clubs were the Essex, Republican, and Essex and Newark County Country Club of Orange, the New York, Knickerbocker and Chelsea of New York. In political faith a Republican, he was one of the presidential electors on the McKinley ticket in 1896.

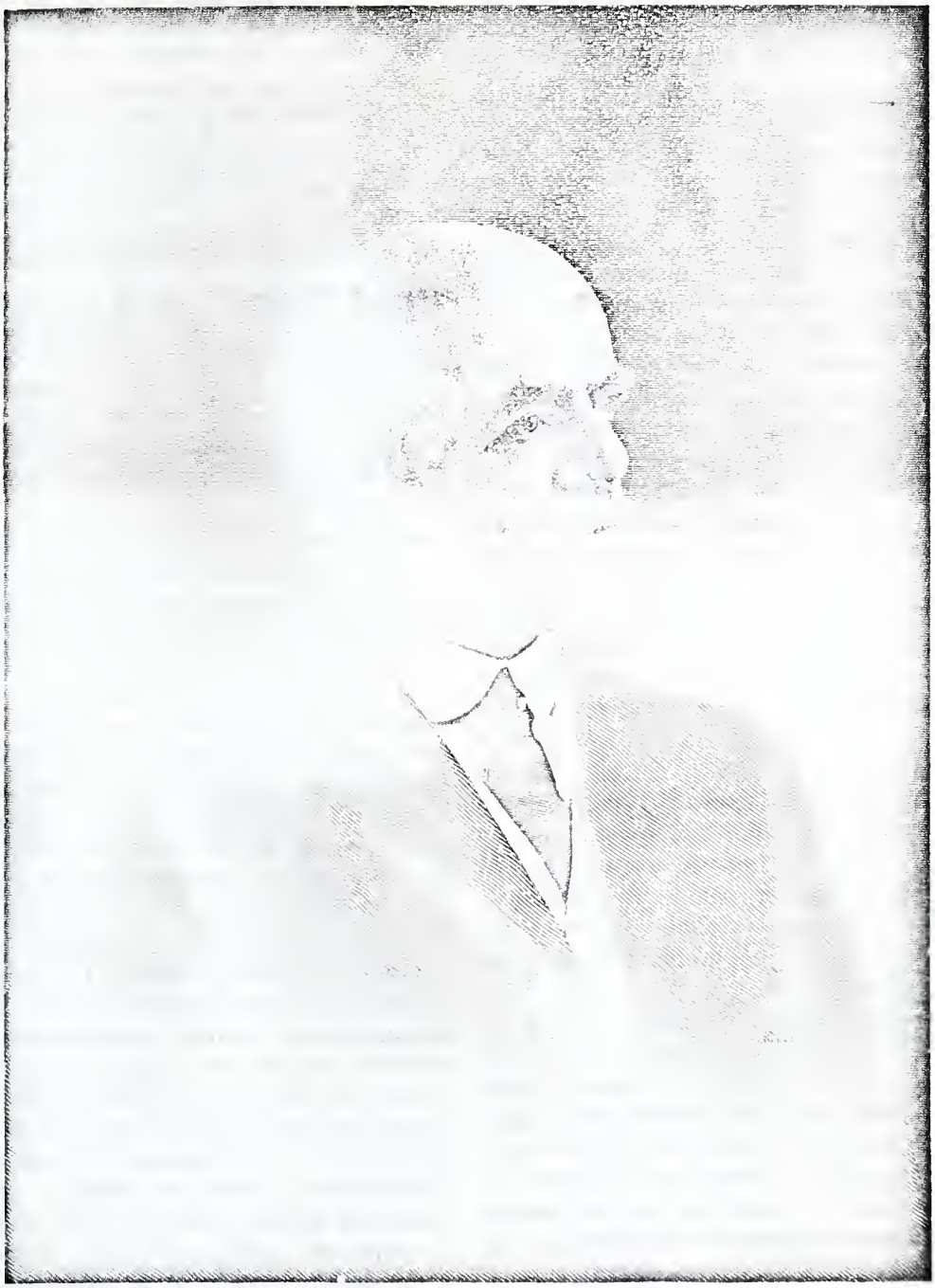
His religious affiliation was with Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, which he served as vestryman. He gave liberally to all worthy objects, and from whatever angle his life may be viewed there is no room for unfriendly criticism. He was a wise, progressive business man, a public-spirited citizen, a loyal friend, and consistently faithful to all religious or moral obligations. He bore well his part in the development of his city, and rendered to every man his due.

Two hundred and three years after his great-great-great-great-grandfather, Edward Ball, married Abigail Blatchley, in Connecticut, James T. Ball returned to the same State for his bride, and on December 2, 1868, he married, at Stamford, Mary F., daughter of Thomas and Caroline Dunn. He married (second) Mary Elizabeth, daughter of George B. Jenkinson, of Newark. Children, all by first wife: 1. James Marshall, deceased. 2. Elizabeth. 3. Mary Isabel, married —— Gifford. 4. Florence Louise, deceased. 5. Frederick W., who continues the business of Marshall & Ball; he married Bertha Duren, daughter of George B. and Elizabeth Duren, there are two sons—James T. and Frederick W. Jr. 6. Elsie, youngest child of James T. Ball, is deceased.

NELSON, William,

Lawyer, Historian, Litterateur.

"An open book to him New Jersey lay,
The annals of her fortune fairly writ;
A scene each page by fact or fancy lit,
Wherein their parts did many actors play;
He mark'd the Pilgrim founder win his way



William Nelson

Amid the wild with piety and wit:
The Redman, saw beyond the mountain flit,
Yet learned his language, and his simple lay.

"Or colony or sovereign State, he knew
Her laws, her legends and her noted men;
Her roads he saw by stage and motor-car
Travers'd, and how canal and railway grew—
The leaves were turn'd till twilight fell, and then
He clos'd the book, and life's full calendar."

The above beautiful lines by Joseph F. Folsom are a fitting introduction to a review of the life of the late William Nelson, a man whose name is known throughout the country. In matters of biography, local history and genealogy he was considered an authority, and in this connection was in constant correspondence with men and women in every State in the Union. From his earliest youth these fields contained matter of interest to him, and in the course of time he had so identified himself with his research work that he became an expert of high standing. But it was not with these matters alone that Mr. Nelson was identified. On questions of religion he was equally well versed, and in matters of charity and philanthropy there was no more enthusiastic worker.

William Nelson, son of William and Susan (Cherry) Nelson, and grandson of Thomas and Jane (Coulter) Nelson, was born February 10, 1847, and died August 10, 1914. The public schools of Newark, New Jersey, furnished him with educational advantages, and he was graduated from the high school in the class of 1862. His literary ability was already noticeable during his school years, and he was chosen as one of the editors of the high school paper, for which he wrote a story entitled "Isabel, a Tale of the Mexican Banditti," which he reprinted in 1884. He was but sixteen years of age when he became a reporter on "The Daily Advertiser." He then spent two years in teaching English in the German schools in Newark and South Orange, and in 1865 he taught a district school at Connecticut Farms, now Union. Removing to Paterson, New Jersey, on June 19, 1865, that city was his place of residence from that time until his death. He became a reporter on the staff of "The Paterson Press," giving his attention to this vocation for a period of ten years, during which time he utilized his spare moments in the study of the law, a study he later continued in the office of the Hon. John Hopper. His studies not having been pursued regularly, it was not until 1878 that Mr. Nelson was admitted to the bar, but in the meantime he had been of great service to his city owing to his knowledge of the law, and had become a public man of no mean reputation. In April, 1868, he was elected a member of the Paterson Board of Education. In 1869 he drafted a supplement to the city charter, altering the provisions relating to the Board of Education; and in 1871 he drew up on original lines a new charter for the city, which for the most part is still in operation. In May, 1871, he was elected clerk of the Passaic County Board of Chosen Freeholders, and was re-elected annually until 1894. In 1877 he was appointed clerk of the Paterson District Court; holding this office for ten years. In 1902 he was appointed United States Commissioner, an office he held for twelve years, during which time many noted counterfeiters and offenders were haled before him. His resignation from this office was on account of failing health. On numerous occasions he was honored by being selected as delegate to National, State, Congressional and local conventions of the Republican party. At the Republican National Convention at Chicago, Mr. Nelson was the first officer of the convention to announce to General Benjamin Harrison his nomination for the presidency.

Yet all these demands upon his time did not prevent his taking an active part in the development of the religious, social, historical and literary circles of the city. For many years Mr. Nelson served on the advisory board of the Paterson Gen-

eral Hospital, and he was also a trustee of the Pennington Methodist Seminary. His religious membership was with the First Presbyterian Church, on Main street, and in this he served as elder and as clerk of the session. In 1893 was printed "The First Presbyterian Church of Paterson, New Jersey," being compiled by Mr. Nelson from records of the church running from 1813 to 1891. Later he became a member of the Presbyterian Church of the Redeemer, on Broadway. As a teacher of a Bible class, his expounding of the Scriptures, and his faithful, conscientious instruction, gained a large attendance. Throughout his life his interest in church affairs was an active one, and this was evident in the support he gave to the Sunday vesper services on Half Moon Bay, Thousand Islands, where he was accustomed to spend his summers. Following is a communication received after the death of Mr. Nelson:

"One of the spots which Mr. Nelson loved best was the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence river. Here for the past fifteen years he spent his summer months at his home on Cherry Island, one of the beautiful islands on the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence. He greatly enjoyed the simple, wholesome life which did much during the past few seasons to restore his failing strength, but after the summer of nineteen hundred and twelve his physician advised his not going so far from home. This was a great disappointment to Mr. Nelson, and only the night before he died he remarked that if he could get to Cherry Island he would feel well on the road to recovery.

"A beautiful and unique feature of the life on the St. Lawrence is the Sabbath evening service which is held in Half Moon Bay, a sheltered nook with overhanging rocks and a veritable nature's temple. Here the islanders gather, remaining in their boats, while a simple service is conducted by a noted divine, and sometimes by a layman, from a rough rock pulpit on the shore.

"When the news of Mr. Nelson's death reached the friends and neighbors in the Thousand Islands, a very simple and beautiful memorial service was held in Half Moon Bay. Mr. Edward Dickson, of Toronto, conducted the service, from which we quote the following: 'All who gather here tonight know of Mr. Nelson's deep interest in and great enjoyment of this beautiful feature of our island life, and of how faithfully he always supported these services. Mr. Nelson was a member of the committee having the services in charge, and often secured the supplies for the pulpit and frequently took the service himself. One summer, while all the other members of the committee were away, Mr. Nelson became responsible for all the work connected with these gatherings. We all knew him and loved him, and we shall greatly miss him from our Island circle, especially when we gather here, and always when we sing, as we shall now do in closing this simple memorial service, Mr. Nelson's favorite evening hymn:

"'Now the day is over, night is drawing nigh,
Shadows of the evening, steal across the sky,
Jesus, grant the weary, calm and sweet repose,
With Thy tenderest blessings, may mine eyelids close.'"

Mr. Nelson married, in 1872, Martha Buckley, daughter of the late Mayor Benjamin Buckley, of Paterson, New Jersey. Mrs. Nelson died in 1885. On July 25, 1889, Mr. Nelson married Salome Williams Doremus, daughter of Henry C. and Ann Eliza (Banta) Doremus, and his home life was an exceptionally happy one. True companionship and cheerful, sympathetic co-operation were his in every phase of his life, and the home was one of culture and warm-hearted sociability. When ill health overtook Mr. Nelson, the co-operation of his wife became especially valuable, and this was given with an efficiency which was invaluable. During the last summer of his life, Mr. Nelson was too ill to bear the long trip to the St. Lawrence, and the benefit of mountain air was sought at Matamoras, Pennsylvania, where he passed away in August, and was buried in Cedar Lawn Cemetery, Paterson. The expressions and tokens of love, respect and sympathy were innumerable and sincere, and many found their way into print. As an example of what Mr. Nelson was in his home life, a letter by his former stenographer, Miss Ella M. Hill, is quoted in part: "Often, in my own home and to others, I have made the remark that a stenographer had an excellent opportunity

to know the man by whom she was employed, and I have always been proud to say that in the four and a half years that I spent in Mr. Nelson's office, I never saw one thing that was not absolutely gentlemanly and honorable."

Mr. Nelson was connected with numerous organizations of varied scope and character, either as a corresponding, honorary or regular member; among the latter we find the following: New Jersey Historical Society, Washington Association of New Jersey, American Historical Association, American Bar Association, Revolutionary Memorial Society of New Jersey, American Association for the Advancement of Science, American Anthropological Association, American Bibliographical Society, American Folk-Lore Society, American Antiquarian Society, New York Historical Society, Pennsylvania Historical Society, Alabama Historical Society, Minnesota Historical Society, New England Historical and Genealogical Society, New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, Hamilton Club of Paterson, Drawing Room Club of Paterson, Nassau Club of Princeton, Grolier Club of New York, Carteret Book Club of Newark, Bibliophile Society of Boston, Brothers of the Book, and the Ganonoque, Ontario, Yacht Club. All of these bodies sent resolutions of sympathy at the time of his death.

While a part of the literary work of Mr. Nelson consists of legal essays, the bulk of it has to do with historical, biographical, ethnological and antiquarian subjects. A great number of his publications were first given to the world in the form of addresses before learned bodies, among these being: "Alexander Hamilton in New Jersey," which was originally read before the Washington Association of New Jersey, in Morristown, February 22, 1897; "Life of William Colfax," was read before the New Jersey Historical Society, January 10, 1876; "Discovery and Early History of New Jersey," was read before the Passaic County Historical Society, June 11, 1872. His contributions to the press were frequent, and mainly related to historical subjects. The Paterson History Club published a number of his pamphlets. The last large publication which bore his name was "Nelson's Biographical Cyclopedia," issued in two volumes in 1913, by The Eastern Historical Publishing Company of New York. Works of this nature become indispensable to those engaged in genealogical, biographical or historical work, and this Cyclopedia is one of an exceptionally high standard. Among the monograph writings of Mr. Nelson we find: "Summary of the Law of New Jersey in Relation to Public Bridges," "Early Will-Making in New Jersey," "The Law of Marriage and Divorce in New Jersey," "Jos. Coerten Hornblower, Chief Justice of New Jersey 1832-1846," "Clifford Stanley Sims—Soldier, Statesman, Jurist," "Genealogy of the Doremus Family in New Jersey," "The Indians of New Jersey," and "Indian Personal Names in New Jersey."

Mr. Nelson was elected a member of the New Jersey Historical Society in 1872, and in June of that year he read before the Passaic County Historical Society one of his first papers, "Discovery and Early History of New Jersey." From that time until his death, he never lost his enthusiasm in collecting, preserving, and presenting all phases of New Jersey history. His essays on this subject have become standard references, and for many years he has been regarded as an authority on all matters connected with the history of New Jersey. In 1880 he was elected to succeed Adolphus P. Young as recording secretary of the society, and, while the incumbent of this office, commenced editing the Archives of the State of New Jersey," bringing out Volume IX of the First Series in 1885, in association with Frederick W. Ricord, and Volume X in 1886.

In 1890 Mr. Nelson was elected corresponding secretary of the society, an office he held continuously until his death, during this time corresponding with people all over this country, and with many in foreign lands. In 1890 he also again collaborated with Judge Ricord, bringing out Volumes XIII, XIV and XV, containing the "Journal of the Governor and Council of New Jersey." Being then engaged in other work, he allowed Judge Ricord to carry on the work alone to Volume XIX, but Mr. Nelson brought out Volume XI in 1894, this commencing a series of volumes devoted to extracts from American newspapers relating to New Jersey, and this was followed by Volume XII. With but few breaks, this series, commenced in 1704, has been brought up to 1780. the manners and customs of New Jersey during this period being shown in most available form. The activity of Judge Ricord in connection with this work ceased in 1893, and Mr. Nelson edited the succeeding volumes alone, the one most frequently consulted being Volume XXIII, published in 1911, and containing his "Abstracts of Wills." In 1895, when the Historical Society celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, Mr. Nelson, as corresponding secretary, published his "Semi-Centennial Celebration," as Volume VIII of the Collections of the Society, and it is the only volume edited or compiled by him. He has, however, aided in the compilation and editing of the "Proceedings of the Society" since 1885.

He was a tireless and conscientious worker, and every letter was answered, however trifling the communication might have been. His colleagues on the board of trustees remember with pleasure the monthly reports of his labors in corresponding, how in detail and in variety they abounded in information, the best of which was annually presented in a full report to the society, and later printed in the "Proceedings." During the last weeks of his life, when other earthly interests commenced to fade, those of his historical work still remained with him, and were able to lighten his hours of pain to a certain extent. It was the endurance of William Nelson in the field of history that won for him recognition and reputation that makes it a pleasure for his surviving contemporaries to crown his memory with love and honor. While the limits of this article make it impossible to reprint all the resolutions which were offered at the time of the death of Mr. Nelson, we quote from two of them:

In the death of William Nelson, August 10, 1914, the New Jersey Historical Society suffers an unusual loss. Men may come and men may go and the world still moves, yet there are spheres in which the loss of but one active spirit may appreciably slacken the wheels of progress. Such a world is our Society and such a spirit was that of our departed corresponding secretary.

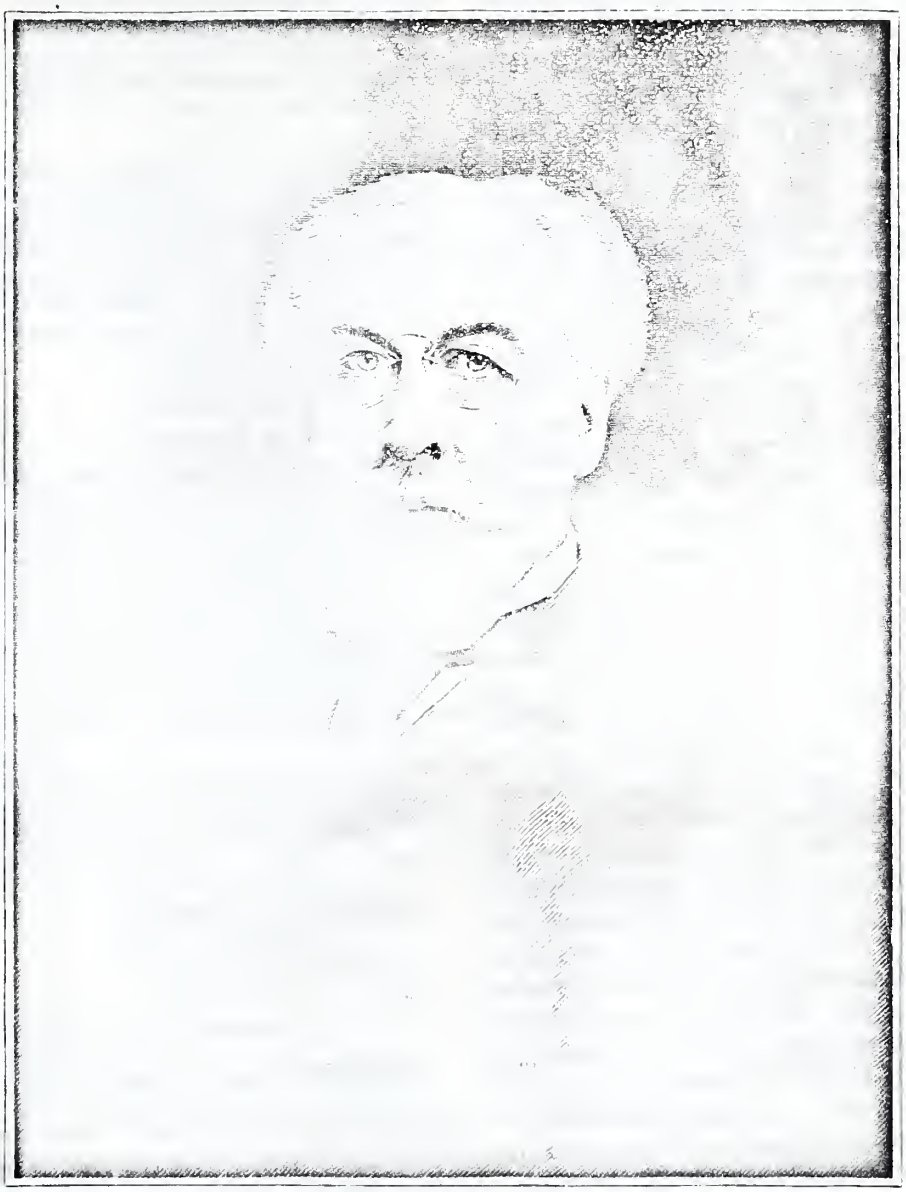
His place was unique, because in himself were the peculiar qualities and efficiencies which made his office prominent and useful not only in New Jersey historical circles but throughout the United States. His efficiency as a local historian was the result of years of research, investigation and authorship. His knowledge of original sources was intimate, his zeal for discovering facts was inextinguishable, and his publications make an extensive bibliography.

The by-products of his talents would make, if printed, a large library, a small part only of which may be found in the annual reports presented to this Society in the form of answers to inquiries. Add to this mass of information his verbal comments and answers to endless queries and the imagination halts in wonder.

Recognizing the vast range of knowledge which Mr. Nelson had covered, and his valuable literary contributions to the state of New Jersey and to historical research in general, Princeton University conferred upon him in 1896 the degree of A. M., and an alcove in the University Library was named "The Nelson Alcove," in honor of his historical and literary contributions.

Some later and more extended tribute will detail the labors of William Nelson; the intent of this minute is briefly to express for the Society, its officers and members, that deep regret and sincere appreciation which his passing compels.

His many excellent qualities and his relations to domestic, social, political, professional and re-



Thos. Lawrence

ligious circles are best known to his former associates. To the New Jersey Historical Society he is best known as a historian, and a kindly, obliging and faithful officer. The work done by him as editor of the Archives and of the Proceedings will stand as long as the Society endures.

The officers and members of the Society, remembering with gratitude the services of this efficient beloved officer, desire to express to his bereaved wife Mrs. Nelson their sincere sympathy, and to assure her of their trust that she may be comforted and sustained by Him who ruleth all things, however painfully, for our good.

FREDERICK A. CANFIELD,
J. LAWRENCE BOGGS,
JOSEPH F. FOLSOM,
Committee on Resolutions.

Resolved, That the Bar Association of Passaic County desires herewith to record its sense of loss arising from the death of the late William Nelson, which occurred during the past summer vacation, and who for many years was a well known member of the Bar of Passaic County; as well as to record its recognition of the many fine qualities possessed by our deceased member as a lawyer, and the learning and ability which he devoted to the affairs of his clients entrusted to his care; and

Be it further resolved, That these resolutions be spread in full upon the minutes of the Association, and also upon the minutes of the Passaic County Circuit Court.

WILLIAM A. SUMNER,
FREDERICK W. VAN BLARCOM,
PETER J. MCGINNIS,
Committee on Resolutions.

RANKIN, John Chambers, Jr.,

Man of Affairs, Public Official.

New Jersey is justly proud of the purity of her public record, and of the fact that the monster, Fraud, rarely dares appear within the confines of her government. This state of affairs is created and maintained only by the constant vigilance and unwearied labors of public-spirited citizens—citizens of the type of the late John Chambers Rankin, Jr., ex-mayor of Elizabeth. His interest in all matters relative to the city's welfare was deep and sincere, and wherever substantial aid would further public progress it was freely given. His clear head, well-trained business mind, combined with progressive ideas, made his assistance in city affairs invaluable.

His father, Rev. John Chambers Rankin, was a Presbyterian missionary to Hindoostan, India, and married Sarah Trimble Comfort, a daughter of Rev. David Comfort, for half a century pastor of the Presbyterian church at Kingston, New Jersey. Mr. and Mrs. Rankin lived at Simla, Hindoostan, many years, all their children being born there. Among them, in addition to ex-Mayor John Chambers Rankin, were: Walter L., who was at one time principal of School No. 1, Elizabeth, New Jersey, president of Carroll College, Waukesko, Wisconsin, died July 20, 1910; Sarah T., who married Robert T. Arrowsmith, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Rev. Edward P., pastor of the Presbyterian church at Shawano, Wisconsin. Upon his return to this country, Rev. Rankin became the pastor of Basking Ridge Presbyterian Church, and was the incumbent of this for a period of forty-four years. He died in 1900.

Ex-Mayor John Chambers Rankin Jr. was born in Simla, Hindoostan, July 15, 1847, and died at the Elizabeth General Hospital, after an operation for the removal of cancer, March 20, 1903. He became a student at the Basking Ridge Academy, where he received his preparation for a university career. He then matriculated at Princeton University, becoming a member of the class of 1867, but left this institution in 1866, preferring to devote his energies to business life for which he felt himself well fitted. The results he achieved proved the correctness of this action. In September of 1867 he accepted a position in the stationery and printing establishment of William H. Arthur, at the corner of Liberty and Nassau streets, New York City, and was later associated in the same line of business with E. Wells Sackett. This association proved so profitable a one to the firm that, in January, 1881, Mr. Rankin was admitted as a member of it, the style being

changed to E. Wells Sackett & Rankin. Subsequently Mr. Rankin purchased the interests of the senior partner, and became the sole proprietor of the business, which he reorganized in January, 1891, under the corporation laws of the State of New Jersey, the concern being known as the John C. Rankin Company. They located at No. 34 Cortlandt street, New York City, and it is one of the largest printing and stationery houses in the city. The business abilities of Mr. Rankin were in request in many other directions, and he served as a director of the Union County Trust Company, Elizabeth.

To give a full account of the public services of Mr. Rankin would necessitate giving the public history of the city for almost a quarter of a century in detail. From the time he attained his majority he was an active worker in the interests of the Republican party. His public career commenced with his election to the Board of Education in 1877, by the Republicans of the Fourth Ward. He served three terms in this honorable body, was president of the Board in 1879 and 1880, and introduced many beneficial innovations. Elected a member of the City Council in 1881, he served seven years in that body, during four of which he was president of the council. He was elected mayor of the city in 1889, and served eight and a half years, and guided the city safely through some of its most trying days. Of his line of conduct while at the head of city affairs, Mr. Frank Bergen has the following to say:

I was associated for more than ten years with Mr. Rankin, in the service of the city, through a very trying period of the city's history, and I learned to know him well. He was a brave and forceful man. I never knew anyone more loyal to a cause or to a friend than he. His eagerness to accomplish his objects sometimes led him to make exertions too great even for his strength. He was too generous to spare himself, even when there seemed to be no great necessity for extremely hard work. This was particularly so in his discharge of his duties as a public official. In any community such a man as Mr. Rankin would soon and very naturally become a leader, and it is a comfort to his friends to remember that his work for the city was marked by a high degree of intelligence and a full measure of success. As a member of the City Council and president of that body, during the years when the city government seemed about to fall to pieces under the pressure of financial burdens, he was full of resources, and tireless not only in working himself, but in urging others to do all in their power to extricate the city from its embarrassment. He tried to apply to the city's affairs the same business methods whereby he succeeded in his own business, and the result was beneficial and gratifying.

Mr. Rankin was appointed a member of the State Board of Assessors, by Governor Voorhees, in January, 1901, and in 1902 was chosen president of the board, an office of which he was the incumbent at the time of his death. His term would have expired, January 29, 1905. The only time that Mr. Rankin was defeated in a political contest was in 1893, for the office of State Senator for Union County, when Fred C. Marsh was elected. The religious affiliation of Mr. Rankin was with the Westminster Presbyterian Church, of Elizabeth, of which he was a member. He was a member of many organizations, among them being: Washington Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he was a past master; Court Columbus, Independent Order of Foresters; Mattano Club, of Elizabeth; Elizabeth Town and Country Club; Suburban Golf Club, Unionville, New Jersey; Baltusrol Golf Club, Baltusrol, New Jersey; all of these organizations placing their flags at half mast at the time of the death of Mr. Rankin, and formulating suitable resolutions.

Mr. Rankin married in Belvidere, New Jersey, November 29, 1870, Anna Alethea, a daughter of Samuel Tyler and Ann Pinner (Freeman) Dickinson, and made his home in Elizabeth, to which city he had removed in 1869. They had children: Anna, born August 20, 1871, died the same day; Edna Dickinson, born September 16,

1873, widow of George W. Rogers; Nellie Ives, born August 21, 1875, wife of James Leon Alexander; Mabel Norton, born January 5, 1878, died August 16, 1889; Anna Alethea, born October 16, 1881, wife of Ralph Manning Brown; Ethel Rumple, born November 8, 1883, wife of James Burke Irwin.

No better estimate can be given of the character of Mr. Rankin than that expressed by ex-Governor Voorhees, a few extracts from which are here given:

Few men succeed in so strongly impressing their personality upon a community as did Mr. Rankin. Few are better or more intimately known by their associates. He made his influence felt by reason of the strength of his character and his untiring labor. The estimation in which he was held is best shown by repeated calls to public office. In every position he distinguished himself for his faithfulness and zeal for the public good. His loyalty to the city was intense, and his devotion to its interests unceasing. When elected mayor he found the people despondent, disheartened and discouraged. He filled them with enthusiasm and a spirt of local self-pride and helpfulness. His advent into office marked the beginning of a new era in the city's growth and improvement. The movement for its betterment he inaugurated under circumstances the most trying and discouraging, and we feel today the influence of his work.

In everything that he did he showed the same characteristic, energy and high purpose. Obstacles seemed only to arouse his energies; and yet his was a tender and sympathetic heart. He was generous, charitable and loyal to his friends. Quick to respond to the cry of the needy and eager to relieve the unfortunate. It was a strange coincidence, and yet a fitting one, if he must needs die, that death should come to him at the hospital in which he had been so long interested, and whose very existence depended upon his efforts in its behalf. His charities—no one will ever know. The eyes of many will glisten today with the tear of sorrow and regret as they learn of his death and recall his many kindnesses.

YARDLEY, Samuel Swan,

Enterprising Citizen.

Among the many families of prominence whose names are inseparably connected and associated with the State of New Jersey from its early history to the present time, is the Yardley family, a family conspicuous for its men of sterling probity and integrity, eminent in business and social circles, active and public-spirited, both in church and state affairs, and whose women have also brought the name into deserved notice. The family is a large one, and many branches are found in the various States of the Union, particularly in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, where they have made the name conspicuous by their achievements in the varied callings chosen by them for their active careers, and their records cast no shadow on the untarnished name.

Samuel Swan Yardley, son of Charles Burleigh and Margaret Tufts (Swan) Yardley, was born in South Orange, New Jersey, December 5, 1873, and died in his native city, March 11, 1914. His mother, an energetic, earnest and progressive woman, has been an active factor in many of the movements for the enlargement of usefulness of the women of New Jersey, and under the auspices of the board of managers of the Columbian Exposition, of which she was a member, she made a collection of the books and writings of the women of New Jersey, amounting to over four hundred published volumes, besides considerable additional unpublished matter. She also compiled in two volumes a choice selection from two hundred and seventy authors who contributed newspaper and magazine articles from time to time, not previously published in book form. These, together with all the other volumes collected, were placed on exhibition in the women's department at the World's Fair, and later were placed in Trenton, the capital of the State, and in recognition of her efforts in behalf of the authors of New Jersey, she was awarded by the managing committee of the exhibition a gold medal. For several decades she has held membership in the

Sorosis, the Women's Club, of Orange, and the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in the latter named organization having been honored by election to the office of regent of the national organization. In 1894 she organized the New Jersey State Federation of Women's Clubs, consisting of fifty-two women's literary and other clubs, of which she was the president, and an exhibit of this work was sent to the Atlanta Exposition.

Samuel Swan Yardley acquired his preliminary education in Miss McKinnon's school, the Dearborn Morgan school and Mr. Bahler's school, in Orange, and then pursued advanced studies at Andover Phillips Academy, which he attended four years and from which he was graduated, and at Yale College, being forced to relinquish his studies there after a few months, owing to impaired health, and subsequently he pursued a special course at Stevens Institute of Technology at Hoboken, New Jersey. Being thus thoroughly well equipped, he entered upon his active career, engaging as chemist with a well known firm of Newark, New Jersey, W. Reuziehausen & Company, refiners of gold and silver, with whom he remained until his untimely death, in the prime of life, his future bright with promise. He was painstaking and conscientious in the performance of his duties, characteristics which are essential in every line of work, and he was held in high esteem by his employers, who valued his services highly. He was a member of the New Jersey Naval Reserve; Hope Lodge, No. 124, Free and Accepted Masons; and the Paint and Powder Club. He was also a consistent member of Christ Church, East Orange, in which he took a keen interest and an active part in the work of the various societies connected therewith. As every true American citizen should do, he kept well informed on the issues of the day, and gave a loyal support to the principles in which he believed, and wherever he was known he was held in the highest regard by reason of his sterling worth and fidelity to principle.

Mr. Yardley married, April 18, 1900, in Grace Church, Newark, Maria Dorothy, daughter of Frederick William and Emma (Beiderhass) Reuziehausen, of Newark. One child, Frederick William, born September 7, 1902.

ORCUTT, Calvin Barber,

Financier, Active in Charitable Work.

A central figure in the business life of Elizabeth, New Jersey, for many years, Calvin Barber Orcutt owed the success which crowned his efforts to his discretion, his foresight and superior business ability. His example was probably of more benefit to mankind than that of heroes, statesmen and writers. In addition to his extensive business interests, his energies were largely devoted to the furtherance of many enterprises which had for their object the uplifting of man and the promulgation of higher standards among humanity. Honorable in business, loyal in citizenship, charitable in thought, kindly in action, true to every trust confided to his care, his life was the highest type of Christian manhood. His parents, Phineas C. and Sophronia (Barber) Orcutt, were of old families of Vermont and Connecticut, and inherited the sterling qualities of a long line of English ancestors.

Calvin Barber Orcutt was born in Wyoming, New York, September 5, 1847, and died in Elizabeth, New Jersey, January 30, 1911. His elementary education was acquired in the common school at Wyoming, and he then worked his way through the academy at Wyoming, known as Millbury College. The curriculum at this institution was but a limited one, and, after his arrival in the city of New York, Mr. Orcutt studied percentage and brok-

C. B. Orcutt

erage by himself, and thus fitted himself for a higher position in the financial world. For a time he was in the employ of a drug house in New York City, but soon formed a connection with Fisk & Hatch, bankers, who dealt largely in government securities. His faithful discharge of the duties entrusted to him soon earned him promotion. While this firm was financing the Chesapeake & Ohio railway, the attention of the late Collis P. Huntington was attracted to Mr. Orcutt, and he selected him to have charge of the marketing of the coal produced along the route which came to tidewater at Newport News, Virginia. Subsequently, when the legislature compelled the separation of the coal business from the railroad company, the Chesapeake & Ohio Coal Agency Company was organized, with Mr. Orcutt as its president. He was also one of the organizers of the Newport News Ship Building and Dry Dock Company; was president of the Newport News Light and Water Company; and a director in the First National Bank of Newport News, and the Seaboard Transportation Company.

He was one of the founders of the Young Men's Christian Association in Elizabeth, and donated a fine gymnasium and locker room in memory of his son. In addition to this he paid the remaining debt of $7,000 still resting on the new building in Jersey street. He served as president of the board of trustees, and was president of the Association in 1909. He assisted in founding the Elizabeth Rescue Mission in 1894, and until his death gave liberally of both his time and money towards its maintenance. Another institution in which his co-operation and support were of inestimable benefit was the Elizabeth General Hospital, of which he was a director for more than fifteen years, and he was an active worker in the interests of the Home for Aged Women and the Orphan Asylum. He was a devout member of the Second Presbyterian Church, having united with this church by letter October 2, 1868, was an elder, and superintendent of the Sunday school from June 16, 1875. He was ordained and installed a ruling elder, October 30, 1887. He was chairman of the finance committee of the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. He was a member of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City; New England Society and the Congregational Society in the City of New York; Society of Naval Architects and Marine Engineers of New York; Lawyers' Club; Automobile Club of America; Thousand Islands and Chippewa Bay Yacht clubs, and numerous others.

Mr. Orcutt married, in North Granville, New York, September 18, 1872, Harriet M., a daughter of Addison and Sarah Melinda (Wyeman) Willett, and had children: Mary Willett; Russell Barber, born October 12, 1883, died October 1, 1901; Helen Marguerite.

It is difficult to sum up in few words a character of such dignity, sweetness and beneficence as that of Mr. Orcutt. It can perhaps best be accomplished by repeating the tribute paid to his memory at his funeral by his pastor and friend, the Rev. E. B. Cobb, D. D., who said:

"I can think of no more appropriate words in which to give expression to what I am sure you all think, than the words of King David with reference to Abner, 'Know ye not that a prince and a great man is fallen this day in Israel?' For Mr. Orcutt was truly a prince and a great man. First of all he had a 'Princely Mind.' God had richly endowed him with that which for want of a better name, we call brains. And this intellect with which he had been endowed, had been cultivated in one of the best of all schools, the school of experience. More quickly than most, he was able to grasp the meaning of great problems, and to work these problems out through all their intricate details. And what he was able thus to grasp and work out, he was able also to put down upon paper and to express in speech, and his intellect thus disciplined, he further developed by continually measuring up to still larger problems, and by constant and judicious reading. He had a princely mind, and he had also a 'Princely Heart.'

Indeed, if I should be called upon to state what in my judgment was his most prominent characteristic, I should at once name his big, warm, generous, tender and loving heart, a heart which always beat in sympathy with others, especially with those who were in need, and which was continually impelling his mind to think of ways in which to relieve this need, and his hands and his feet and his purse to execute these ways. He was a truly liberal man, not ready merely to give when asked, but devoting much time and strength also in devising new ways in which to give. In the highest, richest, sweetest meaning of these words, 'He was an ideal friend—he did a Princely Work.' If you should go to Newport News, Virginia, where the strength of his business activity was expended, you would see there buildings, organizations and institutions, which would at once arrest your attention because of their size and importance, which confessedly are the monuments of his broad vision and indefatigable toil. Or if, returning to this city, you should look into the church in which he was a ruling elder, and into the Sunday School of which for thirty-five years he was the efficient superintendent, you would see building, equipment, organization and membership—another monument of his consecrated life. Or if you should cross the street to the Young Men's Christian Association Building, you would find a gymnasium, with all modern equipment, fitted up by Mr. Orcutt in memory of a young son of eighteen who preceded him into glory a few years ago. Should you visit the Rescue Mission, or go to the Elizabeth General Hospital, where he was one of its active managers for many years, or any other charitable and philanthropic institutions of this city, you would find them in all, to a greater or less degree, other monuments of his generous thought. Or if you should be permitted to look into the hearts of many in this and other communities who have recently suffered financial loss, or passed through the deep waters of affliction, or in other ways have been in distress, you would find enshrined in them all the name of this good man who in quiet yet numerous ways had ministered to them in their time of need. He has left a 'Princely Name.' A good name which is more to be desired than riches—the name of a man who feared God and kept His commandments—who loved his fellow men and prayed unto God always—a name which will grow brighter and brighter as removed a little farther from him in time, we are the better able to appreciate how great he really was."

These words describe the personal character of Mr. Orcutt most perfectly.

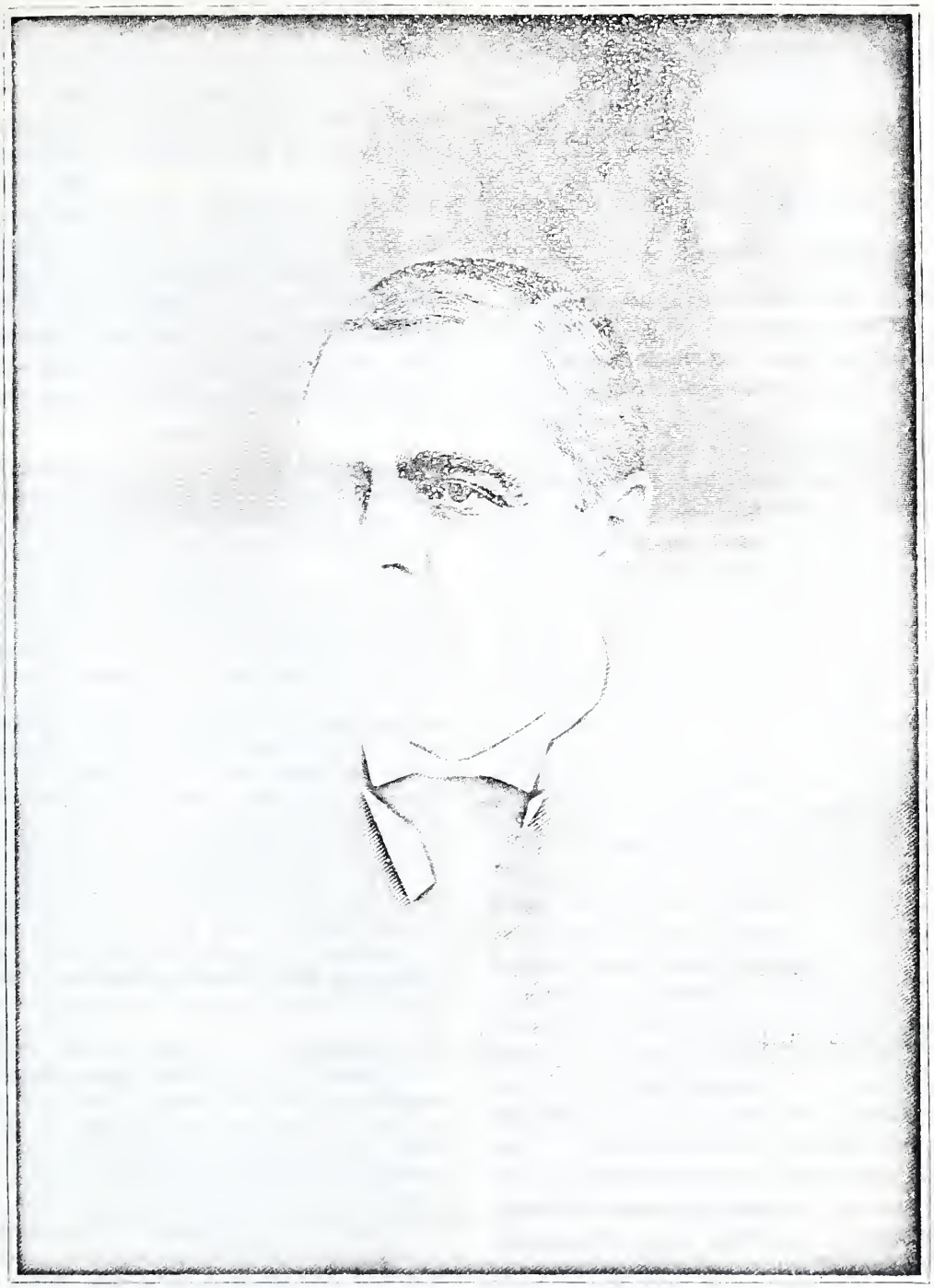
BABBITT, Robert Oscar,

Lawyer, Man of Admirable Traits.

Robert Oscar Babbitt, of Jersey City, whose long and active career at the bar brought him into prominence throughout the State of New Jersey, was born in Mendham, Morris county, on the 5th of November, 1848, his parents being Robert Millen Babbitt and Henrietta Jolley. On his father's side he was of English descent, and on his mother's of French extraction.

He obtained his preparatory education in the district schools and in the academy of William Rankin at Mendham, and prepared for Princeton, but did not enter the university. He studied law for two years with Frederick G. Burnham, of Morristown, and, removing to Jersey City in 1871, entered the office of Potts & Linn. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in February, 1873, and as a counsellor in November, 1878. After his admission to practice, Mr. Babbitt became a member of the firm of Potts & Linn, with whom he had pursued his studies, and continued this association, under the firm name of Potts, Linn & Babbitt, for one year, after which the firm was reorganized as Linn & Babbitt, and so continued for seven years. In 1882 he formed a partnership with Robert Linn Lawrence, which remained in existence until September, 1900, when it was dissolved, Mr. Babbitt retiring in order to devote his whole time and attention to his large legal Spanish-American business, which had been for many years his specialty. In the successful conduct of important affairs in this field of practice, he achieved a wide as well as a high reputation.

Mr. Babbitt died at Laredo, Texas, December 31, 1903, on the journey from the city of Mexico to his home in New Jersey, his death following an attack of pneumonia. He is survived by his wife, Mary Elizabeth (McCrea) Babbitt, of an old Orange county, New York, family, whom he married in 1875, and by three children—



R. O. Babbitt

Robert Millen, Helen and Mary. Mr. Babbitt was a member of the Lawyers' Club of New York, and of the Carteret and Union League clubs of Jersey City. He was independent in politics, and never accepted public office.

No record of Mr. Babbitt's life would be complete without an appreciation of his character, and no better insight into this can be found than in the following quotations, the first from the pen of a friend and associate in the City of Mexico, the second from that of a lifelong friend in New Jersey:

"Personally, he was a splendid specimen of an American gentleman of the old school, courteous, considerate, kindly, always brimming over with the liveliest humor, and above all a conservative, clear-headed business man."

"His was a very rich nature—rich in sentiment, in the feeling for the noble in art and literature and life, with a delight in the beautiful, whether in the character or in the works and words of men. He had the passion of the artist for a fine painting. He took exquisite enjoyment in the writings not only of poets, but of essayists, thinkers and philosophers. He surrounded himself and enriched his home with many beautiful works of art, and the priceless treasures of the world's literature, Through his busy and laborious life he kept continuously drawing at these fountains of noble sentiment and culture, and thus made himself a most companionable and stimulating man, charming with delightful talk, full of quickening thoughts and memories of those who have done and written great things in the world.

"But his sentiment was not exhausted upon beautiful things. He was rich in feeling for living men, and sympathy for all human interests. Full of admiration for whatever is fine and worthy and unselfish in human character and action: quick and ardent in sympathy and generosity for noble causes that help the world and aim at human good: compassionate and open-handed toward whatever was pitiable or whomever was in need. His heart was big and loving and kind. In somewhat strange union with this warmth and depth of sentiment in him, was a masterful force of nature. He *did* things. He had an unbreakable pertinacity of purpose. He had an exhaustless fund of energy. He loved to accomplish things and he did accomplish them. During the last few years of his life he did a work which will put thousands of men directly or indirectly in his debt for generations to come. He was a builder-up, a man of large, useful, constructive affairs, who had in his power and gift to leave a conspicuous world mark as the result of his life."

MacILVAINE, Edward Shippen,

Civil War Veteran, Financier.

Edward Shippen MacIlvaine, late of Trenton, New Jersey, who was well known in the world of finance, was a scion of an old and distinguished family, whose history is a most interesting one.

In the early part of the sixteenth century the Makilvanes were large landed proprietors, powerful and influential. The estates of Upper and Nether Grimet extended for many miles along the Doon. The houses of Grimet were quite extensive, but are now in ruins. The site, marked by foundations and piles of cut stones, is owned by the Marquis of Ailsa, Earl of Cassillis. The ancient castle of Thomaston, beautifully situated within sight of the Firth of Clyde, opposite Ailsa Crag, was acquired by the Makilvane family by marriage. It was built by a nephew of King Robert the Bruce, about 1335, who died soon after its completion, when it was possessed by the Corries of Kelwood. Robert Corrie, and Euphan, his spouse, daughter of Thomas Tortherwald, who was slain at the battle of Durham, had a charter from King David II. for the lands of Cowlyn and Buchan in the county of Dumfries. One of their descendants married a MacIlvaine, and brought with her this magnificent castle in which the family lived for several generations. It was pure Norman in style, built of cut sandstone, surrounded by a moat, with drawbridge and portcullis, and was of remarkable strength, as proved by the many long-contested fights waged against its walls. In the old statistical account, Thomaston is described as one of the great places of the country side, "It has been exceedingly

strong and of very considerable extent." In the description of Carrick, in Ayrshire, by Sir James Balfour, Lyon King at Arms, is a list of "the most ancient gentrey, now possessors thereoffe, as—Mackilvanes of the House of Grimmat, Shaws of the House of Keires, and Cathcarts, descendit of the Housse of Carltone, Fergusons, of the House of Kilkerrane, Corries, of the Housse of Kelwood, Mures, of the Housse of Muchemarrane, Mac Alexander, of the Housse of Corstyre." Pitcairn frequently mentions the "Makilvenes" as Lords of "Grymet." They were allied by marriage to several powerful families, among these being the Kennedys. Through maternal lines they have descent from the Bruce, the royal Stewarts, the Maxwells and the Montgomeries.

(I) Alan Makilvane was confirmed in the possession of the lands of Grimet and Attiquin by a charter from King James the Fifth, October 10, 1529. He married, about 1520, in Ayrshire, —— Kennedy, a niece of the Earl of Cassilas. The Makilvanes had evidently come from the Highlands to Ayr but a short time previously, as the only reference made to them in that locality was by Pitcairn, who mentions the young laird of Attiquin in 1512. The original name was Mac Beth, "son of the living one," and they were a sept of the powerful clan Chattin. The name was changed in various ways, that of the head of the family now in Scotland being Mac Bean. The coat-of-arms now registered in the office of the Lyon King of Arms at Edinburgh, about 1673, but borne much earlier, is: Gules, two covered cups or, in chief, a star argent. The emblem of the clan was a sprig of boxwood, signifying "Live forever." Alan Makilvane lived in turbulent times; of him this record has been found: "July 28, 1528, Alan Makilvne, Laird of Grymet, for not entereing his friend Gilbert Kennedy of Kirckmechell for slaughter of some of the Campbells 1100." There was a bitter feud and much blood shed between the Kennedys and the Campbells, and concealing and protecting their accused friends was a necessity.

(II) Gilbert Macilvane, entered as Gilberto McIlvene filio et haerdi Alan McIlvene de Grumet, was killed in the battle of Fawside. He married Janet Cory or Corrie, and had a charter in confirmation of his lands from Queen Mary, May 4, 1546.

The family of Corrie was one of distinction in the sixteenth century. "Thomas Corrie de Kelwood fined for not entering Bargany for the slaughter of the young laird of Attiquane llm 15 12." The same Thomas Corrie had a charter for Kelwood from King James IV. in 1507. The Corries had intermarried with the families of Napier, Blair and Chalmers before uniting with the MacIlvaines.

(III) Sir Patrick MacIlvaine, of Grimet, son of Gilbert and Janet (Cory or Corrie) MacIlvaine, became vested in his father's lands of Nether and Over Grimet and Attyquyne, October 25, 1547. He fought with the Earl of Cassillis at Lady Gorse, in 1601, and was knighted on the field of battle for bravery. He married Julianna Schaw, of the Schaws of Leir, and died in 1613.

(IV) John MacIlvaine, son of Sir Patrick and Julianna (Schaw) MacIlvaine, had a charter granted him by King James VI. in 1597, for his lands. He died before his father, being killed at the battle of Lady Gorse. It is recorded that at this battle John MacIlvaine received a fatal thrust by falling down the bank upon his own spear. Pitcairn says, however, "The young laird of Grimak was struckin throu the chin and he and horse boyth struckin to the eird." He married —— Kennedy.

(V) John MacIlvaine, son of John and —— (Kennedy) MacIlvaine, was living in 1632. He married Anna Corrie, of the Corries of Kelwood, who died in the year 1632, and whose will is in the register's of-

fice in Edinburgh. She inherited the estates of her family by the death of her brother.

(VI) John MacIlvaine, son of John and Anna (Corrie) MacIlvaine, died September 21, 1669. He is believed to have married —— Cunningham, niece of William, Earl of Glencairn. She is mentioned in the will of Quentin MacIlvaine in connection with his nephews, "the young sons of John MacIlvaine of Grimet." Quentin MacIlvaine made disposition of Thomaston in his will, but in a codicil stated that it was no longer in his possession, having been sold for the payment of fines and debts.

(VII) John MacIlvaine, a son of John and —— (Cunningham) MacIlvaine, succeeded to Grimet, but with him the property passed from the family as a result of their being Convenanters. At this time religious persecutions forced the family to take refuge for a short time in the North of Ireland, making their home by the shores of Loughneagh, in Ulster. Their names are to be found on record as members of the session of the Old Kirk until 1692, and their names appear on almost all the documents signed by the gentry, and known as the "Solemn League and Covenant."

(VIII) Joseph MacIlvaine, a son of (probably) John MacIlvaine, was born in 1700, and died in Ayr, in May, 1762, his will being in the register's office in Edinburgh. He was a man of prominence and influence in Ayr, holding positions of importance. He married (first) June 1, 1721, Anna Rogerson, daughter of Thomas Rogerson, of Dumfries, descended from a family of County Tyrone, Ireland, which descended from Rory, son of Ruadbrigh, the "red haired king." He married (second) Jane, daughter of Adam Hunter, baillie of Ayr. Children, all by the first marriage: William, of further mention; David, born September 22, 1723, married Elizabeth Graydon; John, born April 17, 1725; Elizabeth, born June 5, 1726, married William Gairdner; Robert, born May 16, 1728; Anna, born January 8, 1731, married, 1762, John Fleming.

(IX) William MacIlvaine, a son of Joseph and Anna (Rogerson) MacIlvaine, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, March 31, 1722, and died in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, at his estate Fairview, near Bristol. He and his brother David came to America about 1745, and settled in Philadelphia, where they were prominent as merchants and ship owners. In one storm they lost forty vessels. He was a charter member of the Philadelphia Assembly in 1749, and an elder of the First Presbyterian Church from 1760 to 1770. In 1756 he was a member of the "Independent Company of Foot, Philadelphia," commanded by Captain John Kidd. Some years prior to his death Mr. MacIlvaine retired from business and led the life of a country gentleman at his home in Bucks county, Pennsylvania. His will is dated there, January 26, 1770, and proved, October 4, 1770. He appointed William Humphrey, of Philadelphia, executor. Mr. MacIlvaine married (first) Anne Emerson, daughter of Caleb and Mary (North) Emerson, of Philadelphia. Mary (North) Emerson was a descendant of the Right Honorable Dudley North, and of Sir Edward North, treasurer and guardian for Queen Elizabeth. The Emerson family of Durham is descended from the Counts of Habsbruck, tracing back several generations before the Norman Conquest. Mr. MacIlvaine married (second) Margaret Cross. Children, all by first marriage: 1. William, of further mention. 2. Joseph, of "Bristol township, Bucks county, gentleman." 3. Mary, married General Joseph Bloomfield, Governor of New Jersey, 1801, 1803-1812. He was born October 18, 1753, son of Dr. Moses and Eunice Bloomfield, served as a surgeon in the Revolutionary War; attorney-general of New Jersey; brigadier-general; member of Congress, 1817-1821; died October 3, 1825.

(X) William MacIlvaine, son of Wil-

liam and Anne (Emerson) MacIlvaine, was born in Philadelphia, July 8, 1750, and died at his home in Burlington, New Jersey, September 16, 1806. In 1766 he went to Scotland, where he entered the University of Edinburgh, and received his degree of Doctor of Medicine from this institution. He returned to America in 1773, and resided in the family homes in Philadelphia and Bristol. He took an active part in the Revolution from its very beginning, and was captain of the Light Infantry Associated Company, in Bristol, of which his brother was major. July 4, 1776, it was ordered by the Committee of Safety at Philadelphia "That Captain Davis and Captain MacIlvaine be empowered and directed to take up six shallops to transport a battalion of troops from this city to Bordentown, to sail tomorrow." William MacIlvaine was surgeon in Captain Read's regiment in 1776. He was commissioned a justice of the peace for Bucks county, September 7, 1784, and as a judge of the Court of Common Pleas, September 10, 1784. After his second marriage he removed to Philadelphia, where he practiced his profession until 1793. In that year of the yellow fever epidemic he sent his family to Burlington, New Jersey, for refuge from the scourge. He remained in Philadelphia, true to his calling, contracted the fever, and was nursed back to health by an old black servant. He succeeded in keeping the fact of his illness from his family, but upon his restoration to health, he joined them in Burlington, and was a resident practitioner there until his death. While living in Philadelphia he was a regular attendant at the First Presbyterian Church, but in Bristol and Burlington he attended the Episcopal church, and his children were baptized in it.

Dr. MacIlvaine married (first) November 6, 1773, Margaret Rodman, born September 20, 1752, died February 22, 1881, a daughter of Judge William and Mary (Reeve) Rodman, of "Flushing," Bucks county, Pennsylvania, and a granddaughter of John Reeve, of Burlington, New Jersey. He married (second) Rebecca Cox, born February 3, 1760, died September 13, 1783, daughter of William Cox, Esq. He married (third) Mary Shippen, born August 15, 1757, died March 14, 1831, a daughter of Edward Shippen, chief justice of Pennsylvania, and his wife, Margaret (Francis) Shippen. Dr. MacIlvaine and his second and third wives were buried in St. Mary's churchyard, Burlington. By the first marriage there were children: 1. Mary Anne, born August 10, 1774, died May 30, 1814; married, December 7, 1811, General Jonathan Rhea. 2. Rachel, died November 16, 1720: married Dr. John Ruan. 3. Hannah, died in infancy. 4. Elizabeth, died in infancy. Children by third marriage: 5. William, born May 2, 1786, died August 9, 1854. 6. Edward Shippen, of further mention. 7. Margaret, born November 25, 1788, died January 14, 1864. 8. Joseph B., born January 15, 1790, died July 14, 1847; married Mary Anne Murray. 9. Mary, died unmarried, December 7, 1869.

Edward Shippen, great-great-grandfather of Mary (Shippen) MacIlvaine, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1639. He was president of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania. He married Elizabeth Lybrand.

Joseph, son of Edward Shippen, of Philadelphia, was born in Boston, February 28, 1678-9. "He was among the men of science of his day, and in 1727, he joined Dr. Franklin in founding the Junto, 'for mutual information and public good.'" He died in Germantown, Philadelphia, in June, 1741. He married (first) July 28, 1702, Abigail Grosse, and (second) Rose Budd, widow of John McWilliams and of Charles Plumley.

Judge Edward Shippen, "of Lancaster," son of Joseph and Abigail (Grosse) Shippen, was born in Boston, July 9, 1703. He was brought up as a merchant by James

Logan, and was associated in business with him in 1732, under the style of Logan & Shippen. In 1749 he was associated with Thomas Lawrence, in the fur trade, the firm doing business under the name of Shippen & Lawrence. For many years he served in the City Council, was mayor of Philadelphia in 1744, and judge of the Philadelphia Court of Common Pleas in 1749 and 1750. He removed to Lancaster in May, 1752, was there appointed prothonotary, and filled this office until 1778. He had large transactions as paymaster for supplies for the British and Provincial forces, when commanded by General Forves, General Stanwix and Colonel Bouquet, and managed them with so much integrity as to receive public thanks in 1760. He served as county judge under the Provincial and State governments. In early life he laid out Shippensburg. In 1748-49 he was one of the founders of the College of New Jersey, and was a member of the first board of trustees, holding this position until his resignation in 1767. He was a fine French scholar, and was one of the subscribers to the Philadelphia Academy, later the University of Pennsylvania. His death occurred in Lancaster, September 25, 1781. Judge Shippen married (first) September 20, 1725, Sarah Plumley, born November 8, 1706, died April 28, 1735, a daughter of Charles and Rose (Budd) Plumley. He married (second) in August, 1747, Mary, widow of John Nowland.

Chief Justice Edward Shippen, son of Judge Edward and Sarah (Plumley) Shippen, was born in Philadelphia, February 16, 1728-9, and died in that city, April 16, 1806. He was admitted to the Middle Temple, London, in 1749, and was admitted to practice as a barrister in 1750. November 22, 1752, he was appointed judge of the Admiralty Court in Philadelphia; in 1765 he was appointed prothonotary of the Supreme Court; December 12, 1770, appointed a member of the Governor's Council; May 1, 1784, appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia; September 16, 1784, judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals; in 1785, elected a justice of the Dock Ward; October 4, 1785, appointed president of the Court of Quarter Sessions and General Jail Delivery; January 29, 1791, appointed an associate judge of the Supreme Court, an office he filled until 1799, when he was appointed Chief Justice, and held this office until his death, April 16, 1806. Judge Shippen married, in Christ Church, Philadelphia, November 29, 1753, Margaret, born in Talbot county, Maryland, August 17, 1735, died in Philadelphia, May 28, 1794, a daughter of Tench Francis, attorney-general of Pennsylvania, and Elizabeth (Turbett) Francis.

(XI) Edward Shippen MacIlvaine, son of Dr. William and Mary (Shippen) MacIlvaine, was born in Philadelphia, October 1, 1787, and died September 13, 1843. In young manhood he became a resident of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, and was a representative for the county in the General Assembly from 1830 to 1835. For some years prior to his death he was debarred from taking an active part in public life by gout, from which he was a great sufferer. He was commissioned first lieutenant of the First Battalion of Cavalry, First Regiment of Hunterdon county, New Jersey, militia, May 13, 1815. In 1824, while an aide-de-camp to his uncle, Governor Bloomfield, he escorted General La Fayette from Princeton to Trenton, during the latter's visit to America. Mr. MacIlvaine married, October 21, 1812, Esther Rodman, born June 29, 1791, died October 17, 1860, a daughter of William and Esther (West) Rodman. She was widely known for her beauty and brilliant mind, was with her brother-in-law, J. Clancy Jones, while he was envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Austria, and was present at the coronation of Francis Joseph. Her letters of that time, and her poems, have great literary merit. Mr.

and Mrs. MacIlvaine had one child: William Rodman, of further mention.

William Rodman, father of Esther (Rodman) MacIlvaine, was born at "Flushing," Bensalem township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, in October, 1757, and died there, July 27, 1824. He was a son of William and Mary (Reeve) Rodman, and a grandson of Dr. John and Mary (Willett) Rodman, of Burlington, New Jersey. May 23, 1778, William Rodman took the affirmation of allegiance and fidelity to the State of Pennsylvania, directed by the Act of 1777, and for this he was "disowned" by the Society of Friends. October 4, 1781, he was appointed brigade quartermaster of the militia, under Brigadier-General Lacey, stationed at Newtown, Pennsylvania, and served until the militia was disbanded shortly prior to the close of the Revolutionary War. He was a justice of the peace for Bucks county from 1791 to 1800, when he resigned his commission to take his seat in the Senate of Pennsylvania. There his career was a prominent one, as chairman of a number of important committees, and twice he received a large vote for the speakership. After four years' service in the Senate he declined re-election. He was elected to Congress in 1810, taking his seat at the extra session, November 4, 1811, and his service ended with the Twelfth Congress, March 3, 1813, which was the Congress which declared war against Great Britain. In 1799 he served as captain of dragoons in the service of the United States for the suppression of the "Fries" insurrection in Northampton county, Pennsylvania; was a presidential elector in 1809, and cast his vote for James Madison.

(XII) William Rodman MacIlvaine, son of Edward Shippen and Esther (Rodman) MacIlvaine, was born in Ewing township, Hunterdon (now Mercer) county, New Jersey, December 10, 1820. He lived on the homestead during the early part of his life, and later in Trenton, New Jersey. He was elected judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Mercer county by a joint meeting of the Legislature in 1853; re-elected in 1858 and in 1863, serving fifteen years. He was a senior warden of St. Michael's Episcopal Church, in Trenton. His career was one of great usefulness, and he was always known as a pure-minded, honest and upright citizen. He married, May 11, 1842, Christina Reeder Scudder, born October 26, 1823, died at Trenton, February 18, 1894. Children: 1. Edward Shippen, of further mention. 2. Jasper Scudder, born May 20, 1844, was graduated with first honors at Princeton. He became a Presbyterian minister, and died while a missionary in China, February 2, 1881. 3. Maria, born February 12, 1849, died unmarried, October 12, 1868. 4. Francis Rodman, born July 12, 1855, died August 7, 1856.

Jasper Smith Scudder, father of Christina Reeder (Scudder) MacIlvaine, was born in 1797, died October 20, 1877. His ancestors came to New Jersey from Long Island in 1709. He was paying teller of the Trenton Bank for about thirty years; treasurer of the State Hospital from the time it was built until shortly before his death; and was the first president of the Mechanics' Bank of Trenton.

(XIII) Edward Shippen MacIlvaine, son of William Rodman and Christina Reeder (Scudder) MacIlvaine, was born in Ewing township, Mercer county, New Jersey, March 28, 1843, and died in Trenton, New Jersey, January 8, 1910. He was graduated from the Lawrenceville School in 1858, and entered Princeton College as a sophmore and a member of the class of 1861. Ill health obliged him to interrupt his studies, and he was traveling abroad when the news of the outbreak of the Civil War reached him. He at once returned to this country and accepted a position under Captain James F. Armstrong, commanding the United States sloop-of-war "Jacinto," and later served on the "De Soto." He

was one of the first volunteers in Company A, Mercer Brigade, National Guard, during the Civil War. He was the owner of a fine plantation in North Carolina, and at the close of the war spent five years on it. Returning to the MacIlvaine homestead in 1870, he lived there until 1883, then removed to Trenton, where the remainder of his life was spent. From 1887 to 1910 he was treasurer of the Lawrenceville School; was treasurer of the Alumni Association for many years; treasurer of the American Bible Society and the Session of the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton, 1886 to 1908; and was a director of the Trenton Banking Company from 1900 to 1910, having been a charter stockholder of this corporation. Following is a copy from the records of this institution: "The directors of the Trenton Banking Company desire to place on record the high appreciation of the character and faithful services of Mr. Edward Shippen MacIlvaine whose recent death has brought sincere grief to all who were in any way associated with him. Mr. MacIlvaine was connected with the Trenton Banking Company for ten years, having been elected a director in 1900, and served the bank with unremitting zeal and the utmost integrity from that time until the day of his death. His lovable nature and fine character endeared him to all with whom he came in contact."

Mr. MacIlvaine married, March 28, 1866, Anne Belleville Hunt, daughter of Captain William Edgar Hunt, United States Navy. Children: 1. Margaret Shippen, married, June 12, 1889, John A. Roebling, civil engineer, son of Washington A. Roebling and Emily (Warren) Roebling. Washington A. Roebling was the builder of the Brooklyn Bridge. Children: Siegfried, Paul and Donald. 2. Anne, unmarried, lives in Trenton. 3. Maria, married Henry Van Kleeck Gillmore, son of General Quincy and Margaret Hardenburgh (Van Kleeck) Gillmore. 4. Francis Shippen, civil engineer, was graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1904.

Commander William Edgar Hunt, United States Navy, father of Mrs. Anne Belleville (Hunt) MacIlvaine, was born at Lamberton, New Jersey, July 18, 1806, a son of Peter and Maria (Furman) Hunt, and a nephew of William Edgar, of New York. He was an orphan at the age of ten years, and a relative, Admiral Leroy, was appointed his guardian. Six years later Admiral Leroy secured his appointment as a midshipman from New Jersey in the United States Navy. In 1831 he was appointed acting master of the "John Adams." June 21, 1832, he was commissioned lieutenant, and in 1841, was appointed to special duty with Captain (later Commodore) Stockton, and was with him when the gun exploded on the "Princeton," when many lives were lost. Although Lieutenant Hunt was standing near Captain Stockton when the latter fired the gun, he received no serious hurt. During the Mexican War he was actively engaged in the transportation of troops and ammunition to the coast of Mexico. In August, 1855, he was commissioned commander, and in 1859 was appointed to command the "Levant" in the Pacific Ocean. In September, 1860, he was heard from, when the "Levant" was at Honolulu, but as nothing was heard of the vessel or of those on her after that time, it is supposed that a severe typhoon which occurred in that section about that time, caused the destruction of the ship and all on her.

Commander Hunt married (first) in Trenton, May 29, 1833, Susan Elizabeth Clarke, born June 21, 1810, died April 16, 1848, a daughter of Dr. James and Mary (Belleville) Clarke. He married (second) May 30, 1849, Annie Belleville Clarke, a sister of his first wife. Children, all by the first marriage: Moore Furman; Annie, died young; Sue, died young; James Clarke; Virginia Higbee; William, died

young; Aubselue; Anne Belleville, married Edward Shippen MacIlvaine, as above stated.

Dr. James Clarke was born about 1787, died February 20, 1847. He was a distinguished physician, his large practice lying on both sides of the Delaware river. The first American ancestor of his family was a founder of Princeton University, and a large landowner near there. He was descended from the families of Middleton, Johns, Fitzrandolph and Blossom.

RANSOM, Charles Archibald,

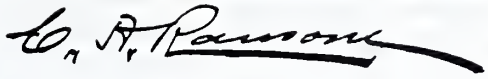
Lawyer, Prominent Journalist.

Journalism has ever called into the circle of her followers the brightest minds and the most gifted sons of the nation. The naturally keen intellect is sharpened by its contact with others as brilliant and gains thereby an added strength and power. The most careful analysis, closest reasoning and logical thought processes are brought into play, and the journalist of ability, by reason of his strong intellectuality, rises above the ranks of the many to become a leader in thought and action, his influence extending throughout the world. The late Charles Archibald Ransom, of East Orange, New Jersey, was a man of this stamp. Called away in the very prime of life, he has left a record as a man of marked ability in everything he undertook, and of sweetness and force of character.

(I) Amasa Ransom, his grandfather, was a farmer in Colchester, Connecticut, in which place he resided many years.

(II) Stephen Billings, son of Amasa Ransom, and the father of Charles Archibald Ransom, was born in Colchester, Connecticut, October 12, 1814, and died December 10, 1893. His early life was the usual one of a farmer's son. He prepared himself to teach, and from seventeen until the age of twenty-one he taught during the winter months, and spent the summers helping his father. While teaching, he studied the classics and the sciences. He went to Virginia in the fall of 1835, with the idea of engaging in teaching there, but being unsuccessful in this endeavor, he employed most of the winter in traveling about Virginia and Maryland, meanwhile spending two months in the city of Washington, where he heard many debates in Congress. In the autumn of 1836 he entered upon an engagement as teacher in the old academy at Mendham, Morris county, New Jersey, leaving there at the end of two years to engage in a similar occupation at Belvidere, Warren county, in the same State. The profession of law always had a peculiar fascination for Mr. Ransom, and he took up the study of law while in Belvidere, under the preceptorship of the Hon. Phineas B. Kenney, at the time county clerk. His next place of residence was Hope, Warren county, New Jersey, where he taught the village school for the period of one year. His last experience as a teacher covered a period of six months, in 1841, which he spent in teaching in New Germantown, Hunterdon county, New Jersey. He then registered as a law student in the office of Colonel William Thompson, of Somerville, finishing his legal studies under his supervision. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney, September 5, 1844, and as a counsellor, in October, 1847. He established himself in the practice of his profession at New Germantown, and combined this with land surveying. The following spring he removed to Somerville, Somerset county, New Jersey, and was actively engaged there until the removal of his office to Jersey City, New Jersey, in 1854. Two years later he took up his residence in the same city.

From the time he cast his first vote at Mendham in 1838, he had been an ardent supporter of the Democratic party, and he remained an adherent of it until he joined the Free Soil party in 1848, and supported



Martin Van Buren. He was one of the most active organizers of the National Prohibition party in 1869, never wavered in his allegiance to it, and was the nominee of that party for Governor of New Jersey in 1880. In 1884 he was a delegate to its National Convention. From the time Mr. Ransom opened his office for professional work he was engaged in many important cases. He was primarily an advocate. Thoroughly patriotic. Mr. Ransom commanded a company of militia in New Germantown, 1845-46.

Mr. Ransom married (first) May 14, 1845, Maria C., daughter of Jacob Apgar, a merchant of Hunterdon county, who went to California upon the discovery of gold there, and died in that State in 1849. He married (second) July, 1856, Eliza Woodhull, daughter of Stephen R. Hunt, a lawyer of Somerville.

(III) Charles Archibald, son of Stephen Billings and Eliza Woodhull (Hunt) Ransom, was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, June 22, 1857. Having passed successfully through the public schools of his native city, in 1872 he became a student at the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, Massachusetts. He next matriculated at Wesleyan University in Middletown, Connecticut, entering in September, 1875. In the office of his talented father, Mr. Ransom read law under his preceptorship and was admitted as an attorney to the bar of New Jersey in January 1881. Shortly after this event he became a member of the staff of the "New York Tribune," and when the "New York Press" was organized by the late Postmaster Frank Hatton and Robert Porter, he became associated with them in the same capacity and remained with them until 1889. He was one of the leading spirits in the organization of the "Jersey City News." He was a legislative correspondent at Trenton for more than twenty years, and for the same length of time was a member of the Correspondents' Club of Trenton. Upon the election of Governor (now President) Wilson, Mr. Ransom was reappointed. He represented as legislative correspondent the "Newark News," the "Jersey City News," "Hudson Observer," "New York Press," "New York Herald" and "New York Evening Post." Mr. Ransom was appointed by Governor Fort, of New Jersey, executive clerk to the Governor, and also was made clerk of the Court of Pardons. When Woodrow Wilson succeeded Governor Fort, Mr. Ransom was reappointed to both positions. His social membership was with the New England Society of Orange and the Sons of the American Revolution.

Mr. Ransom was much interested in the Naval Reserve, and was actively associated with it for many years. He became a seaman in the First Division, Battalion of the East, May 20, 1895, equipment yeoman September 21, 1896, and chief yeoman of battalions, March 23, 1900. At the expiration of his time of service, he received his discharge, afterwards becoming junior lieutenant, Naval Reserve, under the re-organization on October 2, 1908.

Mr. Ransom married, December 17, 1907, Ann Baldwin, the daughter of Ferdinand and Ann L. (Baldwin) Passano, of Baltimore, Maryland. The death of Mr. Ransom occurred suddenly at his home in East Orange, New Jersey, February 15, 1913. This sad occurrence was deeply deplored. The State and community had benefited through his presence. His career had been one of marked success, and his public spirit and his efforts in behalf of the upbuilding of many worthy enterprises were widely recognized. The energy which he threw into all he undertook, stimulated others to like efforts. His reputation for culture was well deserved, and he sustained intimate relations with the leading men of his time. Mr. Ransom is buried in Rosedale Cemetery, Orange.

LANNING, Hon. William Mershon,

Lawyer, Jurist, Financier, Author.

Men of marked ability, forceful character and culture, leave their impress upon the world, written in such indelible characters, that time is powerless to obliterate their memory or sweep it away from the minds of men. To this class belonged the Hon. William Mershon Lanning, of the State of New Jersey. He had inherited in rich measure the sterling virtues characteristic of many generations of the Lanning family, and greatly added to the family prestige.

Robert Lanning, the American progenitor of the family, was supposed to have come to this country from Wales, and was a resident of Maidenhead (now Lawrenceville), in 1698, and was one of the trustees to whom was conveyed the land for the Maidenhead (now Lawrenceville) Presbyterian church. He married, and had children, of whom one or more were baptized at Maidenhead, July 13, 1715, Stephen, Richard, John, Daniel, Robert and Frances.

Stephen Lanning, son of Robert Lanning, died in 1780. He married Abigail Hart, and had children: Ralph, Robert, Elijah, Stephen and Sarah.

Elijah Lanning, son of Stephen and Abigail (Hart) Lanning, was born in 1753, died in 1793, and he and his wife are buried in the old Ewing graveyard. He married Sarah Mershon, who died December 11, 1831, and they had children: Mary, Eunice, Elijah, Nathaniel, Jemima, Abigail, Angeline, Sarah, Julia, Rachel and Hannah.

Nathaniel Lanning, son of Elijah and Sarah (Mershon) Lanning, was born June 2, 1775, died January 25, 1845. He married, May 25, 1820, Mary Howell, born February 8, 1788, died May 25, 1840. Children: Elijah Webster, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Nathaniel, James, John and Sarah.

Elijah Webster Lanning, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Howell) Lanning, was born in Ewing township, Mercer county, New Jersey, May 23, 1821, and died November 3, 1906. He was a farmer by occupation, and an elder in the Presbyterian church for more than a half a century. He married (first) Cornelia Ann Mershon, (second) Sarah Coleman. Children by first marriage: William Mershon, whose name heads this sketch, and Wallace. Children by second marriage: Alfred M., Cornelia Jane, Herbert, and Harry Webster.

Hon. William Mershon Lanning was born on the farm of his father in Ewing township, Mercer county, New Jersey, January 1, 1849, and died February 16, 1912. In 1866 he was graduated from the Lawrenceville Academy, and at once engaged in the profession of teaching, being thus occupied in the schools of Mercer county until 1880, the last six years of this period being passed as an instructor in the old Trenton Academy. He was commissioned a justice of the peace of Ewing township, May 1, 1876, and while qualifying for that office obtained an insight into legal matters which proved the starting point for his entrance into the profession of law. From 1877 to 1880, while still pursuing his career as a teacher, he devoted all of his spare time to the study of law, at first with George A. Anderson, and subsequently with General Edward L. Campbell, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney, November 4, 1880; three years later he was admitted as a counsellor. April 19, 1886, he was elected to the office of city solicitor of Trenton, was re-elected the following year, and served until 1888. January 31, 1888, he was appointed judge of the District Court of the city of Trenton, and held this office until he was legislated out of office in 1891. In 1894 he was a member of the Constitutional Commission; in November, 1902, was elected to Congress on the Republican ticket from the Fourth District of New Jersey, but resigned in June, 1904, in order to accept the office of United States District Judge for the

District of New Jersey, to which he had been appointed by President Roosevelt. President Taft, in May, 1909, appointed him to the position of United States Circuit Judge for the Third Judicial Circuit. The degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Washington and Jefferson College in 1908, and Princeton University conferred the same degree in 1910.

Judge Lanning was considered an authority on State law and, in 1887, he, with the late Judge Garret Dorset Wall Vroom, by authorization of the New Jersey Legislature, compiled the "Supplement to the Revision of the Statutes of New Jersey," and by the same authority, the same gentlemen, in 1895, compiled the entire statutory law of the State in the edition known as "The General Statutes of New Jersey." Judge Lanning published a book on township law in 1885, known as "Helps for Township Officers," which was so widely read as to make a second edition necessary.

In business affairs Judge Lanning was no less capable than in legal matters, and had he chosen to follow a business career, he would undoubtedly have achieved eminence in that. He was at various times a director of the Mechanics' National Bank of Trenton, and for some time filled the office of its chief executive; he was a manager of the Trenton Savings Fund Society, and served as counsel for both of these institutions; trustee of Lawrenceville School; manager of Mercer Hospital; one of the original trustees of the Trenton Free Public Library; trustee of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; a director of the Princeton Theological Seminary; and member of many committees of the Presbyterian Church, including the Committee on Organic Union of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America and the Cumberland Presbyterian Church; and a member of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the Revolution. In 1914 the Board of Education of the Township of Ewing honored his memory by erecting a school building close to the site of the house in which he had been born, and named it the "William M. Lanning School."

Judge Lanning married, August 3, 1881, Jennie Hemenway, of Hermon, St. Lawrence county, New York. She was graduated from the Oswego Normal School, and after teaching for a time in the schools of New York State, became a teacher in the State Normal School at Trenton. Children: Kenneth Hemenway and Robert Salisbury.

The high esteem in which Judge Lanning was held is scarcely to be overestimated. In all classes of society, his death was deeply and sincerely deplored, and public opinion will be found capably expressed in the following extracts. A memorial presented to the New Jersey State Bar Association reads as follows:

"In the death of William M. Lanning, Judge of the United States Circuit Court for the Third District, the Bar of New Jersey has lost one of its most distinguished members, the Federal Bench, one of its ablest officers, the community one of its most worthy citizens, and all within the circle of his personal acquaintance, have lost a much loved friend."

"Judge Lanning exemplified in his life and career the qualities which make for a noble, an inspiring type of manhood. Favored with only moderate educational advantages, he showed himself to be possessed of the true spirit of culture by supplementing his training with self-cultivation until he could justly claim fit companionship with those possessed of richer intellectual acquirements. His zeal for advance in knowledge, his willingness to toil to secure it, and his ability to grasp the underlying principles of the law which, in mature years, he adopted as his life work, placed him, in a short time, well in the front rank of the younger practitioners of Mercer county. He was keenly sensitive to all the obligations of professional honor and the best traditions of old school lawyers suffered no impairment at his hands. His early selection as the legal adviser of the city of Trenton was a recognition of superior legal attainments acquired during the time within which the average practitioner is still struggling for a firm foothold in the ranks. His ap-

pointment, a little later, to the judgeship of the District Court of the city of Trenton, happily for him, gave the opportunity to show his peculiar qualifications for judicial position, and demonstrated anew the fact that the dignity of public service and the honor that will flow from duty well performed does not depend upon the rank of office, but that the official may exalt his station by his personal character and the quality of the service he renders.

"When Judge Lanning, after three years' service as Judge of the City District Court, left the bench again to devote himself wholly to active practice, the prestige and standing of the court had been much advanced and his reputation as an able and conscientious lawyer had been greatly increased. From this time he stood in the forefront of the bar of Mercer county, and was regarded as among the leading lawyers of the State.

"His election to Congress was without sacrifice of civic principle, without resort to discreditable conduct on his part, and he entered, somewhat regretfully, upon the discharge of his duties as a representative, with the same zealous purpose to act well his part which had always characterized his work as a lawyer and a judge.

"His career as a legislator was brief, for with the generous approval of all who knew him he was named by President Roosevelt for the more congenial position of Judge of the United States District Court for the District of New Jersey, to succeed the late Judge Kirkpatrick. Here he found a work that he liked and that was suited to him. His tasks, his abilities and his duties so complemented each other it was but natural to see him soon gain a reputation as a strong Federal judge. And when President Taft promoted him to the position of Judge of the United States Circuit Court, it was uniformly regarded as an acknowledgment of demonstrated fitness and as a due reward for duty ably and honorably performed. Throughout his career on the Federal Bench in the District and the Circuit Court, he grew steadily in public esteem as a strong, able and impartial judge. He was commissioned by nature for a judicial position before man gave him the opportunity to mount to the seat for which he was so well qualified by temperament, by an indefatigable industry and by a conscientiousness that could brook neither partiality to friend nor injustice to foe.

"But he was more than an able lawyer, more than an impartial, upright judge. He was in the true sense of the word a loyal son, a true husband, a devoted father, a good citizen, a Christian gentleman. An unswerving conscientiousness ran like a golden thread through all his course of action in public as well as in private life. They who labored for public welfare, for honest methods in public life, and for social uplift, found sympathy and support in him. He was essentially a religious man and duty was the star by which his life course was guided. He was devoted to the church denomination in whose fold he had been reared, whose tenets he had been taught, yet he was liberal in his judgment and catholic in his sympathies.

"The index to his character was revealed in a word privately uttered at the decease of his father, but a few years before his own untimely death, that his parent had left a rich inheritance, not in money, but in a good name, and it would seem that the Bar of New Jersey can pay no better tribute to his memory than to record that just as he received from his father the priceless inheritance of an untarnished name, so he has, in turn, as his most valuable bequest, transmitted, unsullied, that inheritance to those who came after him."

Remarks of United States Circuit Judge Joseph Buffington, on the opening of Court at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1912:

"It becomes the sad duty of this Court to record on its minutes today the fact of the death of William M. Lanning, Circuit Judge of the Third Circuit, which occurred at an early hour this morning at his home in Trenton, New Jersey. This is neither the time nor the place for a tribute worthy of our colleague and friend, but I cannot forbear to give voice to that deep sense of loss which the Bar, the Bench, his State and Country will feel in the ending of a life before its allotted time, largely as I believe, through his self-sacrificing devotion to judicial duty. In these days when courts and judges are so freely criticised, he was one who went unblamed, and it is my privilege to here record my profound conviction that Judge Lanning in every relation of life and duty measured up to the highest standards of one who is called upon to do his quiet and faithful part in the administering of human justice. Born in the plain walks of life and with a broad, human sympathy for all sorts and conditions of men, place and authority never changed the simplicity of his nature. With a frame used to the hard work of a farm in his youth, he had in his matured life a capacity for work that knew no halting while any case was undecided. The

Nicolas Bigelow

law's delays had no place in his calendar or his court. With a robust honesty of heart, he sought, as for a pearl of great price, the right of every case and to find that right, no labor was too long, no record too large, no detail too small. His knowledge of legal decisions and principles was profound, but with a great breadth of sound and saving common sense he never let the practical be overpowered by the technical. He was essentially a learned common sense judge. As advancement came to him and his sphere broadened, he broadened with that sphere. While cheerily carrying, as his colleagues know, more than his share of judicial work, he freely gave of his great working powers and of his warm, sympathetic personality, to the affairs of his city, his State and his church. His counsel and wise-guiding will be missed in his city, in the boards of great, educational schools, in the councils of a great church. In the courts of this circuit he will be missed in a measure we all dread to face. Patient in hearing, courteous in manner, studious in research, honest in instinct, tenacious for the right as he saw it, but when convinced he was wrong turning to the right with a frankness that bespoke the honesty of a true and fearless nature, he was all a judge should be. Reverently drawing aside the veil of his inner life, as a colleague of years may do, I wish to bear testimony to his unsullied life and to a great man's simple and childlike faith in the Friend in whose keeping we leave him."

BIGELOW, Moses,

Financier, Public Official.

The lives of such men as Moses Bigelow, the last ante-bellum mayor of Newark, New Jersey, whose term of office extended through more than half of that momentous struggle, are a source of inspiration which cannot well be overestimated. At that time there was a strong feeling of sympathy with the South manifested in Newark, and this largely increased the difficulties he found it necessary to contend with during his administration.

Mayor Moses Bigelow, only son of Timothy and Hannah Ogden (Meeker) Bigelow, was born on the family homestead at Lyons Farms, Newark, January 12, 1800, and died in the same city, January 10, 1874. The schools of Newark and Elizabethtown furnished his education, which his earnest, studious nature made a thorough one, and which was supplemented by much and well chosen reading. For a time he took up the study of law in the office of Governor William Pennington, and while it proved of great interest to him, upon attaining his majority, he preferred to identify himself with a manufacturing career as far as business pursuits were concerned. For more than fifty years he was active in this line of industry, and was also connected with a variety of other enterprises. In association with John P. Jackson and J. M. Meeker he secured the incorporation of the Morris & Essex railroad in 1835; he draughted the charter of the Mechanics' Fire Marine Insurance Company, a prosperous institution for many years; and was an incorporator and director of the Bank of New Jersey, the Howard Savings Institution, the Firemen's Insurance Company, the Republic Trust Company, the Citizen's Gas Light Company, and a number of local corporations. He served as the first president of the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and was appointed by the Supreme Court as one of the trustees of the Trenton Asylum for the Insane, which office he filled efficiently for many years.

In 1856 he was elected mayor of the city of Newark, being the first representative of the Democratic party to hold that office, and so wise and discreet was his management of municipal affairs, that he was re-elected four times. One biographer writes of him: "He was unusually well-equipped for such a position. Cautious, reticent, independent and firm, his conduct was uniformly even and correct yet his success never led him to unseemly self-assertion or personal ambition. As mayor he inaugurated a system of block maps to facilitate taxation and numbering of houses; procured the establishment of sinking funds to extinguish the city debt;

brought about the purchase of private water rights and the formation of the Newark Aqueduct Board; organized a police department, a dispensary of medicines for the poor, and a board of health; and directed the codification of the city ordinances, and the modification or repeal of various obnoxious ordinances. During the Civil War he made the financial affairs of the city his especial care and negotiated all public loans, and it is high tribute to him to record that all his plans were approved and adopted by the common council. In person he had an impressive presence; he was of superior intelligence and entire sincerity, and withal, liberal in benevolence. He was intensely fond of literature, and his evenings were devoted to his books and his library."

Mayor Bigelow's direct and searching criticism was the immediate cause of the establishment of the Newark Police Department. In part, he said: "The present organization of the police (evidently the constables and marshals), and of the watch department, I think very defective. The peace and tranquility of the city and the security and protection of the property of the citizens require an active and energetic performance of the duties of each department. The service rendered under the present organization is altogether inadequate to the expense incurred. I would recommend that it be made a subject of your inquiry whether it would not be more economical and whether the energy and efficiency of each would not be promoted by reorganizing the police and watch departments and putting them under one head."

Just prior to the Civil War, the sentiments of Mayor Bigelow when once published, were of great influence in determinining the stand taken by Newark on this momentous question. At the close of his annual message to the Common Council, in January, 1861, he said:

"In closing this communication, I feel it to be my duty to refer to the importance and solemnity of the present crisis in the political affairs of Our Country, the first effect of which has been a general prostration of its industrial interests, and, unless, soon adjusted, will cause unprecedented deprivation and suffering. I regard the Union of these States as indispensable to the liberty, peace and prosperity of our people, and the great source of happiness at home and honor and respect abroad. When compared with the question of its preservation, the transitory issues of party should be regarded as mere 'dust in the balance.' The great problem is now before us: How can it be preserved? Our Constitution was formed to perfect and perpetuate it, establish domestic tranquility and promote the general welfare, and its noble and patriotic framers laid its foundation in the spirit and principles of compromise and concession, political and social comity, and fraternal forbearance;—and if, in the conflicts of party strife, or amid the excitements of party passion, we have departed from this spirit, we should hasten to retrace our steps—for if we are to live under one Constitution, with one country and one destiny, we must be one people, not in form and name, but one in affection, and one brotherhood loyal to the rights and institutions of all, and with a union of hearts and hands, sustaining in a sincere and generous spirit the compromises of the Constitution as the only means of preserving the great Ark of our safety—the Union.

"Without a prospect of continued and permanent peace there can be no permanent happiness and prosperity; and shall our dearest interests be sacrificed or put in jeopardy by contest about abstractions which the laws of climate, production and immigration, together with territorial position, will practically settle under the Constitution and Supreme Judiciary of the country, to which all are bound to submit? As citizens of New Jersey, and the representatives of her most flourishing and important city, I congratulate you upon her record as a State faithful to the Constitution and loyal to the rights and institutions of all her sisters in the Confederacy. Let us endeavor to extend and perpetuate this spirit within her borders, and in emulation of the teachings and example of Him who 'spake as never man spake,' continue to 'render unto Cæsar the things that are Cæsar's,' firmly trusting that under Providence our great and powerful Union of States will ever remain like the mighty waters which bound

its eastern and western shores—'though distinct as the billows, yet one as the sea.'"

Hon. Moses Bigelow married, February 4, 1836, Julia Ann Breckinridge, a daughter of Dr. Samuel Fowler, for a long time a member of Congress, and noted as a mineralogist; and a granddaughter of Colonel Mark Thompson, an officer in the Continental Army, deputy to the Provincial Congress, and member of Congress during the time of Washington. They had children: Samuel Fowler, who attained high office and fame in the legal profession; Moses, a sketch of whom also appears in this work; Frederick, who achieved distinction for his excellent work in matters connected with religion; Josephine.

Always a man of action, Mr. Bigelow demonstrated his public spirit by actual service which redounded to the welfare of the community. He possessed marked administrative ability, and his dominant characteristics were stamped upon his countenance. Calm and deliberate, he never engaged in any undertaking, whether of a public or private nature, without due and careful consideration; then, when his plans were well and clearly formed, he strode forward without hesitation to the goal he had set for himself.

BIGELOW, Moses,

Manufacturer, Admirable Citizen.

When "Finis" closes the book of life of any individual, it is customary for friends and acquaintances to glance in review over the pages of its history and ponder over the lessons it contains, treasuring up the good as an example of conduct that may well be followed. A study of the life record of Moses Bigelow, of Newark, New Jersey, shows much to admire and to emulate. While intensely devoted to business, and a man of very decided views and strong convictions, he was by nature of a gentle and affectionate disposition. His moral standard was high and he lived up to it. His genial companionship, his tenacious regard for the simple truth, his unostentious generosity and large-hearted Christian benevolence were among the qualities which endeared him to his friends.

Moses Bigelow, son of the Hon. Moses and Julia Ann Breckinridge (Fowler) Bigelow, was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1838, and died March 26, 1897. He was educated in Dr. Hedges' School and the Freehold Institute, and, like his gifted father, was a deep and earnest student from his earliest years. Upon attaining manhood he became associated with his father in the manufacture of varnishes, and was identified with this industry many years. As a citizen, he was always active and influential in advancing the welfare of his place of residence, and was liberal in his contributions toward this end. But it was not alone of his wealth that he gave; he contributed that which was of far greater value—his time, personal service and counsel. Among the numerous official positions he held were: Promoter, trustee and treasurer of the Newark Technical School; trustee and treasurer of the New Jersey Reform School at Jamesburg; and his talks with the boys who attended the former and were inmates of the latter, were of incalculable benefit. In the political affairs of the city he was also a factor to be reckoned with, and at various times filled public office. He affiliated with the Democratic party, served as assemblyman, and was delegate at large from New Jersey to the Democratic National Convention of 1892. He was also delegate to several other State and National conventions. He was a member of the Essex County Country Club; a member and at one time governor of the Essex Club of Newark; member of the Jeffersonian Club of Newark, and of the Reform Club of New York City.

Mr. Bigelow married, at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, New York City, June 17, 1875, Eliza Rebecca, a daughter of Colonel Samuel Fowler, of Franklin, Sus-

sex county; granddaughter of General John Mifflin Brodhead, of Pennsylvania; and great-granddaughter of Colonel Robert Ogden, of New Jersey. They had children: Moses Bigelow (third), born in 1876; Henry Brodhead, deceased, born in 1878; Henrietta Fowler, born in 1880, married Robert Hamilton Southard; Frederic, born February 17, 1882; John Ogden, born September 30, 1883. Mr. Bigelow was a man of most sympathetic and kindly nature and never withheld his aid from the afflicted or distressed. That his confidence and faith were in this way sometimes betrayed cannot be doubted, yet he never repined at losses which came through extending assistance to those less fortunate than himself. In his death the community lost a truly noble man and a valued citizen.

KELLAM, Luther H.,

Financier, Public Benefactor.

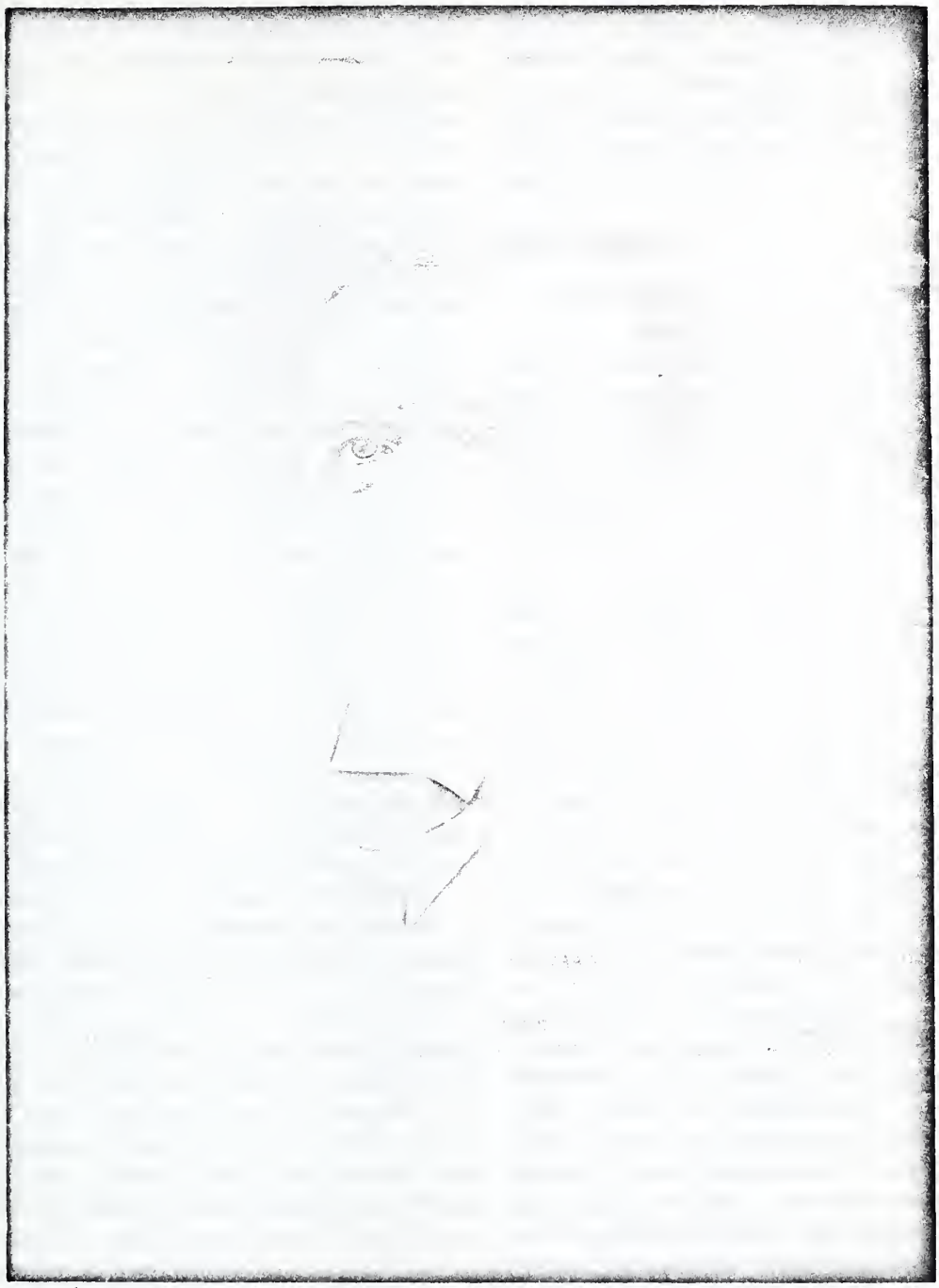
Although of Pennsylvania birth and a prominent business man of Philadelphia, Mr. Kellam was for eighteen years a resident of Camden, then until his death, many years later, was an honored citizen of Haddonfield, New Jersey. While his business interests were confined to Philadelphia, he entered with a wholehearted interest into the civic life of Camden and Haddonfield, serving loyally and efficiently the church, the Young Men's Christian Association, and generously supporting the philanthropies of both places. He was an earnest supporter of good government, and while president of the Law and Order Society fought vigorously for the abolition of the race track at Gloucester, his efforts contributing largely toward the final victory over that menace to civic righteousness. In Haddonfield he served two years in borough council, and in his building operations aided in its improvement by the erection of only fine homes. His life was long and honorably spent, his example worthy of emulation, and in all the requirements of Christian citizenship he measured up to the full stature of a man.

The ancestors of Mr. Kellam were early settlers in New London county, Connecticut, where his great-grandfather, Luther Kellum, resided until 1803, then migrated to Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania. He was a soldier of the Revolution, serving under several enlistments during the war, his actual service amounting to six full years, in which time he saw hard service and was in three severe battles, including White Plains. He settled in Susquehanna county when it was almost an unbroken forest, but he strove manfully, felled, plowed, sowed, and reaped, finally reaching a fair degree of prosperity and seeing his children in positions of independence, allied with the best blood of the region. He was born in Stonington, Connecticut, January 3, 1760, died in Forest Lake township, Susquehanna county, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1845, a true Christian, and although in his eighty-sixth year, in full possession of all his faculties. His wife, Amy Hewitt, born in 1764, died November 5, 1827.

Samuel Hewitt, son of Luther and Amy (Hewitt) Kellum, moved to Ohio, where he died, in Sandusky, in 1815. He married, at Bridgewater, Pennsylvania, June 13, 1811, Fanny, daughter of Caleb and Susan (Wilcox) Bush. Children: Lyman Woodward and Samuel L.

Samuel Lewis, youngest son of Samuel Hewitt and Fanny (Bush) Kellum, changed the spelling of his name, and in this branch Kellam is the accepted form. He was born at Bridgewater, Pennsylvania, June 11, 1814, died at Elizabeth, New Jersey, February 22, 1887. He married, October 22, 1835, Alice Lathrop Bagley, born October 14, 1812, died at Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1852. Children: Helen Josephine, died in infancy; Everett Manly, died in infancy; Luther Hewitt, of further mention; William Oscar, died in childhood; Emma Louisa, died in childhood.

Luther Hewitt, son of Samuel Lewis and



John Kean

Alice Lathrop (Bagley) Kellam, was born in Carbondale, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1844, died at his residence in Haddonfield, New Jersey, July 16, 1914. He attended the public schools of the anthracite coal region of Pennsylvania, and later took a full course at Dickinson College, when he was honor man in mathematics. In 1867 he moved from Mauch Chunk to Philadelphia. He engaged in the coal business most successfully in association with his brother-in-law, George B. Newton, continuing until his retirement. He resided in Camden, New Jersey, for eighteen years, moving to Haddonfield in 1899, and there residing until his death. In Camden he served as vice-president and director of the Economy Building and Loan Association, and as director of the North Camden Building and Loan Association. He fought the forces of evil in civic life, was president of the Law and Order Society, worked untiringly in behalf of the Citizens' League, was most generous and helpful in his connection with the Young Men's Christian Association and the hospitals of Camden, as well as with other philanthropies. In Haddonfield, Mr. Kellam was a director of the Camden County Building and Loan Association, and personally caused a number of fine homes to be erected. He continued his interest in public affairs, served two terms as borough councilman, and was one of the potent forces for good in his community. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian, belonging in Camden to the First Church, which he served for many years as treasurer. In Haddonfield he united with the First Presbyterian Church, and there labored with his old zeal for the advancement of all that tended to better the community, loyally supporting all good causes.

Mr. Kellam married, at Elizabeth, New Jersey, August 31, 1865, Charlotte, daughter of Lawrence Durling and Almira (Fellows) Knowles. She was born in Mauch Chunk, May 31, 1839, died in Haddonfield, August 9, 1909. Children: Alice Bagley, married Wellington Bechtel, and resides in Haddonfield; Lawrence Durling, deceased; Samuel Luther, deceased; Ralph Newton, a lawyer of the Philadelphia and New Jersey bar, married Elizabeth Cowley, daughter of F. George Crump, and resides in Merchantville, New Jersey.

KEAN, John,

Lawyer, Man of Affairs, Statesman.

Senator John Kean was the third John Kean to win prominence, the first having been his great-grandfather, John Kean, of South Carolina, who was a delegate to the Continental Congress 1785-87, and cashier of the first Bank of the United States at Philadelphia. He married Susan, daughter of Peter Van Brugh and Mary (Alexander) Livingtson, the former a son of Philip Livingston, Second Lord of the Manor of Livingston, New York, the latter a daughter of James Alexander, Surveyor-General of New York and New Jersey. John Kean died 1796, and his widow married (second) in 1800 Julian Niemcewiecz, a Polish patriot and litterateur, who came to America with Kosciusko. The same year she bought "Liberty Hall" built by her Uncle William Livingston, first governor of the State of New Jersey, and changed its name to Ursino, after Count Niemcewiecz's place in Poland, from which time it has been in the Kean family.

Peter Philip James Kean, born in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, 27th February, 1788; died at New Lebanon, New York, October 2, 1828; son of John and Susan (Livingston) Kean. He graduated from Princeton University 1807. He was prominent in the military affairs of the State of New Jersey, and in 1824, when the Marquis de Lafayette revisited the United States, Governor Isaac N. Williamson appointed Major Kean to the reception committee to welcome him to the State; a post to which his fluent knowledge of French proved an added qualification. At the time of his death,

Mr. Kean was colonel of the Fourth Regiment of the State of New Jersey. He married, 18th February, 1813, Sarah Sabina, daughter of General Jacob and Mary (Cox) Morris. General Jacob Morris was a son of Lewis Morris, signer of the Declaration of Independence.

John (2) Kean, born March 27, 1814, at Ursino, son of Peter Philip James Kean, was a graduate of Princeton, class of 1834, and one of the leading men of his day. He was one of the original stockholders of the Camden & Amboy Railroad, was one of the organizers and builders of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, its vice-president for many years, and from 1841 to 1847 served as its president. He was for a long time president of the National State Bank of Elizabeth, president of the Elizabethtown Gas Light Company, and interested in many other enterprises of note. He was active in politics, first as a Whig, later as a Republican. He was vestryman of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church in Elizabeth for many years, and possessed many exceedingly fine qualities that endeared him to a very large circle of friends. His personal appearance was most striking, his finely proportioned body agreeing with his great height. It is said he never forgot a face and was most courteous in his treatment of all. He died in New York City in January, 1895, aged eighty-one years.

He married, January 13, 1847, Lucy, daughter of Caleb Ogden and Caroline Louise (Pitney) Halsted. Children: Peter Philip, died in 1848; Caroline Morris, married George Lockhart Rives; Susan Livingston; John, mentioned below; Julian Halsted, graduate of Yale University, class of '76, and Columbia Law School, LL.B., a prominent business man of Elizabeth, New Jersey; Christine Griffin, married W. Emlen Roosevelt; Lucy Halsted; Hamilton Fish, an eminent banker of New York City, senior member of Kean, Taylor & Company, and prominent as executive and director in many large corporations, he is active in Republican politics in New Jersey, he married Katharine Taylor, daughter of Robert and Kate Wilson (Taylor) Winthrop of New York; Elizabeth d'Hauteville; Alexander Livingston.

John (3) Kean, son of John (2) and Lucy (Halsted) Kean, born in "Ursino" (near Elizabeth), New Jersey, December 4, 1852, lived and died there November 4, 1914. John Kean (3), after preparing in private schools, entered Yale University, class of '76, but did not graduate, receiving however from Yale in 1890 the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He entered Columbia Law School, was graduated LL. B., class of '75, was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1877, but never practised. He was associated in business with his father, whom later he succeeded in many of his official positions and enterprises, becoming president of the National State Bank of Elizabeth, president of the Elizabethtown Water Company, president of the Elizabethtown Gas Light Company, vice-president of the Manhattan Trust Company, trustee of the Atlas Assurance Company (Limited) of London, and was largely interested in other corporations of note. He took an active interest in politics from his earliest youth.

His wealth and corporate connections rendered him a man of importance, while his congeniality gained him many friends, so that in 1882 he was the Republican nominee for Congress. He served in the Forty-eighth Congress (1883-85), was defeated for reelection, was renominated and elected two years later, serving in the Fiftieth Congress (1887-89). He was an important factor in the legislation of that period, and won a firm position among the national leaders. He was chairman of the New Jersey Republican State Committee in 1891-92, and in the latter year, was the party candidate for governor of New Jersey, but was defeated by William T. Werts. In 1889 he was the unanimous choice of the party caucus for Senator, was duly

elected and from 1889 until 1911, was United States Senator from New Jersey, having been reelected in 1905. Those twelve years brought out the full strength of his ability, and proved his right to rank with the great leaders of his day although he figured but little in public debate. He was chosen secretary of the Senate caucus, and was chairman of the committee on contingent expenses. He was a practical politician, keeping himself in the background, but furnishing facts, figures and plans by which others worked. His house in Washington was known both as a political and a social centre.

After retiring from the Senate in 1911, at the expiration of his term, Senator Kean lived quietly at "Ursino" until his death, November 4, 1914, a singular and interesting character, a useful man in his own chosen path, a friend well worth having, and one of the men of his day against whose honor there was not even an imputation. Senator Kean never married.

BREESE, Captain James Buchanan,

Distinguished Officer of U. S. Marines.

Captain James Buchanan Breese, late of Trenton, New Jersey, was a descendant of English ancestry, his great-great-grandfather having come to America in the first half of the eighteenth century.

Sidney Breese, the American progenitor of the family of which Captain Breese was a distinguished representative, was the son of an English clergyman, was born in Shrewsbury, England, in 1709, and died in New York City, June 9, 1767. He was a Jacobite but, the cause of the Young Pretender failing, he came to America as purser on board a man-of-war, and remained in this country. He was an eccentric character, and wrote his own epitaph which may be still seen in Trinity Churchyard, New York City. It reads: "Ha Sidney! Sidney! lyest thou here? I here lye till time is flown to its Eternity." He married, February 14, 1733, Elizabeth Pinkethman, born in New York City, in 1710, died in Shrewsbury, New Jersey.

Colonel Samuel Breese, son of Sidney and Elizabeth (Pinkethman) Breese, was born in New York City, May 28, 1737, died in Shrewsbury, New Jersey, 1801-02. He was colonel of the Third Regiment, Monmouth County, New Jersey, and in his records we read that "his mother, nee Elizazeth Pinkethman, a wealthy woman of New York, was devoted to Washington and the cause he represented, and advanced him large sums of money for the prosecution of the war." Colonel Breese married, January 7, 1768, Elizabeth Anderson, born in Philadelphia, December 21, 1743, died in Semonda, New York, in March, 1832. Colonel Breese was esteemed for his integrity; he was a gentleman of the old school and very popular in New York and Philadelphia society.

Arthur Breese, Esq., son of Colonel Samuel and Elizabeth (Anderson) Breese, was born in Shrewsbury, New Jersey, August 18 or September 16, 1770, and died in New York City, August 14, 1825. He married in Poughkeepsie, New York, November 4, 1793, Catherine Livingston, born in Poughkeepsie, August 18, 1774, died in Utica, New York, August 21, 1808. The Livingston line will be found forward.

Hon. Sidney Breese, son of Arthur and Catherine (Livingston) Breese, was born in Whitesboro, Oneida county, New York, July 15, 1800, and died at Pinckneyville, Illinois, June 27, 1878. He was graduated from Union College in 1818, studied law, removed to Illinois in 1821, and was there admitted to the bar. In succession he filled the offices of town postmaster, Assistant Secretary of State, State's Attorney, and United States Attorney for Illinois. He was a commissioned officer in the State militia, and served as lieutenant of volunteers during the Black Hawk War. In 1835 he was appointed circuit judge, and in 1841, Judge of the Supreme Court of the State.

He was elected to the United States Senate in 1843 on the Democratic ticket, served until 1849 and, while chairman of the committee on public lands, made a report favoring the establishment of a transcontinental railway. He was a member of the House of Representatives of Illinois, and was elected its speaker in 1850. He was again appointed judge of the Circuit Court in 1855, and was its chief. He was elected justice of the Supreme Court of the State in 1857, became Chief Justice in 1873, and held this office until his death. He was one of the organizers of the Illinois Central railroad, and was regent of the Smithsonian Institution from 1845 to 1849. He published a volume of "Decisions of the Supreme Court," 1829; a work on Illinois in 1869; "The Origin and History of the Pacific Railroad," 1869. Judge Breese married in Kaskaskia, New York, September 4, 1823, Eliza Morrison, born July 23, 1808, a daughter of William Morrison.

Captain James Buchanan Breese, son of Judge Sidney and Eliza (Morrison) Breese, was born in Clinton county, Illinois, in 1847, and died February 7, 1887. His record as given at the headquarters of the United States Marine Corps, Washington, District of Columbia, is as follows: "James B. Breese was appointed a second lieutenant in the United States Marine Corps, March 18, 1864; he was promoted first lieutenant, May 1, 1868, and resigned while holding the latter rank, December 5, 1870." During the Civil War he entered the United States Marine Corps, as ensign, and when he left it many years later, he had attained the rank of captain. At the time of the expedition to Corea, he was attached to the Flagship "Colorado," as lieutenant of marines, under Captain McLaine, and at the storming of the forts, June 10, 1871, was with Lieutenant Tilton the first to enter and hoist the Stars and Stripes. At the Exhibition in Paris in 1878 he served as military aide to the American Commission. After his retirement from service he resided in Trenton, New Jersey, with his family until his death, an honored and respected citizen, his remains being interred in Riverview Cemetery.

Captain Breese married Josephine Ormsby Yard, who now lives in the family mansion on State street, Trenton, and had children: Edward Yarde, Elsie Morrison, James Buchanan and Mary Ormsby. The final "e" in the name of the eldest son, Edward Yarde Breese, was added at the desire of his Grandfather Yard, as that was the original English form of the name.

(The Yard Family).

William Yard, great-great-great-grandfather of Mrs. Breese, emigrated from Devonshire, England, where his father, Richard Yard, was high sheriff, and landed at Philadelphia in 1688. He was among the earliest settlers of Trenton, New Jersey, and served as clerk of the courts in 1720.

Joseph, son of William Yard, was a member of the King's Council of New Jersey, and donated a part of the site for the First Presbyterian Church in Trenton, of which city he was a resident. He was the last survivor of the first Board of Trustees of this church, and by his will donated a legacy to Princeton College.

Archibald Williams Yard, son of Joseph Yard, was a business man of Trenton, and was almost eighty years of age at the time of his death in 1810.

Edward M. Yard, son of Archibald Williams Yard, was born in 1761, and died in Trenton, New Jersey, in 1839. As a young lad he obtained a position in a counting-house in Philadelphia, but soon went to sea on one of the vessels belonging to his employer. This was succeeded by a second voyage when, the Revolutionary War having commenced, the vessel was captured by the British, and young Breese was compelled to serve on a British man-of-war for a period of two years, and was then taken to an English prison. He managed to escape and, after many adventures, arrived in this

H. S. Maddock

country, after an absence of seven years. Immediately after the war he was engaged in the mercantile trade between here and Madeira, sailing the vessels of his father and two other distinguished merchants of Trenton, and later became interested in the trade between this country and the West Indies. In 1795 he engaged in East India trade, and he was among the first to establish trade with China. Later he devoted much time and attention to shipping until the embargo in 1808, when he retired. He married Abigail, who died in 1821, a daughter of Dr. Joseph Phillips, of Maidenhead, and had three children.

Captain Edward M. Yard, son of Edward M. and Abigail (Phillips) Yard, was born in Trenton, November 24, 1809, died May 2, 1889, and is buried beside his wife in the Allegheny Cemetery, Pittsburgh. He was but eighteen years of age when, November 1, 1827, he became a midshipman in the United States Navy, took part in the war with Mexico and California, and was one of the pioneers in the latter State. From 1861 to 1865 he was a conspicuous figure in the Civil War, rising through the various grades to that of captain, by reason of his gallantry and bravery. He retired from the navy in 1866 after a continuous period of service of almost thirty-nine years. He commanded the United States sloop-of-war "Bailey," and did ordnance duty in the Navy Yard at New York in 1863, and at the Pittsburgh Ordnance Proving Ground in 1864-65. Captain Yard married, in 1853, Josephine Ormsby, of Pittsburgh, who died the following year, leaving an only child: Josephine Ormsby Yard, who married Captain Breese, as above stated.

(The Livingston Line).

Colonel Robert Livington, first Lord of the Manor, was born in Scotland, December 13, 1654, and died in Albany, New York, in 1728. He married in Albany, July 9, 1679 (O. S.), Alida (Schuyler) Van Rensselaer, born in Albany, 1655-56, died in New York, 1739.

Colonel Gilbert Livingston, son of Colonel Robert and Alida (Schuyler) (Van Rensselaer) Livingston, was born in Livingston Manor, March 6, 1698-90, died in New York State, April 25, 1746. He married, December 22, 1711, Cornelia Beekman, born January 18, 1693, died in New York, June 24, 1742.

Henry Livingston, son of Colonel Gilbert and Cornelia (Beekman) Livingston, was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, August 29, 1714, died in the same city, February 10, 1799. He married Susannah, a daughter of John Conklin.

Major Henry Livingston, son of Henry and Susannah (Conklin) Livingston, was born in Poughkeepsie, New York, October 13, 1748, and died there, February 29, 1828. He was commissioned major of the Third Regiment, Ulster county, New York, August 28, 1775, was with General Montgomery at the siege of St. John's until the occupation of Montreal, returning to his home in December, 1775. He then retired from service probably by reason of ill health. He married at Stamford, Connecticut, May 18, 1774, Sarah Welles, born in Stamford, May 9, 1752, died in Poughkeepsie, September 1, 1783.

Catherine Livingston, daughter of Major Henry and Sarah (Welles) Livingston, married Arthur Breese, Esq., as mentioned above.

MADDOCK, Harry Smith,

Prominent Manufacturer and Financier.

There is no manufacture in which in recent years so much progress has been made as in that of pottery, and it is the one on which the health of the community depends in a great measure. Active and careful attention to all the details of this interesting manufacture is an essential, and there is none engaged in it at the present time, who is more careful and conscientious in this re-

spect than was the late Harry Smith Maddock, of Trenton, New Jersey, president of the Thomas Maddock's Sons' Company, and closely identified with some other of the most important enterprises of Trenton. It is only appropriate that, in connection with his life, we should give a short review of his family.

The Maddocks are of English origin, and John Maddock, great-grandfather of the subject of this review, removed from Old Chester, England, to Staffordshire, where he made the acquaintance of John Davenport, a manufacturer of porcelain. Two of the sons of John Maddock, John and Thomas, became adepts in the art of decorating porcelain ware, in the factory of Mr. Davenport, and John Maddock, Jr., organized the firm of John Maddock & Sons, Porcelain Manufacturers, at Burslem, and this is still in successful existence. His brother, Thomas Maddock, married Mary Crompton, and upon his death in 1836, his widow with several of the children came to the United States. She settled in New York City and its vicinity.

Thomas Maddock, second son of Thomas and Mary (Crompton) Maddock, left England in 1847 with his first wife, came to the United States and settled in New York, where he started a business for the decoration of porcelain at No. 39 Greene street. In 1849 he removed to larger quarters at No. 29 Spruce street. Warram & Hawghout later made an arrangement with them, by which they were to remove to the quarters of this firm at No. 563 Broadway, and decorate exclusively for them. From every point of view this was a most successful arrangement. In 1853 the firm of Maddock & Leigh decorated a dinner service for the United States government for use in the White House while President Franklin Pierce was in office, and they also decorated a service for the St. Nicholas Hotel, of New York City, which was opened in that year. The following year impaired health, owing to too close attention and devotion to business affairs, compelled Mr. Maddock to sell his interest to his partner, and he retired to his farm near Bernardsville, Somerset county, New Jersey. Upon the complete restoration of his health in 1856, he removed to Brooklyn, New York, and there purchased the Star Hotel, which he conducted eight years. He joined the Thirteenth Regiment, National Guard, in 1859, and in 1861 his regiment acted as the escort of the Prince of Wales during his visit to this country. In 1866 he bought a crockery and glassware business in Jersey City, New Jersey, and having disposed of the Brooklyn hotel early in 1867, removed to Jersey City. He purchased an interest in the Carroll Street Pottery, at Trenton, New Jersey, in 1872, the style of the firm being Millington & Astbury. The firm name of this pottery, which had been established in 1859, was later changed to Millington, Astbury & Maddock, and they added the manufacture of sanitary earthenware. When Mr. Millington retired in 1874 the firm was continued under the name of Astbury & Maddock until the death of Mr. Astbury in 1878, when Mr. Maddock associated with himself his three sons, who had been engaged in individual enterprises in Jersey City, and the firm of Thomas Maddock & Sons was established in 1882. The adjoining pottery, known as the City Pottery, was purchased in 1886, and in 1890, that part of the plant between Ewing and Carroll streets was destroyed by fire. In 1892 the Trenton China Pottery, then in the hands of a receiver, was purchased, and operated as a separate corporation under the name of the Maddock Pottery Company Lamberton Works. The City Pottery section was destroyed by fire in 1892. Mr. Maddock married (first) in England, Honor Bossom, and (second) in America, Isabelle M. Middleton.

Harry Smith Maddock, son of Thomas and Isabelle M. (Middleton) Maddock, was born in Brooklyn, New York, July 15,

1861, and died at his home in Trenton, New Jersey, January 24, 1914, after an illness of less than four days. He was very young when his parents removed to Jersey City, and there attended the public schools and the Hasbrouck Institute. He was of a bright, ambitious and energetic nature, and was yet a young lad when he became associated with his father in the pottery business, a thorough knowledge of which he acquired under the conscientious tuition of his father. He had not quite attained his majority when the firm of Thomas Maddock & Sons was established. In this relation he had ample opportunity for the display of his remarkable executive ability. He was a keen student of human nature and an excellent judge of character. This enabled him to make the best selection of men to fill the positions in his control, and the friendly interest he always showed in the welfare of those under him made them regard him with a degree of affection not often found between master and man. His stern sense of justice never permitted him to leave a complaint uninvestigated, and the natural result of this was a harmony which was very satisfactory to both employer and employed. Business matters, however, were not allowed to engross all of his attention, and he served as police commissioner of Trenton for a period of thirteen years, during three terms of which he served as president of the Police Board. Among other business enterprises with which he was connected were The Mechanics' National Bank of Trenton, of which he was a director; a director of the Maddock Pottery Company; a director of the Jonathan Batley Crucible Company; director of the Manufacturers' Association of New Jersey, and treasurer of the insurance company in connection with this organization. One of his chief recreations was farming, and he maintained a beautiful summer home near Pennington, New Jersey. He was not a member of any church, but his religious views were those of the Methodist denomination. Fraternally he was a member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, in which he attained the thirty-second degree; Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Ancient Arabic Order of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Lotos, Trenton, Trenton Country, Republican and Fellowcraft clubs, all of Trenton.

Mr. Maddock married, at Trenton, New Jersey, September 8, 1887, Kate Lent, a daughter of William and Anna Manser, and their son Harold S. was born November 18, 1890; now vice-president of Thomas Maddock's Sons' Company. While the ideas of Mr. Maddock were conservative to a certain extent, he kept well in touch with the trend of the times, and incorporated in his plans for the development of the interests in his charge, the best ideas to be gathered from other undertakings of a similar nature. He was a man of strong convictions, which he advocated with emphasis; of strong principles, to which he consistently adhered; yet when the general good appeared to demand it, he could yield with grace to the will of the majority.

SMITH, Charles Perrin,

Leader in Community and National Affairs

In the death of Charles Perrin Smith, the city of Trenton, State of New Jersey, and the country at large, lost a man of inestimable value, a man whose every thought was unselfish devotion to his country, a man who lived only to better the condition of his fellow men. The name he bore is one of the most frequent occurrence as a surname in all English speaking lands.

In the history of the world the "smith" has been a pioneer of civilization in every country, in every clime and in every age. He forged the swords and plowshares, and made the coats of mail and war chariots of all the nations of antiquity. His value as a member of the community has never been denied. Among our Anglo-Saxon ancestors the smith was a member of his lord's coun-

cil, and at feasts sat in the place of honor, at the lord's right hand. The name Smith, anciently spelled Smythe, is derived from "smite," and signifies "striker," or "one who beats," referring to the use of the hammer. It was one of the first occupative surnames adopted by an English speaking people when they stepped out of the twilight of the Middle Ages into the light of modern civilization. The surname has been borne by many distinguished men both in England and America, from early times to the present, and it now seems to be as suggestive of energy, industry and excellence as it was a thousand years ago.

Charles Smith, great-grandfather of Charles Perrin Smith, married Margaret Perrin, a descendant of the Perrins of Virginia, who were prominent in the Huguenot colony of that State. Samuel, eldest brother of General George Washington, married the widow of a Virginia Perrin.

Perrin, son of Charles and Margaret (Perrin) Smith, suffered greatly in the destruction of property by the conflagration of Norfolk, the despoiling of his plantation, and the carrying away of his negroes by the British and refugees. He married Margaret Wishart, a sister of Thomas Wishart, who lost his life in the Continental army, and of George, who was captured by the enemy and never returned.

George Wishart Smith, son of Perrin and Margaret (Wishart) Smith, was an officer in the Maryland Line during the War of 1812, and at the head of his command took part in the repulse of the enemy at St. Michael's, by which action that part of the State was relieved from further invasion. He was a resident of Talbot county, Maryland, at the time of his marriage, but a short time prior to his death had removed to Philadelphia, where his death occurred. He was related by marriage to the Calverts, Singletons, Moseleys, Dudleys, Hancocks, Lands, Scantlings, and other prominent families of the State of Virginia. He married Hannah Carpenter Ellet, who in the paternal line was a direct descendant of Governor Thomas Lloyd and Samuel Carpenter, intimate friends and coadjutors of William Penn. Watson says: "The name of Samuel Carpenter is connected with everything of a public nature in the early annals of Pennsylvania; I have seen his name at every turn in searching the records. He was the Stephen Girard of his day in wealth, and the William Sansom in the improvements he suggested and the edifices he built. He was one of the greatest improvers and builders in Philadelphia, and after William Penn the wealthiest man in the Province." Governor Thomas Lloyd, a member in high standing of the Society of Friends, because of religious persecution, left his native country, Wales, and with his family joined Penn in the colonization of Pennsylvania. He was a son of Charles and Elizabeth (Stanley) Lloyd, the latter of the Stanley-Derby family, and the former of Dolobran, and a descendant of Aleth, Prince of Dyfed whose line can be traced to the sixth century. The Lloyds are allied to many distinguished noble families, and trace their descent to Margaret, daughter of Philip le Hardie, King of France, and who was queen of Edward I. of England. The name is found in honorable connection with some of the most important events in English history. Rachel, a daughter of Governor Thomas Lloyd, married Samuel Preston, of Maryland, who was mayor of Philadelphia in 1711. Their daughter Hannah married Samuel Carpenter, son of the Samuel Carpenter mentioned above, then the family became allied by marriage with the Ellets. The maternal line of Hannah Carpenter (Ellet) Smith is descended from John Smith, a colleague of Fenwick in the settlement of West Jersey.

Charles Perrin Smith, son of George Wishart and Hannah Carpenter (Ellet) Smith, was born in Philadelphia, in 1819, during a temporary residence of his family in that city, and died at his home in Trenton, New Jersey, June 27, 1883. He was a very young

lad when he removed to Salem, New Jersey, and in that section his education was acquired. He was heir to great wealth, which was managed by an executor, and he placed it in the Bank of Maryland, at Baltimore, which later failed, and in the course of a few days, all of it was lost. The entire course of his life was changed by this failure. Instead of having wealth at his command, he was obliged to depend upon his own efforts for support, but this appeared to furnish an impulse which would otherwise have been lacking. At an early age he formed a business connection with "The Lyceum," at that time the most important institution of its kind in the State. He wrote for the press on many subjects and gradually achieved success. At the age of twenty-one years he became the editor and proprietor of "The National Standard," and not long afterward, of "The Harrisonian." These papers were financially in straits at the time Mr. Smith took charge of them, but he labored with undaunted courage and energy until he had cleared them from their difficulties, and made them active factors in the Harrison presidential campaign. He also made them the medium for encouraging other important measures, among these being the cause of manufacture in Salem, the erection of the lunatic asylum at Trenton, the abolition of imprisonment for debt, the more frequent and thorough establishment of public schools, and the furnishing of relief and employment to the poor. Temperance and morality were themes constantly discussed in these publications, with very satisfactory results. The Whig Association of Salem was called into being by Mr. Smith, and he was its president. He was one of the organizers of the Salem Insurance Company and the Building Association, becoming a director of the last mentioned. He was the first to broach the subject of a County Agricultural Society, and was called into office as secretary of this association. Although the community was a Democratic one, Mr. Smith was honored by almost unanimous election to membership in the Board of Freeholders, and also as director. When the National Guard was the only military organization south of Trenton, he was captain in this body, and he served as judge-advocate of the Salem Brigade. He served as a member of the Whig County Committee for a period of eleven years, and the zeal and energy which he supported by his writings in "The National Standard," in favor of the Whig party, resulted in placing every branch of the State government in the hands of that party. In 1848 he permitted his name to be used as a candidate for the office of surrogate. He was defeated by a very small majority, but the vote cast for him was with two exceptions the largest ever cast for any candidate in the county. In 1851 he abandoned editorial work, and about this time toured about six thousand miles in the west and northwest, later publishing valuable statistical and other information concerning this trip.

He wrote and published much concerning the importance of developing the resources of West Jersey by the construction of a railroad, and in connection with this idea, called a public meeting on his own responsibility. His efforts in this direction were opposed by the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company. He was nominated for the Legislature at this time, and while he had many and bitter opponents, he won the election, his vote in the Democratic city of Salem being "twice as large as ever before cast for any candidate under any circumstances." While in the Senate he was assigned to membership in the committees on education and treasurer's accounts. It was largely owing to his instrumentality that the bill to establish a State Normal School was reported and passed. Among the most important bills, the passage of which he advocated, were those against bribery at elections, and providing employment for the poor. It is not possible, within the limits of this article, to

discuss in detail all the benefits arising from the presence of Mr. Smith in the Legislature, but the influence of the measures he introduced and supported, is a wide-reaching one. It was largely owing to his determined efforts that Lincoln was nominated to the presidency, and of the wide-spread and beneficial effects of that movement, there is no need to speak. At the outbreak of the rebellion, Mr. Smith considered his duty clearly defined. Ardent in his support of the Union from the outset, he employed all his personal and official influence in encouraging patriotism through the medium of the press. When Lincoln passed through Trenton on his way to Washington to be inaugurated, Mr. Smith was selected to take charge of the official delegation from Philadelphia, and he otherwise fully participated in the ceremonies at the State Capitol. His work in connection with the Civil War can best be described in the words of an eminent authority, who wrote:

"On the 16th of April, 1861, Mr. Smith formally addressed a letter to Governor Olden, earnestly proffering his services to the State and Nation for any duty whereby they could best be rendered available. The Governor accepted his offer, and promised employment. It having transpired that Fort Delaware was liable to be captured by disloyalists, Mr. Smith was dispatched to Philadelphia to take such action in arousing the authorities as he might deem necessary. Through his representations, based on information of a reliable nature transmitted to him, the fort was garrisoned by the Commonwealth Artillery and the danger averted. He also procured tents for the unsheltered regiments through General Patterson, and medical and surgical supplies through General Wool. The following service was referred to by the adjutant-general in his annual report: Mr. Smith was hastily dispatched to New York, and under extraordinary circumstances procured nearly twenty-five thousand rounds of musket ball cartridges and one hundred thousand percussion caps for the four regiments already en route for the seat of war, and placed it on board the flotilla at midnight during the prevalence of a severe storm. The ammunition, transportation, etc., were only obtained through most persistent efforts, and solely upon his personal responsibility, at a period when neither the New York authorities or railroad companies would extend credit to the State. He was frequently dispatched to New York, Philadelphia and Washington, on important missions, passing down the Potomac in front of the enemies' batteries, visiting our camps in Virginia, and, in brief, proceeding everywhere and doing everything required of him. He made a midnight trip to Washington while the enemy were crossing the Potomac above that city, and rumors of burning bridges and Cavalry raids were rife along the route, and he disregarded warnings to leave Washington while there was yet time until he had faithfully performed his duty. His visits to the War Department were eminently successful, and on one occasion, as informed, he saved for the State seventy-five thousand dollars through tact and energy in obtaining interviews with the Secretary of War at critical and seemingly impossible periods. These journeys were generally dernier resorts, and were always successful. Governor Olden, in expressing his acknowledgments, emphatically remarked: 'You have performed for the State important service, and relieved my mind of great anxiety;' and again he was characterized in the Executive Department as one who never failed. Among other services he was instrumental, at the request of the Governor, in retaining Hexamer's famous battery in the service of the State after it had resolved, and was already striking tents, to take service in New York. A very brief delay, and the heroic record of this battery would not now form one of the most brilliant chapters in the military history of the State."

Mr. Smith was one of that class of busy men who, because of their activity, appear always to have time left for new duties and responsibilities. He was a member of an important committee of the Sanitary Fair in Philadelphia, of the Camden Auxiliary Sanitary Committee, and one of the organizers, by appointment, of the Trenton branch of the New Jersey Sanitary Commission. Governor Olden entrusted to him the nomination of officers for one of the best regiments raised in West Jersey, and he named all with the exception of the chaplain and surgeon. His recommendations for other regiments were also invariably successful. He became commander of the Trenton Artillery at a time when this was

the only organization of its kind in the State. He was the leading spirit in the organization of the Union League of Trenton, and was indefatigable in his activities in its interests, his name being the first on the roll of about one thousand, and at various times he filled almost all the offices. As vice-president of the State Loyal League he was frequently called upon to discharge the duties of the executive office. In connection with his work for these various associations, it is but proper to state that his services were given without expectation of remuneration of any kind, and that even his traveling and other incidental expenses were defrayed by himself. So great was his patriotism and confidence in the government that, when affairs were at the lowest ebb, he invested all of his available fortune in government funds. Governor Olden renominated Mr. Smith, as a Union man, clerk of the Supreme Court, and with but a very few exceptions, he received the recommendation of every man of prominence in the State, irrespective of political party. Among the duties discharged by Mr. Smith was that of taking charge of and entertaining Secretary of State Seward, Private Secretary Lincoln, and others of the government committee, on the occasion of the reception of the remains of Minister Dayton, upon their arrival from Europe. Immediately after the election of November, 1867, Mr. Smith inaugurated a movement for the nomination of General Grant to the presidency. It was due to his efforts that the act was passed for compulsory education, and he succeeded Governor Olden as one of the commissioners to enlarge the State House. This also was an office carrying no compensation. The success of the Centennial Celebration in Trenton was ascribed largely to the personal efforts of Mr. Smith.

The leisure hours of Mr. Smith were devoted to literary labors, and he achieved a reputation in this field both in this country and in Great Britain. He was elected a member of the famous Powysland Historical Society of Wales, corresponding member of the New England Historic and Genealogical Society of Boston, and honorary member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The first mentioned society invited him to pay them a visit, and he was entertained by them most royally. He was tendered the position of aide-de-camp by the governor, and was an honorary member of many military organizations, the soldiers composing these all looking upon him as a friend, and decorating him with their badges. For a considerable period of time he served as foreman of the grand jury of the United States. Two extensive tours were made throughout Europe, the published accounts of these, furnished by Mr. Smith, making most interesting reading, and he also traveled extensively in his own country and Canada. Mr. Smith was the owner of a fine private yacht, and in this he was in the habit of cruising along the coast of the United States, and thus became thoroughly well acquainted with it. His taste in art matters was an exceptionally fine one, and many rare pictures adorned the walls of his fine home, which was rendered even more attractive by a well and a carefully selected library. For many years he was a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and for a long time a delegate to the Diocesan Convention. An excellent portrait of Mr. Smith, painted by Miss Sinnickson, of Philadelphia, hangs in the rotunda of the State Capitol at Trenton, having been presented by his daughter, Miss Elizabeth Alford Smith.

Mr. Smith married, in 1843, Hester A., a daughter of Matthew Driver, Esq., of Caroline county, Maryland.

DUNHAM, Sering Potter,

Merchant, Financier, Progressive Citizen.

Among the prominent men of Trenton, New Jersey, who were actively identified with her business and financial interests,

as well as making their presence and influence felt for good in many other directions, was the late Sering Potter Dunham, president of the well known firm, S. P. Dunham & Company.

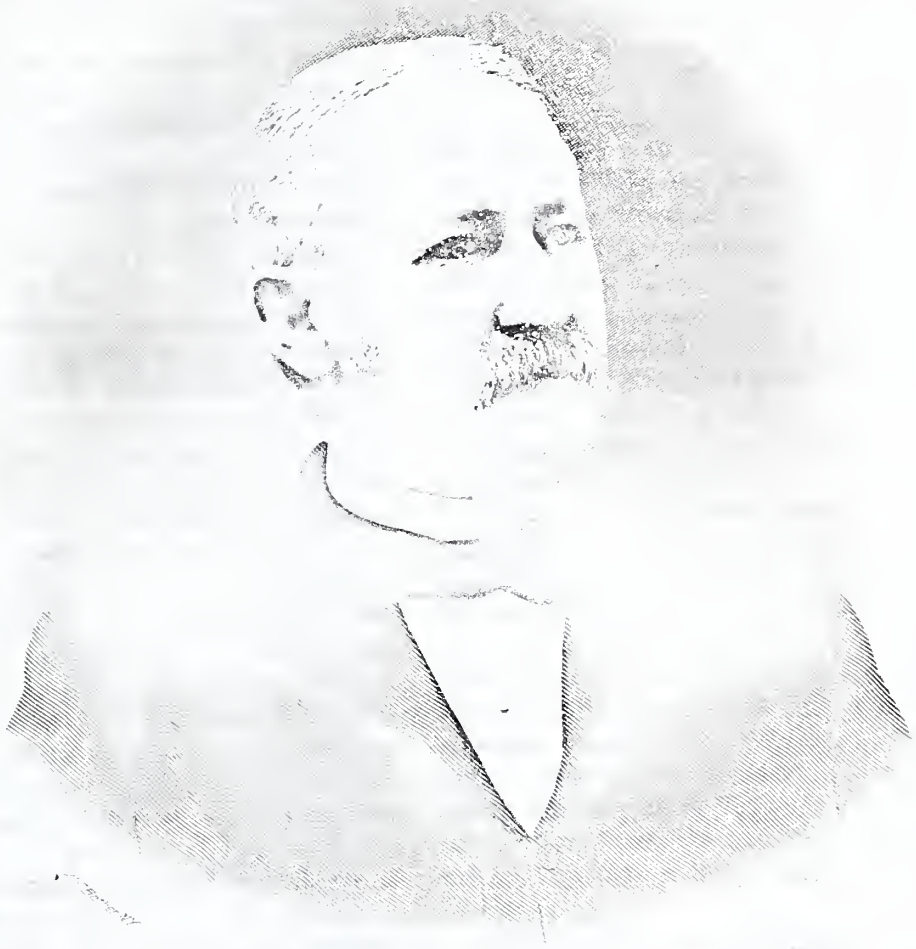
The surname Dunham is derived from an old English place name, and is spelled in various ways—Denham, Donham, Downham, Dunham. The ancient coat-of-arms of the English Dunhams is described as follows: Azure, on a chief indented or, a label gules. The arms borne by Sir John Dunham (1498) were quartered with those of Bowett, Zouche, Berge and Bellaqua. The family of the American immigrant can be traced to the very beginning of the use of surnames in England, Rychert Donham being of record in Devonshire, England, in 1294, where his forbears had probably lived for generations.

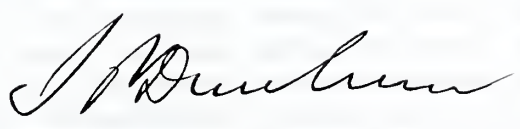
John Dunham, a lineal descendant of Rychert Donham, was born in Scrooby, England, in 1589, and died in New England, March 2, 1668-69. He came to America on the "Mayflower," but on account of religious difficulties had changed his name to that of Goodman. He married in Leyden, Holland, October 17, 1619, Abigail Wood, a distant relative. He was chosen deacon of the church in Plymouth, New England, in 1633. He was a useful and prominent citizen, and was one of the purchasers of the town of Dartmouth. He was a weaver by trade, and a deputy to the General Court. He had eleven children.

David Dunham, great-great-great-grandson of John Dunham, and grandfather of Sering P. Dunham, purchased the homestead at Larger Cross Roads, more than a century ago, and this is now still in the possession of the family. He married Martha Barclay.

David Dunham, son of David and Martha (Barclay) Dunham, was a farmer and leather tanner of Larger Cross Roads, and died March 15, 1893. He married Mary Potter, of Pottersville, New Jersey, a direct descendant of Colonel Samuel Potter, who received a commission for his valuable service during the Revolution.

Sering Potter Dunham, son of David and Mary (Potter) Dunham, was born at Larger Cross Roads, Somerset county, New Jersey, October 20, 1842, and died at his home, No. 186 West State street, Trenton, New Jersey, November 16, 1913. The common schools of his native township furnished him with a plain but substantial and practical education, and he commenced his business career at the early age of sixteen years. He became a clerk, at Rahway, New Jersey, in the business of Woodruff & Dunham, his salary being twenty-five dollars the first year, fifty dollars the second, and one hundred dollars the third year, during all this period having his board and lodging free. His ambition and natural ability soon enabled him to advance himself, and we find the energetic young man opening a store for himself soon after the Civil War. He established a store of his own at Bedminster, Somerset county, New Jersey, continuing this until he had an opportunity of selling it to advantage at the expiration of four years. Pottersville was the next scene of his business activity, remaining there two years, after which he was clerk for a short time in a business in Somerville. Not long afterward he purchased an interest in one of the largest dry goods stores in the place, the firm becoming Cox, Quick & Dunham. Sixteen years were spent in Somerville, the business with which he was connected increasing largely in this time. Mr. Dunham came to Trenton, New Jersey, in September, 1882, and there formed a partnership with John H. Scudder, the firm becoming known as Scudder & Dunham. The business was commenced on a small scale, only six clerks being employed, and at the end of ten years, Mr. Dunham was making use of the entire building, and an "L" through to State street. Mr. Scudder retired in 1895, when the firm name was changed to read S. P. Dunham & Company. Later





the firm was incorporated, Mr. Dunham becoming president of the corporation; his son, Edward W. Dunham, treasurer; E. Smith Lamson, secretary; and John Scudder Dunham, another son, a director. More than one hundered thousand square feet of floor space are now occupied by this concern, and scores of clerks are employed. Possessed of great executive ability, and of progressive ideas, Mr. Dunham was the organizer of many innovations. Among these was the early closing movement, which is now followed by all large establishments, while formerly the clerks were obliged to stay as long as customers came in. Many of the employes of this business have spent their entire business lives there, and now have sons of their own, also in its employ. Mr. Dunham was a stockholder and director of the Mechanics' National Bank of Trenton, and served as president of this institution from 1891 to 1900.

Intense patriotism was a distinguishing characteristic of Mr. Dunham, and in 1862 he enlisted in Company A, Thirtieth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and did sentinel duty at the capitol at Washington. He lay in reserve at the battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, and, having contracted typhoid fever, was sent to his home in 1863. He gave his political support to the Democratic party until the "Silver Issue" was in question, when he differed from it. He was a member of the Third Presbyterian Church of Trenton, and an elder in its since 1885. He was a Sunday school superintendent one term, and church trustee for many years. He was also an elder in the Second Dutch Reformed Church at Somerville for several terms, and superintendent of the Sabbath School there many years. He was commissioner to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States of America from the New Brunswick Presbytery, when held at Portland, Oregon, in May, 1892. In the interests of the Young Men's Christian Association, he was an equally active worker, being a charter member, and for a number of years president, of the branch at Trenton, the present building being erected during that time.

Mr. Dunham married at Somerville, December 12, 1866, Anna Laura Bergen, who died January 5, 1908. She was the daughter of James and Phebe (Peterson) Bergen, and a descendant of Hans Hansen, who came to this country about 1660. He became the owner of large quantities of land along the shores of the Hudson river, the name being perpetuated in Bergen county, Bergen Point, Bergen Heights of Brooklyn, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Dunham had children: 1. Edward Woodruff, a member of the firm of S. P. Dunham & Company, of Trenton; married Julia Coe Silvers, of Cranbury, New Jersey. 2. James Henry, a Presbyterian clergyman, and pastor at Mount Holly, New Jersey; married Mary MacMullin Barrows. 3. Mary Potter, married Francis Vaux Wilson, a member of the well known Philadelphia family of that name, a member of which was Richard Vaux, mayor of the city, and United States Minister to the Court of St. James, his descendant, Francis Vaux Wilson, being an artist of note. 4. John Scudder, also a member of the firm of S. P. Dunham & Company. 5-6. Frederick and Elvie, died in infancy. 7. George Bergen, died at the age of sixteen years.

An estimate of the character of Mr. Dunham, and the general esteem in which he was held, may be formed from the following extracts, which were published at the time of his death. The Presbyterian clergyman said in part: "Mr. Dunham was our senior elder in point of age as well as duration of service. He was also, it may be said without disparagement to his younger brethren, a man well equipped to stand at the head in all councils and work of the session. Nature has done much for him. He was possessed of a fine personal presence; he had a vigorous and alert mind, of great business capacity, and unusually well

equipped in every way to be what he assuredly was, one of our foremost citizens. The cultured and balanced poise of his character was the fruitage, in part, of a noble family line. What he has thus received he has passed on to his children without cloud or stain."

The "Trenton Gazette" said in part: "Business was his hobby. He was devoted to it whole-heartedly, and seldom it was that he took a vacation, though he often needed one. He found nothing but extreme pleasure in attending to his mercantile affairs, and being the possessor of rare executive ability, built up by honest and fair dealing an enormously large business. Even of late years, when ill health troubled him, Mr. Dunham would adhere to past custom and visit the store every day. He no more thought of remaining at home on a stormy day than he did when it was sunshiny and clear. It was this close application to business, this uncommon display of interest and capacity, that made Mr. Dunham what he was when he died—what he by all means deserved to be—successful! In addition to his liking for his business, he was always fond of his many employes, all of whom held him in the highest esteem, and realized that their efforts to please never went unappreciated. Mr. Dunham was also beloved by men in all walks of life, and his death cast sorrow over many circles."

On the day of his funeral, all the principal business houses in Trenton closed their doors and business stopped as a mark of the deep respect in which he was held by his fellow citizens.

BODINE, Dr. Joseph L.,

Leading Medical Practitioner and Writer.

The success Dr. Joseph L. Bodine so deservedly won in his profession never unduly elated him nor caused him to vary from the modest simplicity of his manner. A nature of singular sweetness, openness and sincerity was his. He had a profound knowledge of human nature, and his judgment was sound and unerring. As a citizen, as well as in his capacity as a physician, Dr. Bodine won the confidence and esteem of all with whom he held relations.

Jean Bodine, of Cambray, is said to have removed to Medis, Province of Saintonge, France, where his son was born. He was doubtless a Huguenot, and left his native land because of religious persecution. A short stay was made in Holland and in England, prior to coming to New York, where he arrived before November 3, 1677. It is known that he settled on Staten Island before 1686, and his death occurred in 1694.

Jean Bodine, son of Jean Bodine, was born in France, May 9, 1645, and died in New Jersey, after March, 1736. With his second wife, Esther, her parents and her brother, he was naturalized in London, England, March 21, 1682, and for a time resided at Rye, in Sussex, where two of his children were born. Having emigrated, we find him living on Staten Island at the time of the death of his father. May 12, 1701, he purchased eighty acres of land in East Jersey, at Charles Neck, opposite Staten Island. He married (first) Maria, January 11, 1680, daughter of Jean Crocheron, also an emigrant to Staten Island; (second) Esther, daughter of Francois and Jeanne Susanne Bridon. There were five children by each marriage.

Francis Bodine, son of Jean and Esther (Bridon) Bodine, was probably born in England, and died shortly after March, 1736. Until 1726 he was a resident of Staten Island. He married Maria, daughter of James and Mary (Mulliner) Dey, of Staten Island, and they had at least three children, and probably others.

Francis Bodine, son of Francis and Maria (Dey) Bodine, was born on Staten Island. Prior to 1745 he settled at Cranbury, on the border of Middlesex county, New Jersey. November 1, 1775, he had about thirty acres of land surveyed in Tranquility Swamp, on Wading river, Lit-

tle Egg Harbor township, Burlington county, New Jersey, and this was in the possession of his children as late as 1820. The name of his first wife, by whom he had three children, is not known, and he married (second) Rachel Wilson.

John Bodine, son of Francis Bodine and his first wife, was born at Cranbury, Middlesex county, New Jersey, in 1746, and died at Wading river, March 26, 1826. Early in life he removed to Burlington county, where he became proprietor of the inn at Wading river which he conducted for forty years. He was a prosperous farmer and an extensive land owner. An ardent patriot, he served in the Continental army throughout the Revolutionary War, rising from the rank of private to that of captain. He married (first) about 1773, Mary Roundtree; (second) September 16, 1790, Ann Taylor, who survived him. He had five children by the first marriage, and ten by the second.

Stacy Bodine, son of John and Mary (Roundtree) Bodine, was born October 21, 1783, and died June 26, 1867. He married Elizabeth Budd.

Daniel B. Bodine, son of Stacy and Elizabeth (Budd) Bodine, was born near Mount Holly, New Jersey, April 16, 1814, and died in August, 1881. At an early age he engaged in business in Middletown, Monmouth county, New Jersey, and was very successful in this enterprise. He became identified with various financial enterprises, and at the time of his death was a member of the Board of directors of the Trenton Banking Company and the Trenton Savings Fund Society. The public affairs of the community received his earnest and consistent attention, and he became prominent in them after his removal to Trenton. From 1851 to 1856 he was clerk in the Court of Chancery, and later was mayor of Trenton for two terms. His mother was a lineal descendant of William Budd, a brother of Thomas Budd, surveyor-general of West Jersey, and owner of a share proprietary. Mr. Bodine married Elizabeth Lamb.

Dr. Joseph L. Bodine, son of Daniel B. and Elizabeth (Lamb) Bodine, was born at Pemberton, Burlington county, New Jersey, June 26, 1839, and died January 2, 1889. His elementary education was acquired in his native town, and upon his removal with his parents to Trenton, New Jersey, in 1851, he became a student at Trenton Academy, in preparation for entrance to Princeton College. He and his brother, the Rev. William B. Bodine, of Philadelphia, were graduated from this institution in the class of 1860, both being among the first five of this class. Having decided upon the medical profession as his life work, Dr. Bodine took up the study of medicine with his uncle, the former Governor George Franklin Fort, and also matriculated at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in the class of 1865 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. An interneship of one year was spent at the Episcopal Hospital of Philadelphia, and he then commenced the active practice of his profession in Trenton, with which he was prominently identified until his death in the very prime of life. From the outset of his practice he made his mark in his chosen profession, and at the time of his death had an unusually extensive and lucrative practice, although the latter quality was the one he least regarded, the alleviation of the sufferings of humanity being his chief aim. He was especially successful in the treatment of mental afflictions, to which he gave much of his time. He was frequently called into consultation by his colleagues, and was for many years chief of the staff at St. Francis' Hospital, and consulting physician to the New Jersey State Prison. His skill in the diagnosis of disease was so well recognized that he became an authority in this field. His discussion of medical subjects was always eagerly looked forward to by the State and Mercer county medical Societies, and he delivered numerous addresses before the American Social Science Association. He was well known as a pro-

fessional writer, being a prolific contributor, on the subjects of insanity and the care of the insane, to medical journals here and abroad. In spite of the manifold demands made upon his time by his professional labors, Dr. Bodine was not neglectful of the public affairs of the community, but gave them to a considerable extent his personal attention. Appointed by Governor Ludlow as a member of the State Sinking Fund Commission, his services to the State were of inestimable value, and he succeeded in placing the fund on a sound financial basis. His religious affiliation was with St. Michael's Episcopal Church, in which he served as a vestryman for a considerable number of years. Outside of his professional and public service, Dr. Bodine, was of that modest, retiring disposition which is sometimes met with in combination with qualities of the highest order of excellence. He was charitable to a degree, but in a most quiet and unostentatious manner, and none but the recipients of his bounty will ever known the extent of his gifts.

Dr. Bodine married, October 7, 1874, Frances P. Davis, and is survived by two children: Elizabeth D.; and Joseph L., assistant district attorney, and member of the law firm of Vroom, Dickinson & Bodine.

HOPPER, Abram G.,

Leading Building Contractor.

The late Abram G. Hopper, whose career was such as to warrant the trust and confidence of the business world and the regard of all with whom he was brought in contact, by reason of the fact that he ever conducted all transactions on the strictest principles of honor and integrity, was a descendant of a family which has been well and prominently known in the region of New Amsterdam and the New Netherlands for more than two and half centuries. There are in America three distinct Hopper families. One is of Irish descent, another came from the county of Durham, England, and the third, by far the most numerous, is of Dutch ancestry.

Abram G. Hopper was born November 29, 1855, in New York City, son of Garrett and Sarah (Hopper) Hopper. When he was about two years of age his parents removed to Oakland, settling on a farm, and there he was reared, attending the county school and acquiring a practical education, which thoroughly prepared him for the activities of life. At the age of eighteen years he placed himself under the preceptorship of his uncle, Samuel Hopper, at Franklin, now Nutley, New Jersey, in order to learn the trade of mason, and after mastering all the details of the same, in company with his brother, John, who was a carpenter by trade, went to Avon, Illinois, where his uncle, Samuel Yeomans, was then living. In that city Abram G. Hopper engaged in business on his own account, contracting for mason work, this enterprise proving successful and remunerative, and he continued along the same line there until the year 1879, when he came to Paterson, New Jersey, on a visit, and while there formed a partnership with his cousin, Jacob Steel, engaging in a contracting business. Both of the partners being thorough business men, well grounded in their particular line, expert and enterprising, thoroughly competent to cope with every obstacle in their path, the undertaking met with a large degree of success, in course of time becoming the largest in its line in the city of Paterson, having the contract for the erection of the majority of the principal buildings in and about Paterson, as well as many in other cities and States. The following is a list of the most noted: The Carnegie Laboratory of Engineering at Stevens Institute, Hoboken, New Jersey; Hopper Building in Paterson; Danforth Public Library; Arnold building; Citizens' Trust Company building; Cohen building; the News Printing and Publishing Company building; Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Company building; Ball build-

ing; Nathan building; Albert Tint building; Williams building; Kinsella building; Ulrich building; Simon building; many of the public school and other public buildings; Isaac A. Hall's mills; F. Harding & Sons' factory; Paterson Gas Office; Young Men's Christian Association building; Mosaic Hall; Park Avenue Baptist Church; Western Methodist Episcopal Church; Riverside Reformed Church; and the residences of Dr. O'Donnell, J. Leville Greggs, J. H. Steel and Abram G. Hopper. These buildings, which rank among the best in Paterson, stand as a monument to the skill and ability of the firm of which Mr. Hopper was a member. The plant and lumber yards were located at Nos. 46-48 North Second street, Paterson, and the name of Mr. Hopper was well and favorably known in business circles for three decades. He was a man capable of managing extensive business interests, conducted his affairs on terms that were fair alike to employer and employee, and thus avoided troubles so common in these days. He was systematic and methodical in the conduct of his business, and this orderly precision was one of the features in the prosperity that attended his well-directed efforts. As the years passed the business grew to mammoth proportions, and ranked among the leading and representative industries of Paterson. For many years he also operated a brick yard, being the proprietor of the same at the time of his death, which was a remunerative source of income.

Mr. Hopper was courteous, genial and obliging, and these qualities rendered him very popular, so that his circle of friends was very extensive. He took a keen interest in local affairs, and was elected on the Democratic ticket to the office of freeholder, in which capacity he served for one term, performing his duties satisfactorily. He was a director of the Paterson Sanitary Company, organized for the purpose of removing the garbage of Paterson, and for about five years Mr. Hopper served as superintendent of the same, his tenure of office being noted for efficiency and capability. He was a member of the Paterson Business Men's Association, in which he took an active interest. He was a constant attendant of the Second Reformed Church, for thirty years and finally became a member; a member of the Order of Free and Accepted Masons, Mason's Union, and the Royal Arcanum. He was a great lover of horses, of which he was an excellent judge, being considered an authority on the subject, and he was the possessor of fine driving teams which were often seen in Paterson and vicinity.

Mr. Hopper married, April 28, 1880, Sarah Ann Pulis, of Ramsey, New Jersey, a daughter of William and Maria (Mowerson) Pulis. Children: Maria L., who became the wife of Edward Kuhl Conine, of Trenton, New Jersey; Sarah, deceased; Anna May, deceased; Garrett, deceased; Serena Beatrice; Annetta Roseland; Abram G. Jr.; Emerald Jacob. Mr. Hopper took an unusual interest in his home and family, spending all his leisure time there, and was ever a loving husband, affectionate father, ever thoughtful and considerate of the comfort of those dependent upon him. Mr. Hopper died at his home in Paterson, January 5, 1910, and later his widow sold his business interest to his partner, Mr. Steel.

Such is the brief review of the career of one who achieved not only honorable success and high standing among men, but whose entire life was irreproachably correct, so that his character was blameless. His life record demonstrated the fact that success depends not upon circumstances or environment, but upon the man, and the prosperous citizens are those who are able to recognize and improve their opportunities, as was the case with the late Mr. Hopper.

BENNETT, David Horton,

Manufacturer, Enterprising Citizen.

From the beginning of his active life until his death, David Horton Bennett was associated with glass manufacture, the last thirty years of his life being passed as senior member of the firm of G. S. Bennett Company, manufacturers of window glass and paints, located at No. 112 and 114 North Ninth street. He was a native of New Jersey, and Collingswood, Camden county, was his home at the time of his death, although Philadelphia had long been the scene of his business activity. Business associates of Philadelphia and intimates in social and civic life in Collingswood remember him as a Christian gentleman of high ideals and worthy life, a man who lived for the best and in whom there was no intentional fault. David Horton Bennett was a son of William and Eliza (Pheifer) Bennett; his uncle, Levi Pheifer, a former sheriff of Camden county, and, with Isaac Collings and Mr. Gibbs, one of the founders of the Collingswood Methodist Episcopal Church.

David Horton Bennett was born in Cumberland, Cumberland county, New Jersey, February 5, 1848, and when he was five years old was taken by his parents to Winslow, New Jersey, where he attended the public schools. At the completion of his studies he became a glass blower, learning this trade under Andrew K. Hay, and from this time he was interested in the manufacture and marketing of glass. About 1883 Mr. Bennett and his eldest son George founded the G. S. Bennett Company, manufacturers of window glass and paints and dealers in painters' supplies, their place of business at No. 112 and 114 North Ninth street. After a number of years George Bennett retired from this line, his place in the firm being taken by Mr. Bennett's youngest son Frank, who was associated with his father until the latter's death and who now continues the business. Mr. Bennett, in connection with his Philadelphia interests, operated a glass manufacturing plant at Millville, New Jersey, also heading a third enterprise at Spring City, New Jersey, the last organized as a stock company, of which he was president. Upright integrity and unswerving devotion to fair dealing were the leading characteristics of his daily business transactions, and in his long career he achieved a reputation which only honor and the strictest of probity can gain. His responsibilities were borne faithfully and capably, and in any enterprise with which he was connected his was a leading mind and a willing hand.

Mr. Bennett was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and supported the Republican party with his vote, although never a candidate for or an occupant of official position. He was allied with every progressive and uplifting movement in his town, and with constructive public spirit worked for its advancement and improvement.

He married Anna M. Abel, of Hammonton, New Jersey, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Wells) Abel, and had children: George S., married Annie Berger; Laura G., married Robert Pond; Harry, married Margaret Simpler; Frank, married Clara McNelly; and Lillian K., unmarried. Mrs. Bennett survives her husband and resides in Collingswood, New Jersey.

DELP, James A. H.,

Manufacturer, Public Official.

A man of action, of business talents and untiring energy, of actual achievements that have advanced the wealth and prosperity of the community, of undoubted public spirit, is a very fair description of the late James A. H. Delp, for many years of Trenton, New Jersey. He was prominent among the business men of Trenton who contributed energy and ability of a high order to the development of the city, and his manufacturing transactions showed that

faculty of business imagination which is at the back of all large operations of a business nature. Not content with the humdrum methods of the conservative manufacturer, he organized schemes that put his work on a level with business campaigns of the first order. The proportionate increase in the volume of business transacted was phenomenal. In addition to being a shrewd and successful man of business, Mr. Delp acquired an honorable reputation as a citizen of much public spirit, and enjoyed the esteem and confidence of all with whom he had relations. While his family was a comparatively new one in the State of New Jersey, it had long been resident in America.

The pioneer ancestor of the family was George Delp, who came to this country from Rotterdam, in the ship "Thistle," and arrived at Philadelphia, October 28, 1738. He located in Franconia township, now Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, became a large land owner there, and also acquired much property in Hilltown township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania. He and a number of his descendants lie buried in an old burying ground known as "Delp's Grave Yard," in the northwestern part of Franconia township. George Delp, son of the pioneer, located in Hilltown township. George Delp, son of the second George Delp, was born in Hilltown township, removed to Bedminster Township in 1806, and died there, January 1, 1830. He married Margaret Eydem and had five children. George Delp, in all probability a nephew of the third George Delp, and a descendant in the fourth generation from the pioneer, George Delp, was of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where he married Elizabeth Spece.

James A. H. Delp, son of George and Elizabeth (Spece) Delp, was born at Chalfont, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1845, and died at his home in Trenton, New Jersey, suddenly, February 9, 1915. He acquired a sound, practical education in his native town, and then removed to Trenton with his parents, with which city his interests were identified until his death. There he learned his trade under the auspices of the late Cornelius Vansant, whose place of business was located on the present site of Kolb's bakery. Beginning the manufacture of farming implements on a small scale, Mr. Delp gradually enlarged his business operations, until his concern was one of the most important in this line in the section, and added to it the business of a contractor, in which he was equally successful. For a period of more than forty years he manufactured farming implements and pumps, during the greater part of this time being located at No. 335 Pennington avenue. But it was not alone in the business world that Mr. Delp established a reputation for himself. The public affairs of the community were given his deep and serious attention, greatly to the benefit of those living in it. As a consistent member of the Republican party, he served three terms in the common council of the city, his election being practically unanimous, as the Democratic party would nominate no candidate to oppose him, ample testimony to the esteem in which he was held by all. During his second term he served as a member of the committees on the poor, city hall, board of trade and parks. Many years ago he was a member of the county committee, and was largely instrumental in having a part of Ewing township annexed to Trenton, thus adding to the area and importance of the city. He was appointed delegate to the National Rivers and Harbors Congress held in Washington, District of Columbia, December 3-4-5, 1913, but business reasons prevented his participation in these meetings. Philanthropic and charitable to a degree, Mr. Delp did not confine his liberal donations to charitable institutions, but his private generosity was of so unostentatious a nature, that it was but rarely that any save the recipients of his bounty, knew of it. Only the large number of mourners of the poorer class

who attended his funeral services spoke eloquently of his charity. The Lutheran church is greatly indebted to the liberality of Mr. Delp. For many years he was a member of Christ Church, and was active in its interests. Later, when Grace Church, at Hillcrest, a suburb of Trenton, was organized, in which proceeding Mr. Delp was an important factor, Mr. Delp affiliated with that, for a long time gave his services in the responsible office of superintendent of the Sunday school. Every pastor who came to Trenton found in him a liberal supporter and a friend on whom he could rely in every way. While Mr. Delp was a well known figure in the social life of the city, as befitted a man of his means and influence, he found his chief source of pleasure in the home circle, and in the society of a few chosen friends. Rarely was any of his leisure time spent away from home.

Mr. Delp married Anne E. Biddle, also a native of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, who survives him with their children: Mrs. W. A. Lebernight, Mrs. U. E. Apple, of Red Lion; Frances C. and Hiram A., of Trenton. Four brothers and three sisters of Mr. Delp are also living.

ROW, James W.,

Prominent Bank Official.

James W. Row, late of Paterson, New Jersey, was one of those men whose value to the community is hardly to be gauged by the positions they hold or the offices in which they have served. The weight and force of a fine example is of a benefit to a community not to be estimated in figures, nor set forth exactly in words, and to this class of men belonged the late James W. Row. He was a son of William Row, of the firm of Daggers & Row, bobbin makers, well known in their day in Paterson.

James W. Row was born in Paterson, New Jersey, September 25, 1850, and died May 16, 1913. His earlier education was acquired in the public schools of his native city, where he displayed unusual ability in all mathematical studies, and this was supplemented by a comprehensive course at the Bryant & Stratton Business College in New York City. Upon the completion of his education he obtained a position with the firm of Valentine & Company, in New York City, having become an expert accountant. His next field of activity was in the office of the clerk of Passaic county, New Jersey, which position he held until he accepted the position of bookkeeper in the Second National Bank of Paterson in 1871. It was not long before he succeeded David Barnet as cashier in this institution, an office he filled with ability for more than fifteen years. When he retired from this position in March, 1891, the Directors of the bank presented him with a handsome silver service. While Mr. Row was cashier, the other officers of the bank were: James Jackson, president; F. C. Van Dyk, vice-president; William D. Blauvelt, assistant cashier. The bank had been established by George M. Simpson and others as the Passaic County Bank, in 1865. It passed into the hands of James Jackson and others in 1871, and was reorganized as the Passaic County National Bank. In 1874 Congress passed an act making it the Second National Bank of Paterson.

As an attendant of the Baptist church, Mr. Row was a liberal contributor to its support, as, indeed, he was also to numerous charitable undertakings. He never aspired to public office, but gave his staunch support to the Republican party. He was of an intensely patriotic nature, and was one of the original members of the Phelps Guards of Paterson. He was a member of Monitor Lodge, No. 219, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, had held all the chairs in this order, and was always active in its service.

Mr. Row married, September 25, 1873, Sophia Dougherty, a daughter of Joseph and Caroline (Spear) Dougherty, and a descendant of an old and wealthy family

James W. Low

of Paterson. Children: Martha, who married George M. Rusling, and has two children: Thelma and Earl; William, a merchant in Paterson; Joseph D., cashier of the Public Service Company at Passaic, New Jersey. Mrs. Row still lives at No. 269 Park avenue, Paterson.

Mr. Row had a cheerful, friendly disposition, and a finely developed character. He had gained an enviable position, and had implanted himself firmly in all that was best in business, in civic and in religious matters. His death deprived many interests of a potent factor for good, and his associates and friends of a strong and loving character.

MELLSOP, John,

Leading Importer, Ideal Citizen.

In a long life of eighty-five years, John Mellsop, long a prominent tea importer of Philadelphia, completed the cycle of conditions and experiences that attend the achievement of fortune and position from humble estate. Coming to the United States from Ireland, his birthplace, in his youth, his only assets strong health and physical vigor, in Philadelphia he rose to important place in the tea trade, and for many years was one of the two heads of the firm of James A. Aull & Company. With Mr. Aull he retired from business in his later years, took up his residence in Haddonfield, New Jersey, and there passed his remaining years. He took with him to the quiet of his rural home the regard and respect of his business associates, gained through years of upright and honorable transactions.

John Mellsop, of Scotch Irish ancestry, was born at Belfast, Londonderry county, Ireland, December 9, 1827, son of Charles and Eliza (Bryson) Mellsop. His father, Charles Mellsop, died January 2, 1835, his mother, whom Charles Mellsop married November 3, 1820, dying March 8, 1832. John Mellsop attended the public schools of the county of his birth until his fifteenth year, when he entered upon an apprenticeship with Hugh and Thomas Bellas, dealers in hardware, his indenture papers calling for five years service. This term he completed, but immediately afterward put into action a plan he had formulated in that time, immigration to the United States. Arriving in Philadelphia after a long sail of several months, he at once sought work. The impulse that drove him from his native land was one of restless ambition that saw no opportunity for gratification in Ireland, and when on American shores he accepted the first position that was open to him, that of porter in a large tea importing house. His strength and agility were the qualifications that won him this position, but it so chanced that he had immediately found the field in which he was destined to continue.

Faithfulness and industry found their due reward in sucessive promotions, and his close attention and devotion to the interests of the house caused those in authority above him to repose in him unbounded confidence and to place upon his shoulders weighty responsibility. Admission to the firm was at length offered him, the title of the concern, which had formerly been Clark & Aull, then becoming James A. Aull & Company. As partner Mr. Mellsop exerted even greater efforts for the success and prosperity of the business than he had put forth as trusted employee, and for nearly half a century the house of James A. Aull & Company held a position of leadership in the tea importing trade in Philadelphia. The business, located on South Front street, was dissolved in the height of its successful existence, when Mr. Aull and Mr. Mellsop felt that the cares of its management were too weighty for their increasing years.

A resident of Philadelphia for the greater part of his life, Mr. Mellsop made the attractions of his retirement complete by his residence in the beautiful and historic town of Haddonfield, New Jersey, a short distance across the Delaware from the scene of his life's activities. He was a Presby-

terian in religious belief, and throughout his entire life took a worker's part in that denomination. For a number of years he served the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia as elder, and was long connected with its Sunday school in the capacity of superintendent. In Haddonfield he became affiliated with the First Church. He supported church organizations with his means and services, and in a quiet and unostentatious manner gave liberally to many charities. His responsibilities toward his fellow men, and particularly toward those to whom fortune had been less kind than to him, were met in a manly and sympathetic manner. He died, February 13, 1912, as he had lived, a Christian gentleman.

John Mellsop married Sophia Cunningham, born in Ireland, who came to the United States shortly after his arrival. They were the parents of one daughter, Elizabeth Anne, who married the late Charles Jordan, of Philadelphia, and now resides in Haddonfield, the mother of two daughters, Ethel and Hazel.

BREAKENRIDGE, John H.,

Man of Large Affairs.

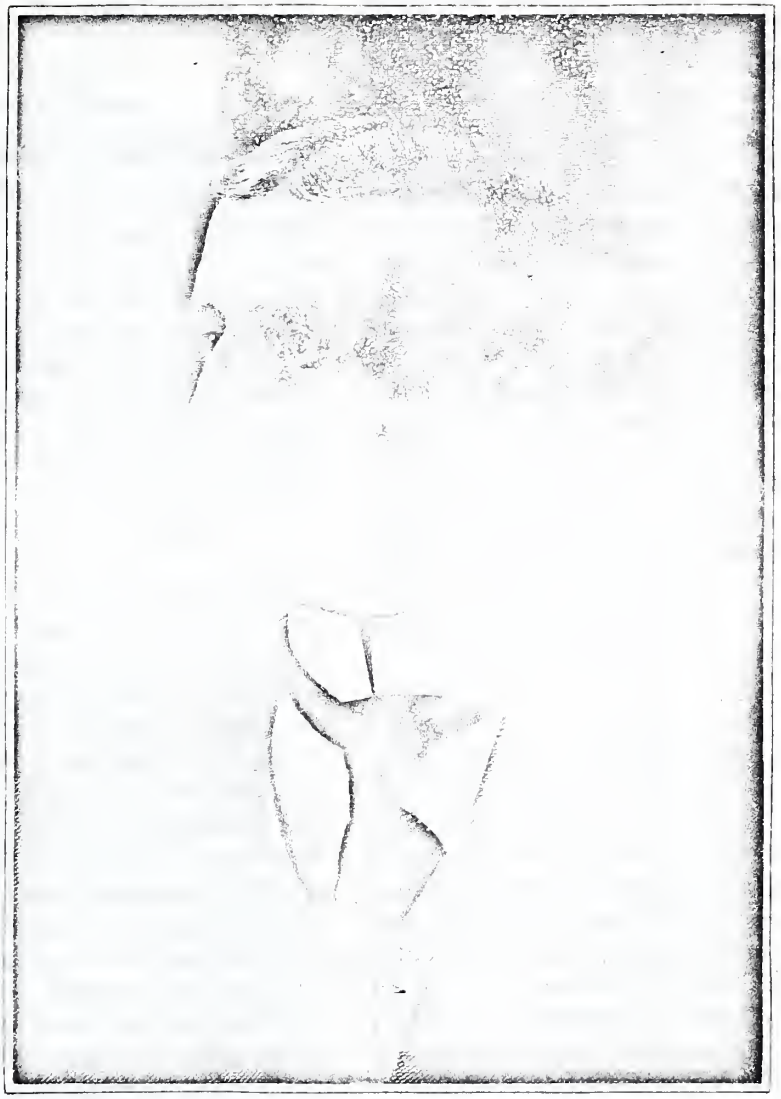
The name of John H. Breakenridge will be remembered as typical of that high order of citizenship the members of which, as a class, are, perhaps, the most valuable section of the community, the citizenship which, while taking an active interest in all matters of the common weal, social, financial and political, and participating in the active life of the world as far as private duties demand, yet prefers to remain aloof from the contaminating influences of public life, content to impress itself upon the environment through a judicious but firm expression of opinion, and a consistent adherence to its own ideals of virtue and honor. In the case of Mr. Breakenridge, the Republican party, with which he was affiliated, often pressed warmly upon him many of the offices within its gift, yet not less frequently did he refuse the proffered distinction.

Mr. Breakenridge was a native of New York City, where he was born November 12, 1862, a son of Andrew and Elizabeth Taylor Breakenridge of that city, yet his life was nevertheless identified with Newark, the city of his adoption, where he lived and carried on his business, and with whose social life he was associated. When he was still a little child, his father moved to the latter place, and here, in the public schools of the region, he gained his education. When the time came for forming business connections, Mr. Breakenridge entered the employ of the great Lister Chemical Works, where he gained such a reputation for probity and business acumen that he later was chosen manager of the huge Lister estate, a position he held for many years. On March 20, 1889, he formed a partnership in real estate and insurance with Mr. Halsey Tichenor, and this connection continued until the time of his death. From the start, the firm was eminently successful and later grew to be one of the wealthiest of its kind in the city.

Mr. Breakenridge was married to Miss Emily Wood, a daughter of Isaac and Katherine (Mattershead) Wood, and their union was blessed with one son, John H. Breakenridge, born December 27, 1892, who now is grown to early manhood.

The great variety of Mr. Breakenridge's activities and interests is nowhere better evidenced than in a recital of the various organizations of which he was a member. It has already been mentioned that he was a Republican of sufficient prominence to be frequently urged to hold office. He was also a member of the Newark Board of Trade, a member of Trinity Church, a trustee of St. Barnabas Hospital and a member of the Baltusrol and Forest Hill Golf clubs.

The death of Mr. Breakenridge occurred on February 20, 1907, when he was but



J. H. Breakenridge

forty-five years old, in the midst of a career, which, already successful, gave ample promise of increasing usefulness and influence. He left a name which will not cease to be remembered with affection by his friends and with respect by the whole community.

LAMBERT, George Henry,

Civil War Veteran, Enterprising Citizen.

In the death of George Henry Lambert, brevet major of United States Volunteers, the city of New Brunswick, New Jersey, lost one of its most devoted citizens, and the community in general an esteemed and honored fellow worker. He was a son of George and Caroline (Haskell) Lambert, the former born in Dublin, April 9, 1809, the latter born in Newbury, June 26, 1808, died July 2, 1839. The Lambert family is a very ancient one, and originated as follows:

The name was formerly spelled Lombard, and some branches still retain this form. The earliest accounts of the Lombards indicate that they were a roving clan from Scandinavia (Norway), that they settled and lived for a time in Vindili (in Germany), until, attracted by the fine plains of Modena, they quit their mountain fastnesses, and took possession of and founded one of the most powerful states in Italy. The significance of the name Lombard in their language was "long beard," as history informs us that the members of this clan parted their hair and suffered it to grow to whatever length it might attain. From this circumstance the ancient state in which they established themselves took its name. When William the Conqueror invaded England, he took with him Rodolph de Lambert, as his armor bearer or knight at arms. His name appears to indicate that his family was from Lombardy, as the "de" signifies "from" or "of." It appears by English heraldry that Rodolph de Lambert had a family in Normandy prior to going into England. "Of this ancient family of Norman-French extraction, one branch settled in Bologna in Italy, and has always been considered one of the most illustrious in that place. Cardinal Lambertini of this family was elected Bishop of Rome, 1730, and took the title of Benedict XIV. He claims relationship with the family of the Earl of Craven, whose descent is traced from Rodolph de Lambert, who went to England with William the Conqueror." Rodolph de Lambert left one son, Hugh, and from him are descended all of the surname in England and North America. Hugh, had by his wife, Matilda, Sir William, his heir, who married Gundred, daughter of the Earl of Warren and Surrey, by Gundred, fourth daughter of William the Conqueror, and widow of Robert de Bellamont, Earl of Warwick. By her he had a son, Henry, standard bearer to Henry II. He married Alice, sister of William Manderville, Earl of Essex. He had a son, John, who settled in Skipton, in York, and who had two sons, Sir Edmund and Thomas, and from these there descended many.

George Henry Lambert was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, July 14, 1837, and died at his home in New Brunswick, New Jersey, February 19, 1910. His education was a liberal one, and was acquired in schools in his native town, and in Cambridge, Massachusetts. In the early seventies he removed to New Brunswick, New Jersey, where he became greatly interested in farming operations for some time. In connection with this line of industry he became the secretary of the Middlesex Farmers' Club, in which office he rendered excellent service. Subsequently he was a member of the staff of the "Home News" for a number of years, and finally became associated with the Janeway & Carpenter Company, manufacturers of wall paper, as secretary of the corporation, and was the incumbent of this office at the time of his death, having held it for many years.

He was a devout and consistent member of Christ Episcopal Church of New Brunswick. Mr. Lambert married, December 10, 1900, Antonia, a daughter of Gustavus and Emma (Hauffbauer) Fischer. He had no children. The military career of Brevet Major Lambert is an interesting one, and is given in the words of the Report of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, in which organization he took a deep interest, and rarely failed to attend its meetings:

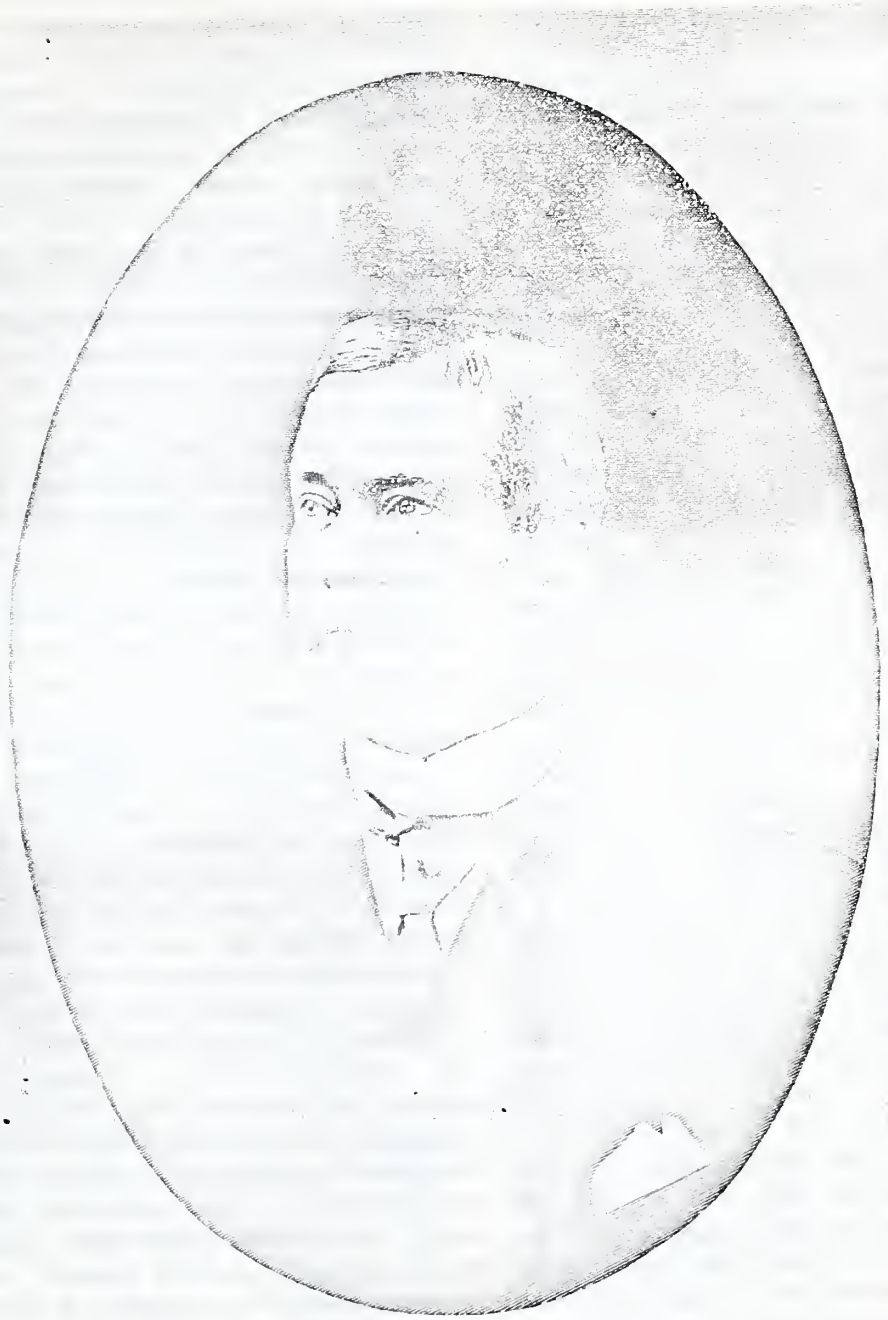
"George H. Lambert was appointed from civil life a first lieutenant in the 116th United States Infantry, and was mustered into service as such August 14, 1864, at Camp Nelson, Kentucky. During September and October of 1864 he took part with his company and three other companies of his regiment, in the expedition under General Burbridge, which sought to destroy the Confederate salt works in Southwest Virginia, and the East Tennessee & Virginia railroad. Upon the return of his command to Camp Nelson, it was ordered to rejoin the regiment which it did at Chapin's Farm, Virginia, in front of Richmond, early in November, 1864, and became a part of the 10th Army Corps. Upon the organization of the 25th Army Corps, the 116th U. S. C. Infantry became a part of the Second Division of this corps, and was included in the Army of the James. Lieutenant Lambert served with his regiment in the siege of Richmond until March 25, 1865; was with it in the movement of part of the Army of the James to the vicinity of Hatcher's Run, Virginia, on the left of the Army of the Potomac; took part in the capture of the outer defences of Petersburg, April 3rd, and then, under Sheridan and Ord, took up the rapid pursuit of Lee, which ended in his surrender at Appomattox Court House, on April 9, 1865. On April 8th, his regiment made a march of forty-seven miles and halted at one o'clock in the morning of April 9th about three miles from Appomattox Court House. In the early morning of April 9th, General Gordon, commanding the Confederate advance, sought to move out of Appomattox Court House toward Lynchburg, when he soon encountered out Cavalry and the Infantry Divisions of the 24th and 25th Corps were sent forward on the double quick to meet him and stop his advance, which they soon did, and the surrender of General Lee and his army followed soon thereafter. On April 11th the regiment began its return march to City Point, Virginia, where it remained until May 26th, when it embarked with the rest of the 25th Army Corps for Texas and disembarked at Brazos Santiago, Texas, June 23, 1865. Lieutenant Lambert was promoted to captain, May 22, 1865, and on July 6th was assigned to the command of Company D of his regiment. He served with it at Roma and White's Ranch, Texas, until September, 1866, and at New Orleans, Louisianna, from September 29, 1866, until his regiment was mustered out of service at New Orleans, January 17, 1867. He was breveted major for faithful and meritorious services."

BARRETT, Col. Michael T.,

Lawyer, Financier, Legislator.

It cannot be denied that the members of the legal fraternity are more prominent actors in public affairs than any other class of the community, this being but the natural result of causes which are manifest and require no explanation. The ability and training which qualify a man to practice law also qualify him in many respects for duties which are outside the strict path of his profession, and which touch the general interests of society. Having held marked precedence among the members of the bar in New Jersey, was the late Ex-State Senator Michael T. Barrett, of Newark, who was distinguished for mental clearness and vigor and for high standards of professional honor. He was a son of Timothy Barrett, a hatter by trade, and one of the pioneer Catholic settlers in New Jersey.

Michael T. Barrett was born August 9, 1856, on the Barrett homestead, which is now in Woodside township, but was at that time a part of Belleville. His death occurred at his summer home at Elberon, New Jersey, June 7, 1914, after an illness of about two years' duration. His elementary education was obtained in a school in Belleville, and he then became a pupil in St. Patrick's Cathedral School, then known as the Christian Brothers' School. This was located several miles from the home



M. J. Dawes

of Mr. Barrett, and he walked this distance every day in the company of several friends, among them being Judge Thomas J. Lintott. Upon leaving this institution, Mr. Barrett matriculated at St. Benedict's College, and when he had finished his studies there, entered a broker's office, where he was busied for a period of five years, during which time he utilized all his spare moments in broad and diversified reading. Having decided that he was best fitted for legal work he engaged in the study of law with the earnestness which characterized all he undertook, and was admitted to practice at the bar in 1879. During his earlier years as an attorney he was obliged to encounter the difficulties usually in store for beginners in this field who are without influence, but his ambition and indomitable energy overcame all obstacles, and gradually success came to him. For more than thirty years he was the town counsel of Harrison, being still in practice in this office at the time of his death, and during this long period of time had kept the town free from litigation. As a mark of appreciation of these services, the town council had on several occasions wished to increase his salary, but Mr. Barrett had consistently refused. He was the counsel for the United States Brewing Association, and in this capacity went to England and sold several millions of dollars worth of association stock control to a British syndicate. He was counsel and director of the German Savings Bank of Newark, for twenty-five years counsel of the Belleville Building and Loan Association, and counsel for the following corporations individually: Gottfried Krueger Brewing Company, Peter Hauck & Company, the Home Brewing Company, the Essex Brewing Company, Lyons' Brewery, Christian Feigenspan, Incorporated, Union Brewing Company, and the Eagle Brewing Company.

In 1886 Mr. Barrett was elected to the State Assembly from what was at that time the Fifth District, receiving a plurality of 437. The following year he was a Democratic candidate for the State Senate, but was defeated by a Republican plurality of 1029. In 1890 he was again the Democratic candidate for the State Senate, was elected by a majority of 1961, being the first Democrat to be elected to that office in thirty years. Upon the expiration of his term of office he was renominated, but the panic which swamped the Democratic party in 1893 caused his defeat. During his term as State Senator, Mr. Barrett served on many important committees and, when Governor Abbett commenced his second term of office, he at once appointed Mr. Barrett a member of his personal staff, with the honorary rank of colonel. When Governor Werts entered upon the duties of his office, he conferred a similar appointment and rank upon Mr. Barrett. For the sixteen years that the Democratic party was out of power, Mr. Barrett devoted his time and attention wholly to his professional work. Governor John Franklin Fort appointed him a trustee of the State Reformatory at Rahway, he was reappointed by Governor Woodrow Wilson, and his term of office would have expired in 1916.

He married, in 1883, Catherine, a daughter of Peter Hauck, Sr., the well known brewer of Harrison. They had one son: Hugh C., who had been associatd with his father as an attorney. Mr. Barrett was also survived by a sister, Mrs. John Wade, of Harrison.

The law offices of Mr. Barrett had always been located in the old Kinney building, and he took other offices elsewhere only long enough to permit the new Kinney building to be erected, when he returned to that location. The death of Mr. Barrett was a great shock in all circles in the city, although it had been known that he was a sufferer for at least two years. His was a nature of such courage and determination that he fought illness inch by inch, long after many a man might have succumbed. Through all the varied responsi-

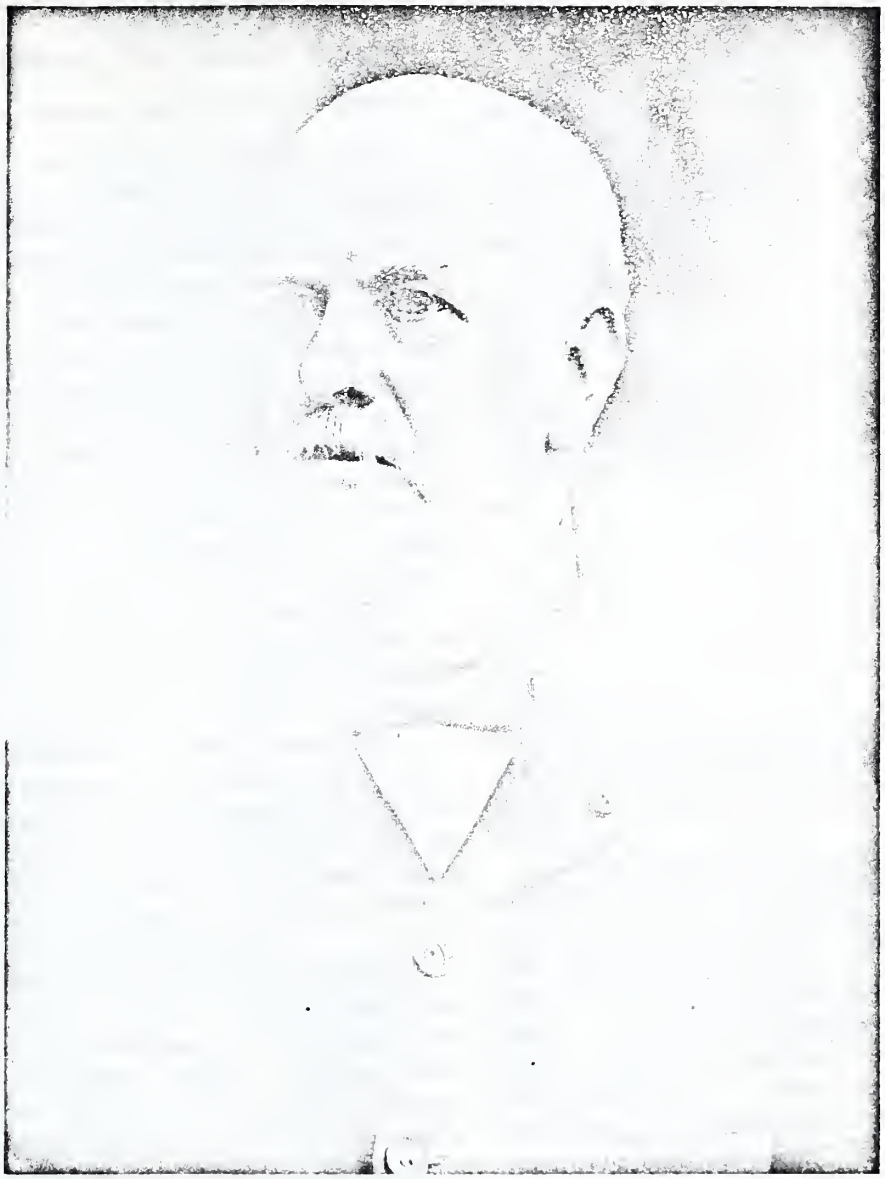
bilities of life he acquitted himself with dignity, fidelity and honor, winning the approbation and esteem of opponents as well as friends. Eminently democratic in his manners and associations, he was cool, calculating and safe in all he undertook, a man of strong and clear convictions, the result of independent thought and careful study. His culture and refinement, coupled with his genial manners and the warmth of his attachment toward friends, secured for him a high place in the affection and esteem of his circle of acquaintance. His heart was ever in sympathy with the sorrows of others, and his hand ready to contribute to the alleviation of distress. He was a plain man whom prosperity had not elated, and who looked with pride to his early life with its hardships and struggles. He labored, and not in vain, for the welfare of the city in which he resided.

McPHERSON, John Roderick,

Financier, Legislator.

John Roderick McPherson was born May 9, 1833, in York, Livingston county, New York, of pure Scotch parentage. His grandfather, James McPherson, had come from Culloden, Scotland, in 1801, and settled in Delhi, New York, and his father, Donald McPherson, married Jean Calder, whose parents had also come from Scotland.

Mr. McPherson gained his education in the public schools and later in the Geneseo Academy. He became interested in stock raising and, upon graduating from this institution, he took up the same as a business and engaged in it successfully until his twenty-sixth year. He then removed to Jersey City (then Hudson City) and following up his interest, became a dealer in cattle, an important industry of the place. In that city, in 1863-4, he constructed the city stock yards, of which he became part owner. He also designed and built the enormous stock yards and abattoir at Harsimus Cove, New Jersey, for many years the finest in existence. These great yards cover an area of twenty-two acres, over which entire region the tide ebbs and flows. There is storage capacity here for seven thousand head of cattle and twenty thousand sheep, and a slaughtering capacity of two thousand cattle and ten thousand sheep daily. Mr. McPherson was keenly alive to the abuses existing at that time in the transportation and storage of cattle, and it was to remedy these that his inventive genius and resources were called into play. Besides the improved yards and abattoirs which he devised, and which revolutionized these constructions, he also invented a new form of stock car in which it was possible to feed and water the animals en route, and which have now come into practically universal use. Mr. McPherson became in course of time wealthy from his various enterprises, and his probity and business acumen brought his services into great demand, so that he served upon various boards and committees in connection with many business concerns. He founded the Peoples' Gas Light Company of Hudson City, and served as the first president for a number of years. He was very active in politics also and was a member of the board of aldermen of Hudson City from 1863 to 1869, and president of that body for the last three years. In 1872 he was elected on the Democratic ticket to the State Legislature, an office he held for three years. During this time he took a strong stand against the undue encroachments of the great railroad monopolies in the State and was instrumental in securing the passage of the general railroad law governing these bodies. In 1877 he was elected by the State Legislature to the United States Senate to succeed the Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, and was twice reëlected, occupying this high office from 1877 to 1895, and during his third term was chosen chairman of the Senate committee on naval affairs. He was offered the Secretaryship



J. W. Dickinson

of the Treasury, but declined this honor, and two years after the expiration of his term as Senator he died, October 8, 1897.

DICKINSON, Gen. Samuel Meredith,

Naval Officer, Lawyer, Law Official.

The late General Samuel Meredith Dickinson, of New Jersey, one of the foremost members of the bar of the State of New Jersey, was endowed with the mental gifts of the highest order, and in the practice of his profession he found full scope for their use to the best advantage of the important matters with which he was connected. Patriotic and loyal in the utmost degree, he was a worthy descendant of his distinguished ancestry. He was a son of Philemon and Margaret C. C. (Gobert) Dickinson; a great-grandson of General Philemon Dickinson, the famous Revolutionary soldier, patriot and statesman; great-great-grandson of Chief-Justice Samuel and Mary (Cadwalader) Dickinson; great-grandnephew of John Dickinson, LL.D., member of the Continental Congress, governor of Delaware and Pennsylvania, and one of the founders of Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, this institution being named in his honor; and a descendant of Samuel Meredith, first treasurer of the United States.

General Samuel Meredith Dickinson was born June 25, 1839, in the historical mansion, "The Hermitage," West State street and Hermitage avenue, Trenton, which was the country residence of his ancestor, Philemon Dickinson. He was educated at the old Trenton Academy at which many residents of the city were trained, which was located on the present site of the Free Public Library. During 1856 and 1857 he was engaged in the mercantile business in New York, then returned to Trenton and commenced the study of law in the office of the Hon. Mercer Beasley, later Chief Justice, and he remained there until 1861. The outbreak of the Civil War caused a change in his plans, and in June, 1861, he was appointed paymaster in the United States Navy. In this capacity he served on the sloop of war "Dale," which was attached to the North Atlantic Squadron, and commanded by Admiral Dupont. In 1862 the vessel returned to Philadelphia, and General Dickinson, at that time colonel, was honorably discharged.

The following year he was appointed private secretary to Governor Joel Parker, and served throughout the term, assisting in the duties which devolved upon the executive who, in addition to his work as governor, superintended and audited all of the State's war expenditures. Meanwhile he continued the study of law, and in June, 1863, he was admitted to practice as an attorney, and three years later as a counselor. In 1865 he was commissioned Colonel and Assistant Adjutant-General under General Robert F. Stockton, Jr., in recognition of his services to the State during the war. General Dickinson received this appointment under a new law reorganizing the National Guard of the State, and held the position until 1893 when he was commissioned brigadier-general by brevet, and retired.

In 1867, when the position of Comptroller of the Treasury was established, he was made deputy under William X. McDonald, and remained throughout the term. In 1871 he entered upon the office of chief clerk of the Court of Chancery, and continued to perform the responsible duties of this position, for which his extended knowledge of chancery practice eminently fitted him, until his death. He was the author of two valuable works on law questions. One was "Chancery Precedents," published in 1870, and the other was "Probate Court Practice," published in 1884. These works are accepted as standard authorities by both bench and bar throughout the State. After the death of Judge Stewart in 1890, General Dickinson became chancery court reporter, compiling and

publishing, for the twenty-one Volumes of the official reports of that Court. He was an advisory Master in Chancery, and in that capacity frequently sat to hear cases referred to him by the Chancellor. General Dickinson was a noted authority on equity law, and was so regarded by the whole bar of the State. For many years he held the position of president of the New Jersey Society of the Sons of the Revolution, and was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Commandery of Pennsylvania. He was treasurer of the Trenton Battle Monument Association, which was largely instrumental in erecting the local battle monument.

General Dickinson married Garetta Moore, of Newtown, Long Island, a member of the old Moore family who were among the first settlers of that place. He had six children, five sons and a daughter. Following are a few extracts from a Memorial to General Dickinson, gotten and published by the Commandery of the State of Pennsylvania of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States:

As paymaster of the United States Navy, he was attached to the sloop of war "Dale," and served in the North and South Atlantic squadrons, chiefly under Admiral Dupont. He sailed from Portsmouth, New Hampshire, July, 1861, and was stationed off Newport News, Virginia, for a short time and was then ordered to the South Atlantic, and performed blockade service between Charleston, S. C., and Cape Canaveral, his vessel capturing two blockade runners. After the battle of Port Royal, his vessel was put on blockade duty in St. Helena Sound, and while there received Robert Small on his escape from Charleston with the "Planter." The "Dale" was then ordered North, and resigning, he was honorably discharged, October 31, 1862, having served with characteristic ability and fidelity.

In 1865 he was appointed Assistant Adjutant General, New Jersey, with the rank of colonel, and contnued such until 1894, when he retired as Brevet Brigadier General.

He was a member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church of Trenton, New Jersey, and long was one of its honored vestrymen. He was a ripe scholar and a Christian gentlemen, noted for his good ways and works.

Of distinguished ancestry, whose name was indissolubly linked with that of his native city and State for over a century, he maintained jealously the high record of his forbears and left an example all may well follow. It goes without saying that he was the very soul of honor and courtesy. He was patriotic, industrious, and devoted to every duty, both public and private. And it may be well said that in many respects he was indeed an ideal Jerseyman and model American.

General Dickinson was a distinguished citizen of Trenton and an exemplary State official.

LEE, Francis Bazley,

Lawyer, Historian, Author.

To have achieved fame in one direction is conceded to be an enviable condition by the majority of human beings, but in the late Francis Bazley Lee, of Trenton, New Jersey, we have a man who attained eminence as a historian, a lawyer, and as a writer. In every one of these fields he was undoubtedly successful, and in every instance he always labored for the best interests of humanity, with never a thought of self-aggrandizement. His courage and fearlessness, his personal self-sacrifice, his executive ability and foresight, and his talent for conducting to a successful issue a number of important affairs at the same time, are well nigh unparalleled. It is difficult to estimate the value of the services rendered by Mr. Lee. It is not alone by what he did that results must be measured, but by the influence his admirable life has had upon others. Tender and loving in the home circle, his heart was filled with love toward all humanity. The excellent qualities which characterized Mr. Lee were also characteristic of his ancestors, and it will not be amiss to here give a brief introductory account of them.

Francis Lee, original emigrant and founder of the Port Elizabeth and Trenton

Francis D. Lee

branch of the family, was born in 1749. His birthplace was in the "county of the town of Carrickfergus," an Antrim seaport, ten miles from Belfast. Carrickfergus is memorable in history as an ancient capital of Ireland, and the landing place of William III, 1690. Owing to the destruction of family papers there is no record of Francis Lee's ancestors, although tradition says they were non-conformists of Midland English stock. Nothing is known of Francis Lee until November 21, 1770, when he married Jane Alexander, a school girl of good family. With her, it is said, he eloped to America, and is supposed to have arrived at Philadelphia, where he soon commenced to acquire property. In 1774 he paid a four-pound tax in the Chestnut ward in Philadelphia, and is named among warrantees for thirty acres of land in Northumberland county, Pennsylvania, and two lots in Sunbury, the then recently settled capital of the county. During the Revolutionary War, Francis Lee prospered, and towards its close he dealt actively in real estate. In 1780 he purchased in Philadelphia the attainted Front street land of George Knapper, and in 1782 acquired large tracts in the Northern Liberties, on the Wissahickon road and in Blockley township on the Haverford road. These and other transactions involved many thousands of pounds, currency. From 1778 to 1787 he paid State and Federal supply tax as a "non-resident" of Northumberland county. He appears as "innkeeper" as early as 1774. Sharf and Westcott are authority for the following statement: "A movement was begun which might have led to trouble if the city had not changed hands so soon." (This refers to the British occupation). "It originated in a meeting held at the Indian Queen (kept by Francis Lee) and the object was to insist on exemption from military duty for such as had furnished substitutes."

Previous to this, however, the journals of the Continental Congress show that Francis Lee had furnished the Whigs with expresses, meals for soldiers, a stage coach for the use of Generals Prescott and McDonald, and later had entertained John Paul Jones. In the Philadelphia directory for 1785 is to be found this reference: "Francis Lee, inkeeper and every day stage to and from New York, Corner of 4th and Market street." The stage started every morning at four o'clock from the "Indian Queen." The "Indian Queen" had been kept by Francis Lee until about this period. Upon March 8, 1783, Jacob Berry, a surveyor, conveyed to Francis Lee a tract of land in Haverford township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, and in 1786 or 1787, Francis Lee removed from Philadelphia, presumably to this purchase. Upon relinquishing the "Indian Queen" he surrendered an inn property which was one of the finest in Philadelphia. Some idea of the house may be gathered from the journals and correspondence of Manasseh Cutter, agent of the Ohio Land Company, who visited Philadelphia in July, 1787, and says: "It is kept in an elegant style and consists of a large pile of buildings with many spacious halls and numerous small apartments appropriate for lodging rooms. As soon as I had inquired of the bar keeper if I could be furnished with lodgings, a livery servant was ordered immediately to attend me, who received my baggage from the hostler and conducted me to the apartments assigned me by the bar keeper, which was a rather small but a very handsome chamber (No. 9), furnished with a rich field bed, bureau, table with drawers, a large looking glass, neat chairs and other furniture. Its front was east, and being in the 3rd floor afforded a fine prospect toward the river and the Jersey shore. The servant that attended me was a young, sprightly, well built black fellow, neatly dressed, blue coat, sleeves, and cape red, and buff waistcoat and breeches, the bosom of his shirt ruffled and his hair powdered. After

he had brought up my baggage and properly deposited it in the chamber, he brought two of the latest London magazines and laid on the table. I ordered him to call a barber, furnish me with a bowl of water for washing and to have tea on the table by the time I was dressed." Among the famous visitors who were to be found during this period in the "Indian Queen" were: General Washington, and it was to this inn he retired in 1797 after bidding farewell to public life; Cornplanter, and other notable Tammany chiefs; members of Congress; and distinguished military characters of the Revolution. The inn was finally removed to make way for business structures.

During the Revolutionary War, Francis Lee appears as a private upon the roll of Captain Tench Francis' company, First Battalion, Pennsylvania Militia, August, 1781. (See vol. 1, page 787, "Philadelphia Associators and Militia;" vol. 13, page 128, 2nd series, Pennsylvania Archives). In 1781 Captain Francis' company brought to Philadelphia from Boston the French gold designed for the use of the Whigs. Conveying the fourteen wagons and fifty-six oxen, Francis Lee, on account of his ability in matters of transportation, was engaged in that service, the gold reaching Philadelphia in November. Francis Lee removed from Haverford township towards the close of the century. July 11, 1796, John Kennedy, of East Whiteland, Chester county, Pennsylvania, conveyed a plantation to him. May 20, 1800, Francis Lee was appointed justice for Tredyffryn, Charlestown, East Whiteland and West Whiteland, Chester county, the commission being signed by Governor Thomas McKean. Until his death he added to his landed interests and was prominent as a breeder of running horses. He was a member of the Great Valley Presbyterian Church, died April 30, 1815, and is buried in the churchyard there.

Francis Lee married (first) Jane Alexander, born about 1750, died about 1785, and had eleven children. (According to vol. 9, 2nd series, Pennslyvania Archives, a Francis Lee, December 16, 1792, married Elizabeth Bache, in the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia). In a real estate transaction involving property in Blockley township, March 25, 1791, "Elizabeth" is given as the name of the wife of Francis Lee, innholder. He married again, November 18, 1793, Margaretta Cloyd, born August 18, 1771, died July 4, 1805, having had five children. His last wife was Elizabeth Cloyd, whose will was dated 1818. By this marriage there were no children.

Thomas Lee, son of Francis and Jane (Alexander) Lee, was born November 28, 1780, and died November 2, 1856. He came to Cumberland county, about 1798, and lived at Leesburg for a time. May 22, 1805, he married Rhoda Murphy, and lived for a short time with his brother-in-law, Benjamin Fisler, a distinguished divine of the Methodist Episcopal church, and a physician. Shortly afterward he built a home in Port Elizabeth, still standing, and was engaged in the mercantile and lumber business extensively. He and his partner, Joshua Brick (later his bitter political opponent), were government contractors during the War of 1812. Thomas Lee was one of the incorporators of the Port Elizabeth Manufacturing Company. He was an anti-Federalist, and later a Jacksonian Democrat, and a record of his public career is as follows: Judge and justice of the Court of Common Pleas, November 3, 1813, to February 17, 1815; postmaster of Port Elizabeth, October 31, 1818, to January 2, 1833, when he was succeeded by his son Francis; again appointed postmaster, January 20, 1846, and served until June 11, 1849; member of Congress, 1833-1837, during a part of this time being chairman of the committee on accounts, and was the personal representative of President Jackson in the southern section of the State. He was active in his support of

public education and various philanthropies, and was one of the founders of the Port Elizabeth Library and the Port Elizabeth Academy. His wife, who died April 6, 1858, was a descendant of John Murphy, who died about 1777, leaving a large plantation and a good library. They had children: Francis; Thomas; Ellen Brick, married Dr. Bowen; Elizabeth Cloyd, married —— Osterhout; Clement Jones; Lorenzo Fisler; Benjamin Fisler.

Benjamin Fisler Lee, son of Thomas and Rhoda (Murphy) Lee, was born in the Lee Mansion, Port Elizabeth, June 30, 1828, and died in Atlantic City, in April, 1909. He received an excellent education and upon its completion joined his father in business as a partner, which connection was kept up until the Civil War. Mr. Lee's political career commenced in 1850, when he supported Nathan T. Stratton for Congress. In 1856 he served as a Democratic presidential elector, and as a member of the Democratic State Committee. In 1859 and 1861 he was nominated for the New Jersey House of Assembly, being defeated both times by small Republican majorities. In 1870, as congressional nominee, he greatly reduced the Republican majority of the old First Congressional District. In 1871, as nominee for the office of governor, he retired in favor of the late Governor Joel Parker. He entered upon the duties of clerk of the New Jersey Supreme Court, November 2, 1872, and retained the office until November 2, 1897, when it passed into Republican control. He was treasurer of the Democratic State Committee from 1886 to 1895. From 1850 Mr. Lee was identified with the development of railroad interests in the southern part of the State. In 1853 he was one of the incorporators of the West Jersey Railroad Company, and in 1859 one of the incorporators of the West Jersey Central Railroad. By Act of Legislature, March 9, 1863, he was named as director of the Cape May & Millville railroad, and being elected treasurer of the company, held this office until 1872. He was a leading spirit in the building of the Stockton Hotel at Cape May. In 1866 was an incorporator of the Bridgeton & Port Norris railroad, and was actively connected with it until it became the Cumberland & Maurice River railroad. He was a director of the West Jersey railroad and the West Jersey & Sea Shore railroad, and was instrumental in the construction of the Maurice River and Newfield-Atlantic City branches. He was founder and president of the Trent Tile Company of Trenton, and the Universal Paper Bag Company; and director of the Trenton Banking Company, Standard Fire Insurance Company of Trenton, and the Union Mills Paper Manufacturing Company of New Hope, Pennsylvania. In 1888 he became manager of the State Home for Feeble Minded Women at Vineland, and later president of the Board; he was president of the New Jersey State Conference of Charities and Corrections; vestryman for many years of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church, of Trenton; and member of the New Jersey State Historical Society, American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia; Mercantile Library of Philadelphia; Lotus Club and Country Club of Trenton.

Mr. Lee married, July 16, 1862, Annabella Willson Townsend, born September 21, 1835. She is a daughter of the late William Smith Townsend, of Dennisville, New Jersey; is descended directly from Richard Townsend, who first appeared at Jamaica, Long Island, 1656, and died near Oyster Bay, 1671, leaving among other children, John, who married Phebe Williams, daughter of John Williams. John Townsend was one of the earliest settlers of Cape May county, gave his name to Townsend's Inlet, and was a justice and one of His Majesty's High Sheriffs. He died in 1721, and among his children was Richard, probably the first white child born in Cape May county, born in 1681, died

1737, married Millicent Somers, of Somerset Plantation, now Somer's Point. Her father, John, was the ancestor of Commodore Richard Somers. Isaac Townsend, son of Richard and Millicent (Somers) Townsend, married Sarah, daughter of John Willetts. Isaac Townsend, son of Isaac and Sarah (Willetts) Townsend, was born in 1738, died in 1780; he married Keturah, daughter of Josiah and Anne (Austin) Albertson, and granddaughter of Francis Austin, of the Vale of Evesham, Burlington county. Isaac Townsend, son of Isaac and Keturah (Albertson) Townsend, married Hannah Ogden, a lineal descendant of David Ogden, who came to Pennsylvania in 1682 with William Penn in the "Welcome." William Smith Townsend, son of Isaac and Hannah (Ogden) Townsend, a merchant, ship builder and railroad constructor in Dennisville, Cape May county, was born in 1811, died in 1881; married, in 1833, Hannah Smith Ludlam, daughter of Henry and Mary (Lawrence) Ludlam, and a descendant of Anthony Ludlam, who settled in Southampton, Long Island, in 1640, and whose son, Joseph Ludlam, was one of the first settlers of Cape May county. Of the direct line was Lieutenant Henry Ludlam, of the Cape May militia in the Revolution, with descent from John May, founder of May's Landing, the county seat of Atlantic county. Mr. and Mrs. Lee had children: Francis Bazley, who is mentioned at the head of this sketch; Anna Townsend; Marguerite Alexander, who married Judge Huston Dixon, Esq., of Trenton.

Francis Bazley Lee, son of Benjamin Fisler and Annabella Willson (Townsend) Lee, was born in the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, January 3, 1869, and died at the Jefferson Hospital, Philadelphia, May 2, 1914. He received his preparatory education in the Trenton Seminary, Lawrenceville School, during the last year of Dr. Samuel M. Hamill's principalship and the first year of the John C. Green foundation, and was graduated from the State Model School in 1888. While at the Model School he founded in 1885 "The Signal," the school paper, and was secretary and president of the Thencanic Literary Society. Entering the junior class at the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Lee completed in 1890 a special course on American history, political economy and constitutional law in the Wharton School. At college he was active in the reorganization of Iota Chapter, Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, subsequently becoming archon of the district; was an associate editor of "The Pennsylvanian;" and made special investigations for the matriculate catalogue committee. Upon graduation he was ivy orator. The summer of 1890 Mr. Lee spent in Europe, where he made the first translation from French of the Belgian constitution, and especially studied the health problems of municipalities. During the following autumn and winter he took a special course in English literature in the University of Pennsylvania.

Having completed his legal studies in the office of Hon. G. D. W. Vroom, of Trenton, Mr. Lee was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, in June, 1893. From July of that year, until May, 1894, he assisted the city solicitor of Trenton, Edwin Robert Walker, in legal matters connected with the establishment of the sewer system of that city. In June, 1896, Mr. Lee was admitted as a counselor-at-law. During this period, with Nelson L. Petty, of Trenton, Mr. Lee was secretary to the commission to compile the general statutes of New Jersey issued in 1896. In 1897 and 1898 Mr. Lee was the receiver and managing editor of the "Trenton Times," also, in 1905 becoming acting editor of the Democratic "True American," at the personal solicitation of its editor, Joseph L. Naar, during his last illness. He was a director in the Standard Fire Insurance Company, the West Jersey Railroad Company, the Mechanics' National Bank, and succeeded his father as presi-

dent of the Trent Tile Company, of which office he was the incumbent at the time of his death.

Mr. Lee contributed largely to current historical and legal literature. He wrote frequently for the daily newspaper press of New Jersey, while among his more extensive contributions are: "Memorial of George White Worman," 1890; "Supreme Court of New Jersey," Medico-Legal Journal, March, 1892; data relating to New Jersey men in the Matriculate Catalogue of the University of Pennsylvania; a series of articles on Colonial laws, legislations and customs, New Jersey Law Journal, 1891-1902; "Colonial Jersey Coinage," 1893; "Agricultural Improvement in Southern New Jersey," 1894; "Jerseyisms," 1894; "History of Trenton," 1895; "History of the Great Seal of New Jersey," in Zieber's "American Heraldry;" and "Outline History and Compilations and Revisions of the Colony and State of New Jersey, 1717-1896," in the General Statutes of New Jersey, 1896. He was for several years a member of the publication committee of the New Jersey Archives, and edited vol. ii of the 2nd series. He was also chairman of a committee of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1890, which in 1895 published the quinquennial record of the class. He wrote the four-volume history, "New Jersey as a Colony and as a State," and prepared the articles on "New Jersey," "Newark," and "Trenton," in the "Encyclopedia Americana." An article upon "Receivers of Insolvent Corporations" in the American Corporation Legal Manual was also from his facile pen.

In matters of public health and parks, Mr. Lee took an active interest. He became a member of the board of health in 1901 and led a campaign for mosquito extermination. By reason of resultant agitation in 1903 the common council of the city of Trenton commenced the plan of the purchase of the Delaware river front, Mr. Lee being secretary of the special committee on the acquisition of park lands. So active was he in the pursuit of plans for beautifying that section of the city, that the suggestion was made to name the park in his honor. His mother has had plans drawn for a shelter and playhouse for the children of Trenton to be erected in the park as a memorial to her husband and her son, these plans calling for a beautiful and artistic structure which will be an adornment to the park.

Mr. Lee was a thirty-second degree Mason; a member of the New Jersey Historical Society; recording secretary of the Princeton Historical Society; member of the Burlington County, Monmouth County and Salem County (New Jersey) Historical societies, and of the Bucks County (Pennsylvania) Historical Society; corresponding secretary of the New Jersey Sons of the Revolution for ten years; at one time a member of the board of managers of the Revolutionary Memorial Society, and active in the attempts to preserve Washington's headquarters in Rocky Hill and Somerville; for a time secretary and president of the State Schools Alumni Association, of which he was one of the organizers; member of the American Dialect Society; the New Jersey Society of Pennsylvania and of the State and Mercer County Bar associations. From December, 1892, he was a member of the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Charities Aid Society, and a member of its law committee. In April, 1895, Mr. Lee was appointed one of a special committee to examine the penal laws of New Jersey and other States, and to report necessary and beneficial changes. Much beneficial legislation resulted from the reports of this body. He was secretary to the commission to compile the public statutes of New Jersey, and was in charge of New Jersey's historical exhibit at the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition, and was also historian to the executive committee of the Washington's Crossing committee. He was a member and ves-

tryman for a number of years of Vincentown Trinity Episcopal Church.

Mr. Lee married, in Vincentown, New Jersey, June 12, 1894, Sara Stretch Eayre, born in Junction City, Kansas, only child of Captain George Stretch and Marie Burr (Bryan) Eayre, and a descendant in both paternal and maternal lines from some of the most prominent families in the country. Child: Rhoda, born November 5, 1898.

Of Mr. Lee it may be said that he was a man of large and symmetrical mentality, an orator of great personal magnetism, and invariably a power in his community. Logic, clear and forcible, sarcasm, quiet but scathing, and wit of rapierlike keenness were wielded by him with a masterly skill. His penetrating thought often added wisdom to public movements, and he ever took an interest in those matters which tended to improve the public welfare. Mr. Lee was a man of serious aims, far-sighted in business, broad in views, cherishing generous ideals, entertaining in society, and finding his friends among young and old, rich and poor. These are the traits which shone in his character and made him an object of universal esteem and a representative of those interests which have conserved the progress of the State.

HOLLINSHEAD, Charles Sterling,

Leading Insurance Actuary.

New Jersey the State of his birth, lifelong residence, and death, it was as an official of a great Pennsylvania corporation that the active life of Charles Sterling Hollinshead was passed. His entrance into the field of insurance was a natural event in his life's course, his father having been for more than a quarter of a century secretary of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, and in that business he rose rapidly to the high position for which his capabilities and talents qualified him, retiring from the presidency of the Union Insurance Company in 1906, after a long term spent in its service. The following pages speak of his busy and useful career, of the love and esteem in which he was held by his associates and friends, and of the accomplishments of his life. His memory is preserved in the hearts of many, both in Philadelphia, his place of business, and Merchantville, New Jersey, his home for nearly forty-five years. Known in the one place as the forceful man of affairs, a leader of men, he was as well loved and respected in the latter as the public spirited citizen, interested and a participant in the activities of his town.

Charles Sterling Hollinshead, son of Joseph H. and Margaret W. Hollinshead, was born in New Jersey, January 10, 1850, and obtained his general education in the schools of his native State and of Philadelphia, completing his studies in the institutions of the latter city. He was but a youth when his early training began in the business that became his life work, his first position being in the offices of the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, a corporation his father long served in the office of secretary. His training with this concern was thorough and complete, and he subsequently branched out into independent operations as an associate of the general agency firm of Duy & Hollinshead, his connection with the Union Insurance Company beginning at the time he attained his majority. Even at this early period of his life he had attracted the favorable attention of those in positions of influence in the world of insurance, and in the position of fire manager of the Union Company he fulfilled the high expectations of his superiors in office. Although he had excellent opportunities for advancement in the agent's line, subsequent events proved the wisdom of his change.

As fire manager of the Union Insurance Company, Mr. Hollinshead applied himself with the vigor and enthusiasm of youth to the improvement and upbuilding of that branch of the company's interests, and

spared himself not at all in his earnest efforts. His first move was to acquaint himself with every part of his organization, making personal friends of many of his subordinates, and securing their loyal friendship and the assurance of their aid at every turn. Upon this secure foundation of allegiance he developed his branch of the company's business to an extent that won him the grateful commendation of the officers of the company and wide notice among insurance men. His work was an important factor in enabling the Union Insurance Company to maintain a condition of solvency and honorable position during the years that marked the disastrous failure and compulsory retirement of many companies.

The close of the year 1888 saw a well planned movement for the reorganization of the company, which provided for the Union Insurance Company's retirement from the marine branch of the business, making fire insurance its sole activity. The first meeting of the board of directors in January, 1889, after the reorganization, was for the election of officers, and Charles Sterling Hollinshead was chosen to fill the office of president, becoming the ninth president of the Union Insurance Company since its founding. Young in years and experience, he was yet old in the lessons that are learned through weighty responsibility and the management of important affairs, and none who had worked with him or who had come into touch with his department felt any fears for the Union Company under his leadership. Amid the maze of unusual conditions that existed after the reorganization he retained in admirable manner his clearness of judgment, his calm mental balance, and at no time was the credit or standing of the Company in jeopardy. He had assumed vast obligations, and in their discharge he showed business talent of exceptional order and executive ability granted only to the few.

Mr. Hollinshead remained in the office of president of the Union Insurance Company until February, 1906, when he retired from his long connection with that corporation. The years he spent in its service, most successful from a business viewpoint, were likewise most agreeable in the pleasant associations and the lasting friendships formed. The occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of his service, October 14, 1897, was marked by a testimonial banquet held in the Hotel Walton, Philadelphia, when Mr. Hollinshead was the recipient of a solid silver dinner service, the joint gift of the board of directors, office staff, and special agents of the Union Insurance Company. No less sincere and earnest was the regret felt and expressed by all of his associates at the time of his resignation from the presidency. The following report was spread on the minutes of the Union Fire Insurance Company, and a copy was tendered Mr. Hollinshead:

Philadelphia, February 13, 1906.

Mr. Charles S. Hollinshead having resigned as president and director of the Union Fire Insurance Comapny of Philadelphia, thus severing a connection of thirty-four years, eighteen of which were passed as its executive head:

The members of the board of directors desire to place on record an expression of their high appreciation of his integrity, ability, and personal qualities which have so much attached him to the members of the Board of the Union Insurance Company through the many years of his service;

And to express our regret at the occasion of his retirement.

Respectfully submitted,
CARROLL NEIDE, Chairman,
B. FRANK HART,
CHARLES TETE, JR.
Committee.

That his services were productive of benefit to the entire business as well as to that of the Union Company, is testified by a letter addressed to him by the Corporate Underwriters of Philadelphia, soon after his retirement, a copy of which was prepared in beautiful form and presented to him:

Philadelphia, February 26, 1906.

Charles S. Hollinshead, Esq.,
Philadelphia.

DEAR SIR:

At a meeting of the Corporate Underwriters of Philadelphia called to take suitable action upon your retirement from the presidency of the Union Fire Insurance Company, the undersigned were appointed a committee to give voice to the sentiments of respect and esteem in which you are held by your associates.

This pleasing duty is only made difficult by the very many things which could be said in expression of appreciation of the high position which you have maintained during the years you have been at the head of the Company.

The difficulties which you have been forced to meet are such as have been rarely successfully overcome by any underwriter in the history of the business, and your intelligent and manful struggle with the conditions which have confronted you has had the sympathy and challenged the admiration not only of your associates in Philadelphia but of underwriters throughout the entire country.

Throughout all these difficulties you have maintained for yourself and the Company the highest standard of good faith and good underwriting practice and notwithstanding the absorbing difficulties of your corporate position, you have freely given your time in the interest of the business at large.

All these things are fully appreciated by your associates, who feel that the honor and credit of Philadelphia Fire Insurance Companies have been promoted by the excellent work which you have accomplished.

Trusting that your connection with the business may not be entirely severed by the recent change which has come about, and assuring you of the confidence and good will of all your associates,

We Remain,
Very Truly Yours,
TATNALL PAULDING,
R. DALE BENSON,
CHARLES R. PECK.

The withdrawal of Mr. Hollinshead from the presidency of the Union Fire Insurance Company did not mark his absolute retirement from business, although this came in 1908, the two intervening years passed as manager of the fire underwriting department of the Franklin Fire Insurance Company. From 1908 until his death, December 5, 1912, he was free from official business connection, enjoying well earned leisure in his long time home, Merchantville, New Jersey. The period of his life prior to his acceptance of the presidency of the Union Fire Insurance Company was but one of preparation; the two years of his active life after his retirement from that office were but filled with duties that made the laying aside of his official burdens more easy; the work that stands as his life attainment is that which he accomplished in the capacity of chief executive of the Union Company. Just how worthy that was may be known in full degree only to those who stood shoulder to shoulder with him in times of adversity and financial danger, but the above quoted words convey some idea of its importance to the unexperienced in such affairs.

In the life of the Merchantville community he ever took a prominent part, extending his interest and activity to the political situation in county and State, always as a supporter of the Republican party. For several years he was a member of the Merchantville Borough Council, as a member of this body aiding in the enactment of ordinances safe-guarding the natural beauties and advantages of the town and protecting its interests and citizenship. He was appreciated by his neighbors and fellow citizens as he was by those who knew him only as the business man, and in the associations of his home and town was the source of the strength and courage that made him a power in the insurance world.

Charles Sterling Hollinshead married Margaret S. Errickson, and was the father of four children. Francis A., Marie L., Sterling E., and Emily J.

BENTLEY, Peter, Sr.,

The late Peter Bentley Sr., during an unusually long and active career, was held in

high honor for his legal abilities, his marked usefulness in community affairs, and his sterling nobility of personal character.

He was born in the village of Half Moon, Saratoga county, New York, in 1805. His parents were Christopher and Eleanor (Althouse) Bentley; the father was of English descent, and his mother came from an early Dutch family of New York City. He was reared on a farm, and his school advantages were meagre, but his ambition led him to a self-education which proved an excellent equipment. At the age of twenty years he took employment in the printing house of Yates & McIntyre, in New York City. He was even then predisposed to the law, and during his five years' continuance with the firm ardently exerted himself to preparation for his chosen calling. In 1830 he entered the office of Samuel Cassidy, then one of the foremost lawyers in New Jersey, and made such progress in his studies and developed such a genuine talent for the profession that he soon came to be entrusted with the greater part of his tutor's business in the justices' courts. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the May term, 1834, and as a counsellor in September, 1839. By this time he was finally established in his profession, and he erected a building for office purposes. During his professional career he was connected with some of the most notable litigation of the day, and of far-reaching importance. In 1842, as attorney for the selectmen of Jersey City, he was engaged in the celebrated Dummer case, in which was decided the doctrine of dedication by maps. Another case of vast importance was the Bell case, in which Mrs. Bell laid claim to the tract of land under water under title of descent, and reaffirmed by special grant of the New Jersey Legislature. These titles were contested by another on the ground that, as he held uncontested title to the bordering shore property, the submerged extension of the same was of right his own, and he constructed a pier. This *cause celebre,* begun in 1843, was not finally adjudicated until nearly a quarter of a century later, when Mr. Bentley achieved an entire victory in securing for his client, Mrs. Bell, the maintenance of the claim. He subsequently administered upon Mrs. Bell's riparian lands, which he disposed of to her great advantage. These lands are now a portion of the valuable Jersey City railway terminal. Many very important trusts were confided to Mr. Bentley, and his judgment was greatly relied upon. From the first he held to the conviction that real estate investments were safer and more profitable than any other. He enjoyed in highest degree the confidence of people of Holland descent, and he was the agent for a great number of the best families in the investment of money upon real estate, and he settled many large estates, all to the great advantage of the parties in interest.

Throughout his life, Mr. Bentley took an active part in community affairs, and he exerted a marked influence in the development of both his city and county. He took a leading part in formulating the charters and other legal instruments upon which were based the county of Hudson and its principal municipalities. He made large investments in real estate, and was a pioneer in local improvements, especially in the Bergen Hill section, which he opened up and beautified, and where he erected an almost palatial residence. He guarded with jealous care the interests of the taxpaying public, to protect them against unnecessary taxation and municipal advantages. At one time many years' accumulations of unpaid taxes had imposed unjust burdens upon paying property owners, and he conceived the idea of a commission of leading citizens who should make an equitable re-adjustment. In 1873 he procured the enactment of a law to that end; a commission was appointed, with former Supreme Court Justice Haines as chairman, and which gave a satisfactory solution to the

most formidable problem which had confronted the community.

In 1833, while yet a law student, Mr. Bentley was elected clerk of the board of selectmen of Jersey City, and he was elected to the mayoralty in 1843, acquitting himself with characteristic ability and fidelity in both these places. He was repeatedly solicited to accept higher political honors, but he was wedded to his profession and the interests of his city. He was one of the organizers of the Mechanics' & Traders' Bank in 1853, and was its president for several years. For some years prior to and at the time of his death, he was a trustee and counsel of the Provident Institution for Savings of Jersey City, vice-president of the Jersey City Savings Bank, director and treasurer of the Jersey City Gas Company, and treasurer of the Jersey City and Bergen Plank Road Company.

A Democrat in early life, he left the party in 1848 upon the issue of slavery, and was one of the leaders in forming the Free Soil party in New Jersey. He allied himself with the Republican party at its organization in 1856, and was thereafter one of its most steadfast adherents, and, during the Civil War, a most determined supporter of the Union cause. He had a charming personality. As a biographer spoke of him, "he was a rare gentleman, peculiarly attached to his wife and children, gracious and hospitable in his home, sincere and earnest in his religious faith, and so honest and honorable in all the affairs of his life that the faintest breath was never raised to question his integrity."

He died at his home in Jersey City, September 26, 1875, being at the time the oldest practitioner of the bar of that city, with a record of some forty-two years of professional service. The courts of Hudson took an adjournment in honor of his memory, and a committee reported appropriate resolutions, in his recognition "as one who stood eminent in his professional life and character, always devoted to the interests of his clients; having a clear perception of the right, and a happy faculty of adjusting disputes and effecting settlements among men, and, in the long course of his professional life, leaving a spotless record."

Mr. Bentley married, October 13, 1842, Margaret E. Holmes, of Jersey City, and they had two children—Peter Bentley (2d) and Rosaline Bentley.

PARSONS, Ellwood,

Staunch and Trusted Citizen.

The Parsons family, for seven generations associated with the affairs of Bucks and Philadelphia counties, Pennsylvania, is of ancient English residence and is probably of Norman origin, tracing to the time of the Crusaders, the early form of the name being Pierreson, son of Pierre. The earliest record of the name in English heraldry is in the "Visitation to Hereford in 1286," when Sir John Parsons, of Cuddingham, is awarded armorial bearings comprising a leopard's head between three crosses, indicating that the original grantee was a Crusader.

Authentic records name George Parsons, of Middlezoy, Somersetshire, England, born about 1540, as ancestor of Ellwood Parsons, of this chronicle. George Parsons was the father of a son John, and four daughters. Toward the close of the seventeenth century several representatives of the Somersetshire family of Parsons, who had become converts to the faith of George Fox, found their way to Pennsylvania, among them a John Parsons, great-grandson of George Parsons, previously mentioned, grandson of John, and son of John Parsons, and with him the American record of this line begins.

John Parsons, the American ancestor of the branch of the Parsons family claiming Ellwood Parsons as member, was born at Middlezoy, Somersetshire, England, about 1630, and in early manhood allied himself with the believers in the faith of George

Ellwood Parsons

Fox, suffering persecution for this allegiance. In 1670 he was fined, with other members of Middlezoy Meeting, for refusing to pay tithes, and five years afterward was placed in prison for the same offence. He was one of seven Quakers imprisoned for holding religious meetings after the manner of their faith, who in 1684 addressed an eloquent petition to the judges of the assizes, complaining against the injustice of their detention. He and his wife Florence signed a certificate for their son John, from the Meeting at Middlezoy to Friends in Philadelphia, dated 7 mo. (September) 4, 1681. This son John returned to Middlezoy in 1685, married Ann Powell, and with her, his brother Thomas and his sister Jane Tyler and her family returned to Pennsylvania in the same year. This party was accompanied by the parents of John and Thomas Parsons, John and Florence Parsons.

Thomas, son of John and Florence Parsons, of Middlezoy, Somersetshire, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, was born about 1663. Like his father he was a member of the Society of Friends, and in 1683 was imprisoned, with others, at Ilchester, County Somerset, for attending a conventicle held at Gregory-Stoke, where the Quarterly Meeting of Friends was usually held. He married, in 1685, Jeane or Jane Culling, daughter of John Culling, of Babcary Parish, Somersetshire, Ilchester Meeting of Friends consenting to their marriage July 29, 1685. Thomas Parsons must have made immediate preparations to accompany other members of his family to Philadelphia, and there, with his wife, witnessed a marriage at the Friends Meeting House on April 8, 1686. Many of the early settlers of Philadelphia found it impossible to secure house accommodations for their families, and Thomas Parsons was one of those who for a time dwelt in a cave on the bank of the Delaware, near the foot of Arch street. Thomas Parsons and his brother John were carpenters and joiners, and owned one of the first wind mills "upon the Bank before the front Lott of Joseph Growden," which they sold to Richard Townsend, who on February 22, 1689-90, obtained a grant of "one hundred foot of bank before the Proprietor's son's Lott that lies on the south side of said Growden's Lott to sett the Mill upon." Thomas Parsons resided for a time on land he owned at Third and Walnut streets, Philadelphia, afterward moving to Bucks county, Pennsylvania, where both he and his brother John had land grants, with allottments of Liberty lots in Philadelphia. His wife, Jane Culling, died in Bucks county, and he again married in June, 1704, at Falls Monthly Meeting, his second wife being Mary Hinds. Soon afterward he settled in Oxford township, near Frankford, Philadelphia, where he owned and operated a mill for a number of years, in January, 1720, selling it to Jacob and Isaac Leech. Thomas Parsons was also the owner of five hundred acres of land in Salem county, New Jersey, and eight hundred acres on Duck creek, Kent county, Delaware. He died at his home in Oxford township in June, 1721.

Thomas (2), son of Thomas and Jane (Culling) Parsons, was born in Philadelphia, about 1688, resided in the vicinity of his birthplace until after the death of his father, then moved to Virginia. He was named executor of his father's will, but was "absent" at the time of its proof, June 17, 1721. By the terms of the will he was devised the mill property in Oxford township, but his father conveyed the estate after drawing up his testament. The three children of Thomas (2) were baptized at Abington Presbyterian Church, the last one on September 8, 1722.

Abraham, son of Thomas (2) Parsons, was baptized at Abington Presbyterian Church, March 5, 1720-1, the date on which his elder brother, Isaac, was baptized. He married Joanna, daughter of James and Margaret Ayres, of Lower Dub-

lin township, Philadelphia county, and became the owner of a farm in that township, part of the estate of his father-in-law, James Ayres. Abraham Parsons died in December, 1768, his widow surviving him to February, 1779.

Isaac, son of Abraham and Joanna (Ayres) Parsons, was born in Lower Dublin township, Philadelphia county, November 12, 1748, died September 26, 1818. Soon after arriving at man's estate he located in Bristol township, Bucks county, in 1781 moving to Falls township, in the same county, and in the latter place passing the remaining years of his life. He was a member of St. James Protestant Episcopal Church, of Bristol, Pennsylvania, and he and his second wife are buried under the present church edifice. Isaac Parsons married (first) in 1777, Anstrus Shadowell, who bore him five children; (second) about 1791, Elizabeth Brodnax, born May 20, 1755, died June 15, 1827, who bore him two children. Elizabeth was a daughter of Robert Brodnax, born about 1700, a scrivener who did considerable public work in Lower Bucks county, writing many wills and deeds and other documents. Robert Brodnax is said to have come to Bucks county from Henrico county, Virginia, where John Brodnax had settled in 1686 and where he died in 1719, leaving a will of which his son Robert, a minor slightly under legal age, was named executor. From this John Brodnax, of Virginia, the family line is traced nine generations in an unbroken line to Robert Brodnax and his wife, Alicia Scappe, of Burmarsh and Godmersheim, County Kent, England, in the first quarter of the fifteenth century. Robert Brodnax married, October 9, 1734, Christiana Keen, daughter of Jonas and Frances (Walker) Keen, and resided in Bensalem township, Bucks county, where he died about 1784. Christiana Keen was a lineal descendant of Jöran Kyn, who came to Pennsylvania with Governor John Printz in the ship "Fama," which sailed from Stockholm, Sweden, August 16, 1642.

Isaac (2), son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Brodnax) Parsons, was born in Falls township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1794, and died there August 21, 1851. He inherited the old homestead and lived thereon during the greater part of his life, engaging for a brief period in mercantile trade. He married, April 5, 1821, Lydia Ann Anderson, who was born near Trenton, New Jersey, July 18, 1801, died July 19, 1901, having attained the great age of one hunderd years and one day, daughter of Joseph Anderson and Sarah (Norton) Anderson, and a descendant of Jochem Andriessen, who was a son of Andries Jochemsen Van Albade, one of the earliest settlers of New Amsterdam (New York). Enoch Anderson, son of Jochem and great-great-grandfather of Lydia Ann (Anderson) Parsons, was born in New York in 1676 and was one of the chief founders of Trenton, New Jersey. He was a justice of the peace and of the courts of Burlington county as early as 1709, was named in 1698 as trustee for the church and school grounds at Maidenhead, and was later trustee of both the Lawrenceville and Ewing Presbyterian churches, and was active in the founding of these two places of worship. He lived on the Assaupuk creek, within the present limits of the city of Trenton, and on April 20, 1827, gave a portion of his land, one hundred and fifty feet square, in "Trent-town," to the trustees of the Presbyterian congregation, others contributing logs, mortar, and labor toward the church building, which was long known as "The Anderson Meeting House," now the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton, New Jersey. His wife was Trintje Op Dyke, of Newtown, Long Island, a granddaughter of Jansen Op Dyke, who came from Holland to the New Netherlands prior to 1653. The Norton family, to which belonged the wife of Joseph An-

derson, had members among the earliest English settlers in New Jersey.

Ellwood Parsons, son of Isaac and Lydia Ann (Anderson) Parsons, and member of the seventh American generation of his family, was born in Falls township, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1822. He obtained his education in the Friends School at Fallsington and in a boarding school at Poughkeepsie, New York, and from the time he left school until his marriage made agriculture his occupation. Before his marriage, which occurred when he was a young man of twenty-nine years, he purchased a farm in Falls township, and he afterward bought another of two hundred and seventeen acres on the New Jersey side of the Delaware, two miles below Bordentown, where he resided for nine years. Then returning to Bucks county, he was for three years engaged in the lumber business at Morrisville, in partnership with his brothers-in-law, Joseph C. and David Taylor. After retiring from his lumber operations Mr. Parsons purchased a country seat near Morrisville, which he made his home until his death.

He held several important positions in connection with financial and industrial institutions, and from 1876 until his death was a member of the board of directors of the Bucks County Contributionship for Insuring Homes and Other Buildings from Loss by Fire, the oldest fire insurance company in the county. Elected a director of the First National Bank of Trenton, New Jersey, in January, 1868, he "rendered a most faithful and untiring service there until his death," a period of nearly a quarter of a century, being elected to the presidency of the institution June 3, 1891. He was for many years a director of the Trenton City Bridge Company, and in addition to his official duties discharged the obligations of numerous private positions of trust.

Ellwood Parsons died October 13, 1891; and is buried beside his wife, in the family plot in the Morrisville Cemetery.

He married, March 26, 1851, Mercy Ann Taylor, born July 14, 1824, died October 11, 1890, daughter of William and Mary (Crozer) Taylor, the former a descendant of Robert Taylor, mariner, a native of County Wicklow, who retired from the pursuit of the sea, settled in Philadelphia, and there died in 1798. Mary Crozer was a descendant of the Crozer family, who occupied for several generations the old Pennsbury Manor house and plantation which had been the home of William Penn. Through the Crozer line, Mercy Ann (Taylor) Parsons was descended from Duncan Williamson, one of the earliest settlers on the Delaware at Dunk's Ferry, which took its name from him, and also was descended from George Brown, who was commissioned a justice at the Falls by Governor Andros in 1680, as well as from John Sotcher and his wife, Mary Lofty, who came from England with William Penn in 1699 and were long his stewards at Pennsbury Manor. Children of Ellwood and Mercy Ann (Taylor) Parsons: William Taylor, born April 1, 1852, died June 24, 1875; Annie Crozer, born September 18, 1853, died February 9, 1895, married, September 3, 1891, Edward G. Williamson, of Falls township, Bucks county; Mary Taylor, born June 2, 1856, died April 25, 1909; Lydia Anderson, born April 14, 1858, died August 16, 1914, married, February 17, 1869, Henry W. Comfort; George Taylor, born May 14, 1861, met his death by drowning, December 13, 1869; Rose, born June 13, 1864, died September 20, 1864; Ella, born November 8, 1866, a resident of Philadelphia and a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Colonial Dames of America, the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Swedish Colonial Society.

GRAHAM, James A.,

Enterprising Man of Affairs.

The death of James A. Graham, which occurred at his home in Pompton Plains, New Jersey, March 25, 1909, after an illness of several weeks, removed from that neighborhood one of its most highly esteemed and public-spirited citizens, and from the city of Paterson one of its well-known and successful business men. He was a man of wide acquaintanceship and many friends, his rugged character, quiet and unassuming manner, and his high sense of personal integrity in all dealings with his fellow-men, winning for him a place in the hearts of those with whom he was brought in contact in the commercial and country life in which he played so prominent a part.

Archibald Graham, grandfather of James A. Graham, was a resident of Paterson, New Jersey, where he was held in high regard by a wide circle of friends. He was the father of two sons and a daughter, the names of his sons James and Archibald, the latter named having passed his entire life in Paterson, following there the occupation of brewer, in which he was highly successful.

James Graham, father of James A. Graham, was born in Paterson, New Jersey, in 1828, died on his farm at Pompton Plains, New Jersey, in 1902. He was reared, educated and married in the city of Paterson, removing from there to Pompton Plains, in 1862, there purchasing a large farm west of the Pequanac river, which was known as the old Squire Berry farm, upon which he resided for about five years, then sold the same and purchased the Schuyler farm, located on the east side of the river, where he erected a commodious and comfortable house, in which his widow and daughters are residing at the present time (1915). He was a progressive and prosperous farmer, realizing a goodly income from his well directed efforts. He was quiet and unassuming, particularly devoted to his home and family, and his demise was sincerely mourned by all who had the honor of his acquaintance. His wife, Eliza (Kidd) Graham, is a native of Ireland, from which country she emigrated to the United States at the age of fourteen years, and sixty years later, when seventy-four years of age, she returned to her native land, accompanied by her daughter Sarah, and visited the scene of her birth, from which she derived considerable pleasure. Mr. and Mrs. Graham were the parents of eight children: Annie, resides with her mother; James A., of whom further; Hannah, died at the age of twenty-six years; Maggie, died at the age of twenty-four years; Isabelle, resides with her mother; Sarah L., resides with her mother; Mattie, died at the age of thirteen years; Andrew, resides on a farm in the vicinity of the homestead, married Louise Muller, now deceased, who bore him one child, James R., born in June, 1903, now residing with his grandmother, Mrs. Graham.

James A. Graham was born on Broadway, near Summer street, Paterson, New Jersey, September 3, 1856. He attended the local public school, and the New Jersey Business College in Newark, graduating from the latter in the year 1874. His first employment was with his uncle, Archibald Graham, who conducted a brewery, and upon the death of the uncle, James A. was placed in charge of the Hamburg Avenue Brewery, in Paterson, and he managed the business so successfully that in a short time it was a thriving enterprise and he received a third interest in the concern. He later disposed of it to the Consolidated Malting and Brewing Company of Paterson, in which company he had an interest at the time of his death. Although circumstances brought about his line of business, his tastes were along entirely different lines of activity, he being particularly fond of agricultural pursuits, devoting considerable time to the cultivation and improvement of the homestead farm, upon which he resid-

Jas A Graham

ed with his mother and sisters. He purchased two hundred acres adjoining his father's property of one hundred and fifty acres, and after the death of the elder Mr. Graham he managed it all under one head, erected an extensive barn and fine creamery, purchased a herd of one hundred and twenty-five Holstein cattle, which included the old world champion "Pauline Paul," one-time champion butter maker of the world. He was also a lover of horse flesh, being at one time a breeder of fine horses, a number of his horses having come from Lexington, Kentucky, a section famous for its thoroughbreds, several being now in the possession of his sisters on the farm. He attended the races at Lexington, which he thoroughly enjoyed. The water on the farm came from natural springs on the ridge, Mr. Graham installing a model water system. He displayed great ability in the management of his varied business affairs, accomplishing the ambition which he had in view when he set out to make his own way in the world. He was a Democrat in politics, active in the councils of his party, and was at one time a candidate for the office of sheriff, but was defeated. He held membership in the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of Paterson.

He possessed many lovable traits of character and disposition which won for him comrades who enjoyed his society, and being a man of rare good judgment, his aid and counsel were widely sought, and he never failed to meet any demand made upon his friendship or good will. He was extremely charitable, never turning a deaf ear to any worthy appeal for aid, always considerate of old people, there being a number whom he looked after, calling on them frequently and administering in a substantial manner to their comfort, and he was extremely fond of children, lavishing great affection on his nephew. His mother and sisters, especially the former, always received from him the greatest consideration, reverence and love, he always proving himself an ideal son and brother.

The funeral services of Mr. Graham were largely attended, people coming from far and near to express their respects to his memory. The services were conducted by the Rev. Mr. Sigalfoss, of the Pompton Reformed Church, and the Rev. J. S. Hogan, of the Reformed Church of Jersey City. Both clergymen spoke from personal knowledge of the kindly traits and upright character of Mr. Graham. Interment was in Cedar Lawn Cemetery. Prominent among the more than one hundred floral pieces, many of which were magnificent, was one large vacant chair of flowers which stood nine feet high; the back and seat were composed of lilies-of-the-valley, gardenias and Easter lilies, the arms and legs of violets. This was the tribute from the Paterson Brewing and Malting Company. In his will he remembered his relatives, a number of men who had been in his employ for a number of years, and several hospitals.

MANNERS, David Stout,

Financier, Public Official.

David Stout Manners, often chosen mayor of Jersey City, must be prominently named among those honored and revered by the best citizens as champions of the interests and rights of the community, those with faith in their city's future, unwearied in her service, vigilant, and dauntless in her defense.

David Stout Manners was born at East Amwell, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, January 12, 1808, son of Captain David and Mary (Schenck) Manners, the former by occupation both a farmer and surveyor, who served with distinction in several important engagements of the War of 1812. On the paternal side he is descended from John Manners, the first known ancestor in America, who came from Yorkshire, Eng-

land, about the year 1700. Soon after his arrival he married Rebecca Stout, and settled in Hunterdon county, New Jersey. Mary (Schenck) Manners was a daughter of Captain John Schenck, a gallant officer of the Revolution, who, having been conspicuous in previous struggles, especially distinguished himself by his intrepidity and important services in the battles of Monmouth and Princeton.

The boyhood and youth of Mr. Manners were spent on his father's farm, where his educational advantages were mainly those afforded by the short winter terms of the village school. His parents were people of intelligence and culture. His father died in 1840, and after the sale of the homestead, David S. Manners came to New York and there engaged in the wholesale grocery business. In 1848 he removed to Jersey City, New Jersey, and at once became prominent in politics. In 1851 he was elected alderman, and also became a member of the board of water commissioners. In 1852 he was elected mayor of Jersey City by a handsome majority, and his services gave widespread satisfaction, as he had the confidence of all his constituents, and was retained in office for five consecutive terms, declining further honors in this capacity. Mayor Manners was far-seeing and enthusiastic; he proposed many improvements in Jersey City and achieved them, as far as the progress of the times would permit. He was a stockholder in various banking institutions. In 1856 he became a member of the American Geographical and Statistical Society. His charities were numerous and unostentatious.

Mayor Manners married, in 1843, Deborah Philips Johnes, a daughter of David Johnes, granddaughter of Major David Johnes, an able officer of the Army of the Revolution, and a descendant of Edward and Anne (Griggs) Johnes, natives of Dinder, Somerset, England, who landed at Salem, but soon settled at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1630. In the summer of 1884, Mayor Manners was stricken with the disease which proved fatal, and on August 19, 1884, he passed away, highly respected, and a conspicuous figure in the community and in Hudson county, New Jersey.

DE CAMP, John,

Distinguished Naval Officer.

Rear Admiral John De Camp, United States Navy, late of Burlington, was born at Morristown, New Jersey, in 1812. On October 1, 1827, he received the appointment of midshipman in the navy, from the State of Florida, and was first put on active service in the sloop "Vandalia," of the Brazilian Squadron, in 1829-30. He was promoted to passed midshipman on June 10, 1833. In 1837 he was on duty on the frigate "Constellation," of the West India Squadron, and on February 28, 1838, was appointed lieutenant. He was again on the Brazilian station in 1840, being attached to the sloop "Peacock," and to the sloop "Boston," of the same squadron, during 1845-46. In the war with Mexico in 1846-47, he distinguished himself at the battle of Vera Cruz. In 1850 he was ordered to the Pacific Squadron on the sloop "Falmouth," and in 1854 to the coast of Africa, attached to the frigate "Constitution," receiving his commission as commander on September 14, 1855. Subsequently he was appointed lighthouse inspector, and was attached to the Brooklyn navyyard in that capacity and was next appointed to the storeship "Relief."

In 1861, on the outbreak of the Rebellion, he was ordered to the command of the steam-sloop "Iroquois," on the West Gulf Blockading Squadron. The "Iroquois," which was one of the fleet of Flag-Officer Farragut, which made the passage of Forts Jackson and Philip on April 24, 1862, had been placed on picket duty about a mile in advance of the main squadron on the night of the 23rd. In the passage of the forts she was in the second division, under Cap-

tain Bell. Early in the morning of April 24th the "Iroquois" hotly engaged the forts, and shortly after four o'clock a rebel ram, and a gunboat which had run astern of her, poured into her a destructive fire of grape-shot and langrage, the latter being composed mostly of copper slugs. Driving off the gunboat with an eleven-inch shell and a stand of canister, the "Iroquois" proceeded, and in a little while, still under a terribly severe fire from Fort St. Philip, as she was passing that fort, she was attacked by five or six rebel steamers, but giving each a broadside of shell as she passed, succeeded in completely destroying them. Four miles farther down the river she captured forty rebel soldiers and a well-equipped gunboat. The "Iroquois" during the fight was badly injured in her hull, besides having eight of her men killed and twenty-four wounded. From this time forward Commander De Camp took active part in all the engagements on the Mississippi up to and including the capture of Vicksburg. He was commissioned captain July 16, 1862, for gallantry at New Orleans. In 1863-64 he commanded the frigate "Wabash," of the South Atlantic Squadron, and was commissioned commodore September 28, 1866. He was placed in charge of the "Potomac" store-ship, during 1866-67 at Pensacola, and performed his last active duty as commander of the same vessel while she was stationed at Philadelphia as receiving ship in 1868-69. He was made rear-admiral on the retired list on July 13, 1870. Eighteen of the forty-three years he was in the service he passed in active duties at sea, being known during that time as one of the bravest and ablest of the old school of naval officers. An illustration of his bravery is given in the fact that, on one occasion, while ill, he caused himself to be fastened in the chains of his vessel during an engagement, and lost part of one of his ears by a piece of shell from a rebel mortar.

In 1871 Admiral De Camp took up his residence in Burlington, and, as regularly as his impaired health would permit, attended the service there of St. Mary's Episcopal Church, having during the closing years of his life given serious attention to religious matters. A day was fixed for his public baptism in that church, but the event had to be postponed by reason of an attack of illness. He was, however, baptized by the Rev. Dr. Hills, rector of St. Mary's, while lying on his sick bed, on June 14, 1875. He died ten days after, aged sixty-three years, and was buried at Morristown, New Jersey.

RANSOM, Stephen Billings,

Prominent Lawyer.

Stephen Billings Ransom, one of the most eminent and successful lawyers of Jersey City, and a recognized factor in political circles in the State of New Jersey, was born at Salem, Connecticut, October 12, 1814, son of Amasa Ransom, a farmer, long resident in that place.

Stephen B. Ransom was educated at Bacon Academy, Colchester, Connecticut, continuing his studies there until 1835, after which he was engaged in teaching, which vocation he followed for one year at Mendham and in other towns, removing to the State of New Jersey in 1836. In 1841 he began the study of law, under the direction of Phineas B. Kennedy, then county clerk of Belvidere, and completed his course under the supervision of William Thompson, of Somerville. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, September 5, 1844. For three years he practiced his profession at New Germantown, Hunterdon county, and in April, 1848, he removed to Somerville, where he resided and practiced law until 1856. Two years previously, in 1854, he also opened an office in Jersey City, to which city he subsequently removed his residence, and was looked upon as a shrewd practitioner, true to his convictions, yet just to those who differed, positive, yet kind. In politics he was originally a Dem-

ocrat, and supported Van Buren for president in 1848. Four years later, he became a Republican and voted for Franklin Pierce. He supported Horace Greeley for the presidency against the re-election of Ulysses S. Grant. In 1845 and 1846 he commanded a company of militia at New Germantown. Mr. Ransom was a man of strong physique, was as careful of his health as of his law cases, in their successful results, and left a heritage in an honest name, appreciated by his contemporaries, a man of abundant labors, and truly Christian character, so that his appearance, as well as his memory, will be cherished.

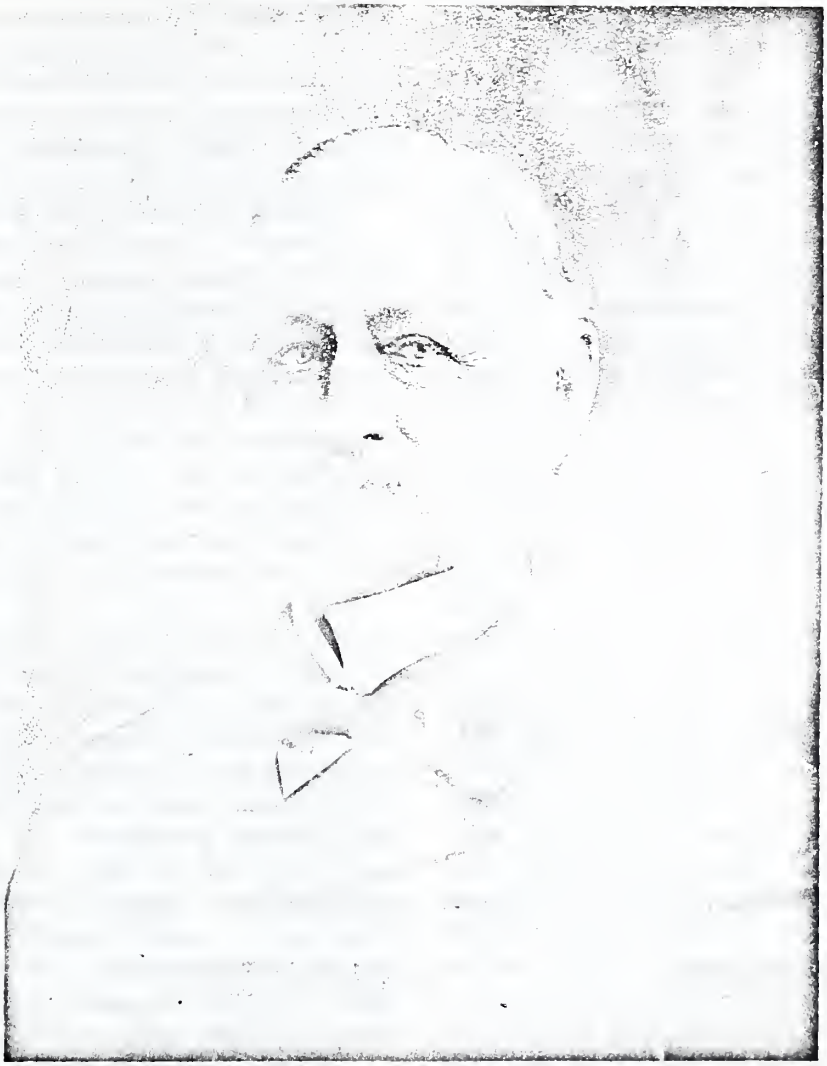
Mr. Ransom married (first) May 14, 1845, in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, Maria C. Apgar, daughter of Jacob Apgar, who went to California, on the discovery of gold, and died there in 1849. The following year Mrs. Ransom died. Mr. Ransom married (second) in July, 1856, Eliza W. Hunt, daughter of Stephen R. Hunt, a lawyer of Somerville, New Jersey. Mr. Ransom died December 3, 1893, leaving a widow, five sons and two daughters.

BORCHERLING, Charles G. A.,

Oldest Member of Essex County Bar.

To live long is a distinction, to live long and well is an honor. To walk the earth for eighty-five years has been a distinction borne by many, but to few has been the signal honor given to carry that weight of years so honorably as did the eminent lawyer, Charles G. A. Borcherling, of Newark, New Jersey, who at his death was the oldest member of the Essex county bar, and was no whit less able, clearminded, and effective as an advocate than his most eminent contemporaries, all of them many years his juniors. For half a century he was a commanding figure at the bar, passing from youth to middle age to full maturity and then to the rewards of respect and position due his attainments, his honorable life, and his weight of years. With the years he grew in knowledge, in legal acumen, and in power, in the love and respect of his associates and in the confidence of influential as well as humble clients. He loved the law but he loved justice more, and his greatest joy was not that he had won a cause but that justice had been done. Although deeply concerned in the civic and temporal welfare of his city, he never sought nor accepted public office. As he retained true affection for the land of his birth, so did he glory in the freedom, opportunity, and life of his adopted country, and no truer citizen breathed the air of freedom than Charles Gustav Adoph Borcherling.

Charles G. A. Borcherling was born in Berlin, Germany, January 11, 1827, and died of apoplexy in Newark, New Jersey, February 21, 1912. He was a son of Charles Frederick and Christina (Hellmund) Borcherling. His father was exempted from military service in the German army as a mark of favor, his brother having fallen under Blücher at the battle of Waterloo. He came to the United States when his son, Charles G. A. Borcherling, was young, but afterward sent the latter back to Germany to complete his classical education. After finishing his studies in Germany, the then young man began the study of law in Newark, New Jersey, entering the office of the eminent lawyer, Cortlandt Parker. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar at the June term, 1860, as an attorney, and at the November term, 1863, as a counsellor. In 1860 he began general practice in Newark, was in turn admitted to all State and Federal courts of the district, and for fifty years was one of the most successful of lawyers, conducting a very extensive, lucrative practice. His professional career was one of honor and strict observance of legal ethics. He was wise in counsel, untiring in the preparation of his cases, and most forceful in their presentation to court or jury. He depended entirely upon the legal



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strength and effective presentation of his cause, never by chicanery or inferior practice seeking to befog the issue. He was fair and most considerate of the rights of opposing counsel, but dealt sledge hammer blows in open legal argument. In his later years he surrendered the heavier burdens of practice, but was ever the sound legal adviser of clients and a valuable consultant of many lawyers, who drew largely upon his learning, experience, and wisdom.

Mr. Borcherling was a Republican in politics, and a longtime member of Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church. He was one of the oldest members of St. John's Lodge, No. 1, Free and Accepted Masons, and of the Essex Club. He was an old and valued member of the various bar associations of the city and district. He was vice-president of the American Bar Association for a number of years, and was interested in many societies and organizations of Newark.

He married (first) August 12, 1869, in Newark, Eliza S., daughter of James M. and Phoebe Quinby, who died in 1875, leaving a son, Frederick Adolph, born October 4, 1871, a member of the Essex county bar and, until his father's death, his law partner. Mr. Borcherling married (second) July 23, 1885, in New York City, Mary Latimer, daughter of William and Caroline (Barton) Ruxton. The funeral services of Mr. Borcherling were conducted by Right Reverend Edwin S. Lines, Bishop of Newark, after which he was laid at rest in Mount Pleasant Cemetery.

GILCHRIST, Robert,

Lawyer, State Official.

The late Hon. Robert Gilchrist, a lawyer of Jersey City, who attained notable success in his profession, winning a high and honorable place among his associates, was a native of Jersey City, born August 12, 1825, died in Jersey City, in July, 1888.

He read law with John Annin and Isaac W. Scudder, was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in 1847, later became a counselor, and subsequently was a partner of Mr. Scudder. Always taking an interest in public affairs, he was called upon to discharge some high and responsible trusts. Politically he was a member of the Whig party until it was merged into the Republican organization. In 1866 he became the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth District. The Republicans, however, were successful in electing their nominee, George A. Halsey. In May, 1869, he was nominated by Governor Randolph as Attorney-General of the State, to succeed George M. Robeson; was appointed Secretary of the Navy. In April, 1873, he was appointed by Governor Parker on a special commission to revise the constitution of the State. In January, 1875, he retired from the Attorney-Generalship, and was succeeded by ex-Governor Joel Parker. During the same month his name was brought before the Democratic caucus of the Legislature for the nomination for United States Senator, and he received large support, but the Governor, Theodore F. Randolph, eventually obtained the nomination, and was elected.

Mr. Gilchrist was one of the most dramatic and effective pleaders at the bar; he made an interesting and brilliant campaign, whenever nominated, and the fight made for Mr. Gilchrist was of such a character as to convince the State House leaders that they had no mean antagonist in the opposite leaders who put Mr. Gilchrist in the field. His contemporaries were Theodore F. Randolph, who achieved the office of United States Senator in 1875; Mr. McPherson, and who also became ambitious for the United States senatorship, desiring to succeed Frederick T. Frelinghuysen.

Attorney-General Gilchrist was an imposing looking man, very striking in appearance, having the advantage in this respect, and in his fine voice, as a speaker, over some of his colleagues, prominent in

office, and as aspirants for office. The State of New Jersey was represented at that time by General Sewell, Frederick A. Potts, Garret A. Hobart, Jonathan Dixon, of Jersey City, of the Republican party: Leon Abbett, of Jersey City, William Walter Phelps, of Bergen county, John W. Taylor, of Essex county, John W. Griggs, a lawyer, of Bergen county, and ex-Governor Bedle, all political comrades and opponents, with others equally prominent, already mentioned.

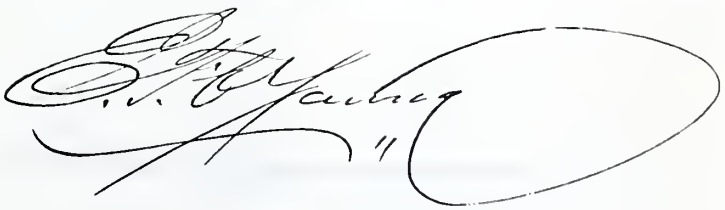
Mr. Gilchrist married, late in life, while prominent in office, Fredericka Beardsley. They were the parents of two sons and two daughters.

YOUNG, Edward F. C.,

Financier, Corporation Officer.

The late Edward F. C. Young, who was a man of energy, enterprise, determination, and the ability to recognize and improve opportunities, characteristics which make for success in every undertaking in which they engage, traced his ancestry to the Rev. John Young, a native of England, who left that country for the New World, arriving in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1638, and two years later was one of the founders of Southold, Long Island, and there spent the remainder of his days, died and was buried there, his grave being kept green by each succeeding generation. Another paternal ancestor was Ephraim Young, chaplain of the State militia during the Revolutionary War. On the maternal side he was of Scotch descent.

New Jersey has been the home of the Young family for many years past, the grandfather and father of Edward F. C. Young having been born in the same room, in the old homestead, in Morris county, in which he himself first saw the light of day. At the age of nine years, two years after the death of his father, Edward F. C. Young removed to Jersey City, and was there educated in the public schools. A rural career was altogether too dull and unattractive for a man of his active temperament, and so it was that he moved cityward. He began his business career with the Hudson County Bank, November 1, 1852, where six months previously the late Augustus A. Hardenburgh, who himself achieved distinction in public life, had taken a desk. An offer of the tellership tempted him twelve years later to the First National Bank, which was just then on the eve of absorbing the old Mechanics and Traders Bank. He became assistant cashier in 1865, cashier in 1874, and on the death of the late Alexander Hamilton Wallis, in 1879, was made its president. Mr. Young knew men at a glance, and by his shrewd business management had, when he was summoned to the front in the gubernatorial campaign, built the bank into the most important institution in the State. His cooperation was sought by many large enterprises both in New Jersey and in New York, and he was associated with J. P. Morgan, Thomas F. Ryan and other financial leaders in many extensive transactions. At his death he was an officer and director in upwards of thirty institutions. With the late Charles B. Thurston, Mr. Young formed the Bergen & Jersey City Street Railway Company, and in 1893, with the late B. M. Shanley, organized the Consolidated Traction Company, which acquired many lines in Jersey City, Newark and Elizabeth, and was the first president of the company. In 1896 the traction company was absorbed by the Public Service Corporation, and Mr. Young retired. His connection with the Dixon Company extended over a period of nearly thirty years. He was an officer in the following companies: Acker Process Company, of which he was vice-president and director; American Graphite Company, president and director; First National Bank of Jersey City, president and director; Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, president and director; Pavonia Trust Company of Jersey City, president and director; North



Anna Kinnaman

Jersey Land Company, president and director, and in addition to this was a director in the following: Bankers Trust Company of New York, Bayonne Trust Company, Bergen & Lafayette Trust Company, Jersey City; Bowling Green Trust Company, New York; Brooklyn Annex, Colonial Life Insurance Company, Hoboken and Manhattan Railroad Company, Hudson County Gas Company, Liberty National Bank, New York; New Jersey Title Guarantee & Trust Company, Jersey City; New York and New Jersey Railroad Company, North Jersey Street Railway Company, Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, People's Safe Deposit and Trust Company and the West Hudson Trust Company, Harrison.

His business lines reached out in every direction, and through them, he had gradually grown, almost without observing it himself, to be an influential political factor. The lines of politics in Hudson county led as unfailingly, as the lines of business, to his ornate little office in the First National Bank building. While attending to his bank duties, he managed to serve as city treasurer from 1865 to 1870. He was complimented by being elected first to the city council, then to the board of freeholders, and was the first director-at-large in the history of Hudson county affairs. In 1880 he was one of the electors who cast the vote of New Jersey for Winfield S. Hancock for President of the United States, and in 1888 represented New Jersey in the National convention that gave Grover Cleveland his second nomination for the presidency. Mr. Young loomed up for the governorship, but was defeated in the convention at Trenton by Senator Werts. He was the New Jersey director of railroads for five years. He was identified with many charitable organizations, and was one of the founders of the Children's Home. His contributions to St. John's Episcopal Church were large, and he also contributed $25,000 to Emory Church, and $1,000 for a bell for the new All Saints Church, in Lafayette. He was a member of the New Jersey Historical Society, the New Jersey Society of the Order of Founders and Patriots of America, and was entitled to membership in the Sons of the Revolution.

Mr. Young married, July 26, 1854, Harriet M. Strober, who survives him, as does also a son, Edward L. Young, and a daughter, Hattie Louise, wife of George W. Smith, president of the First National Bank, Jersey City, and they reside on the Heights, Jersey City. Mr. Young passed away at his home, Boulevard and Glenwood avenue, Jersey City, December 6, 1908.

KUNSMAN, Amos,

Prominent Business Man, Church Worker.

A man of action rather than of words, of business talents and untiring energy, of actual achievements that advanced the wealth and prosperity of the community, is a very fair description of the late Amos Kunsman, of Trenton, New Jersey. He was a man who was always intensely in earnest, and this power of concentration enabled him to accomplish a mass of work which would have swamped one less adapted to a strenuous life.

Amos Kunsman was born in Bucks county, Pennsylvania, November 9, 1840, and died at his home in Trenton, New Jersey, March 15, 1914. His education, an elementary one acquired in the district schools near his birth-place, was supplemented by home study in his leisure hours, and his keen observation of men and manners throughout his life. He was sixteen years of age when he began his first appearance in business life in Easton, Pennsylvania. Later he was in New Brunswick, and then came to Trenton, New Jersey which was from that time forth to be the field of his mature activities. He made his entrance into the business life of the city as an employe of Baker & Brother, who were the

proprietors of a dry goods store on East State street. Twenty years were spent with this company, during which time his faithful discharge of the duties which fell to his share met with appreciation of a satisfactory nature. At the end of this period Mr. Kunsman had amassed a considerable capital, and he decided to engage in business for himself. He accordingly associated himself in a business partnership with Isaac Cole, the firm name being Cole & Kunsman, and a store was opened on North Broad street which was conducted successfully for a term of five years, when the partnership was dissolved. Mr. Kunsman continued in the dry goods business for himself, and later took as a partner John Taylor Leigh, the business being conducted under the style of Kunsman & Leigh, in a store located on South Broad street, almost opposite Factory street. Subsequently this partnership was dissolved and the business sold to Messrs. Melrose & Lee and Mr. Kunsman retired from active business life, a few years prior to his death. In all, Mr. Kunsman had been identified with the dry goods business more than half a century.

Outside of his business interests, Mr. Kunsman took no part in the public affairs of the city, having no desire for public office, and deeming that he was best serving the community by furthering its business progress. Much of his time, however, was given to religious work. For a long time he was an active member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, later joining St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, his activities being of great benefit to this institution. Patriotism was a strong factor in his character, and this prompted him to offer his services to his country. As a member of a Pennsylvania volunteer regiment, at the time of the threatened invasion of Pennsylvania by the Confederate troops, he participated in many of the most important battles of the period. Mr. Kunsman married Adeline Bellerjean, and they had one daughter Leola.

For a long time Mr. Kunsman had been a member of the Official Board of St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, and at the time of his death the following resolutions were drawn up by this body to testify to the esteem and love in which he was held:

Whereas, God in His inscrutable wisdom having called our beloved brother and co-worker in Christ to his glorious inheritance, and

Whereas, Realizing that in the transition of Brother Kunsman St. Paul's M. E. Church loses a kind and loving friend, one whose Christian integrity and gentleness endeared him to all, whose counsel and judgment were of incalculable value, and whose munificence in all branches of church work was of a quality which could emanate only from a heart imbued with a desire for the advancement of God's kingdom on earth, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Official Board, representing the constituency of St. Paul's M. E. Church, do hereby extend to the family of Brother Amos Kunsman, in this their great affliction, their most sincere and heartfelt condolence.

"The Lord has given and the Lord has taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord."

LEVI H. MORRIS,
ELIJAH COLES,
ELMA E. SUTPHIN.

HASBROUCK, Dr. Washington,

Leader in Educational Affairs.

Dr. Washington Hasbrouck, who died in 1895, has inseparably linked his name with the Hasbrouck Institute of Jersey City. This school was founded in 1856. For ten years it occupied a small building at Nos. 53-55 Mercer street, was conducted as a private school, and patronized by the leading families of the city. Then the school removed to the Lyceum Building, No. 109 Grand street, and ten years later, in 1876, Dr. Hasbrouck severed his connection with it, the management passing into the hands of Charles C. Stimets, A.M. and Horace A. Wait, A. B., the principals, who built up a large and flourishing school. A fine building was erected on the Heights, named The Hasbrouck Institute in honor of Dr. Hasbrouck.

Dr. Hasbrouck was from Poughkeepsie, New York, originally, belonging to an old aristocratic family. As a promoter of the highest standards of civic achievements and educational developments, Dr. Hasbrouck could not be surpassed. He was a man of rare culture and ability, a leader in collegiate affairs, and an inspiration to Hudson county in scientific and cultured lines.

HARDENBERGH, Augustus A.,

Financier, Member of Congress.

The death of Hon. Augustus A. Hardenbergh, which occurred October 5, 1889, at his late home in Jersey City, removed from that section of New Jersey one of its most widely known men, his activities in Hudson county, in public and private ways, making his name a household word from Bull's Ferry to Bergen Point. His record in Congress brought him into close and intimate relations with the chief men of New York and Pennsylvania, who held him in as high esteem as did his fellow citizens.

Augustus A. Hardenbergh was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, May 18, 1830, son of the late Cornelius L. Hardenbergh, LL.D., of New Brunswick, who was during his life time a leading member of the New Jersey bar, and for many years prominently connected with Rutgers College, of which institution Rev. Jacob R. Hardenbergh, D.D., his grandfather, was the first president, also the founder.

Augustus A. Hardenbergh entered Rutgers College in 1844, but continued in college only one year, the failing health and eyesight of his father rendering necessary the son's assistance as amanuensis. Two years later he entered a counting house in New York City, and took up his residence in Jersey City, New Jersey. In 1852 he became connected with the Hudson County Bank, and in 1858 was appointed its cashier, and in 1878 was elected its president, a position he held up to the time of his decease. For some years previous to his appointment as cashier he had manifested an interest in politics, and in 1853 was elected by the Democrats to the New Jersey Legislature from Jersey City, and although quite a young man, took an active part in legislative affairs. During the session of 1854 he acquired a favorable State reputation by securing the passage of the general banking act and by opposing the Camden & Amboy railroad monopoly. He was five times elected alderman of Jersey City, in 1857-1862, inclusive, and during the last year he was chosen president of the common council, and also served as chairman of the war committee. In 1868 he removed to Bergen, and during the first year's residence there was almost unanimously elected to the town council. During the same year he was elected State Director of Railroads by the New Jersey Legislature, and in 1872 represented the Fourth Congressional District as their delegate to the Baltimore National Convention, which nominated Horace Greeley for president, and in the same year was chosen president of the Northern Railroad Company of New Jersey. He again removed to Hudson county in 1873, and ever afterward resided there. His residence in Jersey City was at the corner of Barrow and Montgomery streets, a very beautiful section of Jersey City at that time, near Van Vorst Park. In 1874, at the solicitation of his friends, he became the Democratic candidate for Congress, and although the district had gone Republican two years previously by over one thousand majority, he was elected by nearly five thousand majority. He was again elected in 1876, 1878 and 1880, and during this period he succeeded in making Jersey City a port of entry. In 1883 he was appointed a member of the Board of Finance and Taxation, and in the following year he was appointed by Governor Abbett as a trustee of the State Reform School.

Mr. Hardenbergh was a cultivated gentleman, and as a representative reflected

honor on himself and his State of New Jersey. He was a ready and graceful speaker, possessed a large amount of magnetism, was courteous and courtly, of genial manner, and therefore was very popular, said to be one of the most popular men that Hudson county ever knew. Among his associates were Justice Jonathan Dixon, William Muirheid, Judge Bedle and Flavel McGee. Mr. Hardenbergh's widow survives him, also his son, John R. Hardenbergh, who is president of the Commercial Trust Company, also president of the Hudson County Bank, formerly his father's bank.

LEBKUECHER, Julius A.,

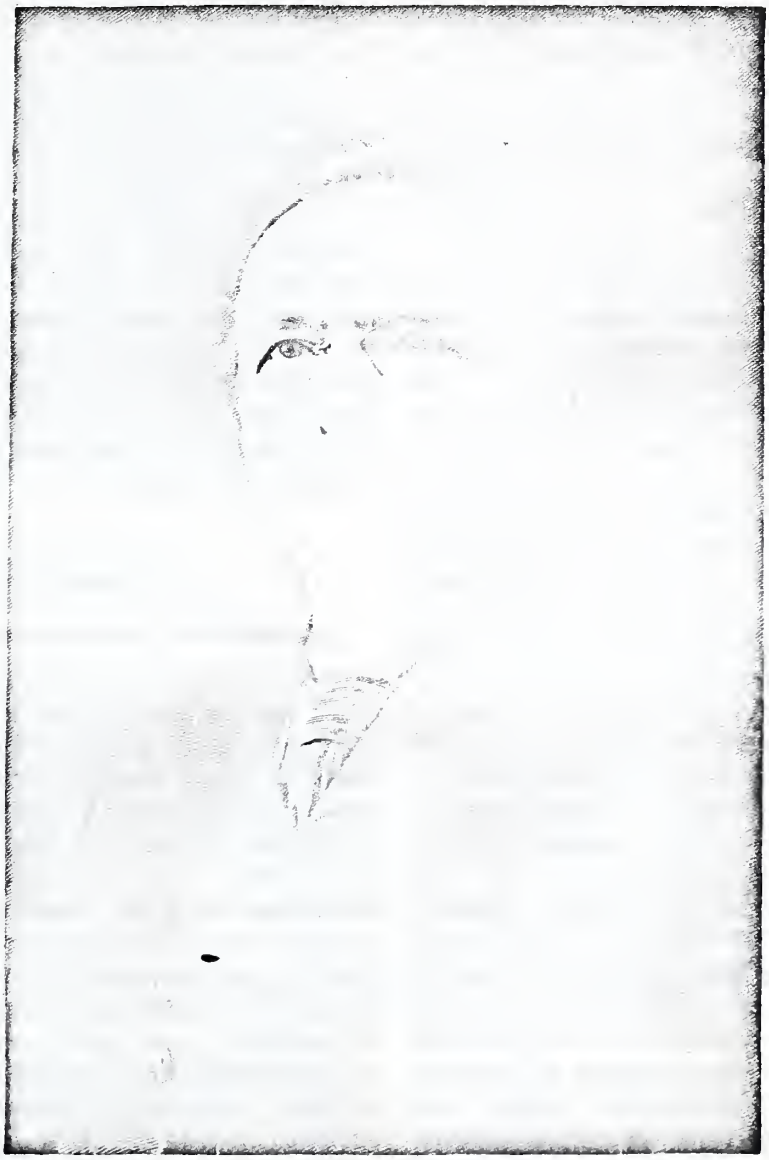
Manufacturer, Financier, Public Official.

Julius A. Lebkuecher was born in the Province of Baden, Germany, February 9, 1844, and died at his home in Newark, New Jersey, May 13, 1913. He was a son of Francis and Louise (Kurz) Lebkuecher, who emigrated to the United States in the year 1848, taking up their residence in Jersey City, New Jersey, from whence they removed to Newark, in the same State, in 1852.

Julius A. Lebkuecher attended the public schools, completing his studies in the high school of Newark, from which he was graduated in the class of 1860. He at once turned his attention to the mastery of the jewelry trade, and by strict application and perseverance became thoroughly familiar with the various branches of the trade, and in 1869 was competent to embark in business on his own account, joining George Krementz in the organization of the firm of Krementz & Company, whose business constantly increased in volume and importance year by year, and is now one of the most extensive and most successful business enterprises of its kind in the City of Newark. In connection with his other interests Mr. Lebkuecher was vice-president and a director of the Union National Bank, the Franklin Savings Institution, and was president of the Fourteenth Ward Building & Loan Association.

In public affairs Mr. Lebkuecher was quite prominent, having been called upon to fill a number of positions of trust and responsibility, but he never consented to accept public office until the spring of 1894, when his name was placed on the Republican ticket as a mayoralty candidate in Newark. He was elected by a majority of almost five thousand votes, this being an unmistakable evidence of the trust and confidence reposed in him as a man of splendid business qualifications and unquestioned integrity. He entered upon the duties of his office, May 7, 1894, and in the beginning of his administration placed the general business of the city upon a business footing. Extravagances in the purchase of supplies were cut off; the cost of sewers, paving and other improvements was lessened; the business methods of the department were put on a more practical and therefore economical basis; the long outstanding claims due the city from various corporations were collected, including one of $89,000 against two railroad corporations, which money was devoted to the increase of public school accommodations in the city; and he secured the passage of a State law encouraging street paving. Considering the fact that great improvements were made during his term and that there had been but a slight increase in taxable valuations, owing to the depressed conditions of the times, the tax rate of the city was reduced, rather than increased. Mr. Lebkuecher, however, was not successful in his candidacy for re-election, although supported by the most substantial and progressive citizens, those who had the future welfare of the city at heart, as had Mr. Lebkuecher.

Mr. Lebkuecher married (first) July 20, 1870, Mary Hayden, who died in 1893,



J. A. Lobkueche

leaving children, Frank A and Carl Headley Lebkuecher. He married (second) Mrs. Louise Buerger.

This brief resume of Mr. Lebkuecher's many spheres of activity proves the broadness of his mental vision and, whether considered as employe, employer, business man or executive head of a large and thriving city, he was ever found true to himself and true to his fellows. Through a long period of time he was accounted among those whose enterprise and splendid judgment contributed to the general prosperity and he bore the honorable record of a conscientious man who, by his upright life won the confidence of all with whom he had come in contact. His devotion to the public good was unquestioned, and arose from a sincere interest in the welfare of his fellow men.

FLEMMING, James, Jr.,

Lawyer, Lecturer, Litterateur.

James Flemming Jr., eldest son of James Flemming Sr., and grandson of Isaac Edge, was born in Jersey City, January 24, 1834. He came from an English family, his father having emigrated from Lamworth, England, and settled in Jersey City, about the year 1830. His grandfather sailed in the British navy under the great commander Nelson and was wounded in the battle of Copenhagen. His grandmother was a West, related to the Earl of Delaware. His mother, Alice Amy Edge, was a daughter of Isaac Edge, who fled from England on account of Republican principles; came to America and settled in Jersey City: he served in the War of 1812.

James Flemming Jr. received an academic education, attending first the old school in Sussex street; afterwards graduated at the high school in the city of New York and prepared to enter the University, but instead took up the study of medicine. This he pursued for a short time, and then entered the law office of Edgar B. Wakeman, Esq., and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the February term, 1855, and as a counsellor at the June term, 1858. He entered upon practice in partnership with his former preceptor, Edgar B. Wakeman, Esq., which continued for some years. He then formed a partnership with Washington B. Williams, Esq., and upon the termination of the same he opened an office by himself, from that time on practiced independently.

The first distinction which Mr. Flemming won after he came to the bar was the defense of Margaret Hogan, who was indicted for the murder of her infant child. John P. Vroom, Esq., was associated with him, they having been assigned by the court to defend the woman. Mr. Flemming brought into this cause all of his youthful ardor and zeal. He was untiring in research for every scrap of evidence which would tend to throw light on the woman's innocence, and so able and thorough was the defense that the woman was acquitted, and her counsel highly commended by the public press of that day. Among the other famous cases in which he was engaged was the defense of Jennie E. Smith and Covert D. Bennett, indicted for the murder of Mrs. Smith's husband. Before the coroner's jury Mr. Flemming and Mr. Edgar B. Wakeman appeared for the prisoners, and at their trial Messrs. Charles H. Winfield, William T. Hoffman, Gilbert Collins and Mr. Flemming appeared for the defense. This was one of the most celebrated murder trials of modern times. The evidence was entirely circumstantial, and the defendants were convicted of murder in the first degree. The case went to the Court of Errors and Appeals, where the verdict was set aside, and upon a second trial they were acquitted. While all the counsel in the cause bore their full share of responsibility, none were more active and zealous than Mr. Flemming, and it is understood that the successful exceptions upon which the verdict was set aside originated with

him. It can be truly said of Mr. Flemming that in the defense of a person on trial for murder, no fee however large, could incite him to greater zeal and energy in the defence of the case than the life of the prisoner placed at the bar of the court, and he was very successful in his cases. Mr. Flemming conducted some very important civil suits which had gone through all the courts of the State, and in which he won much distinction. He took a leading part in all reform movements and was shrewd in detecting fraud in cases involving revenue matters. He was a man of literary tastes and extensive reading, delivering lectures occasionally, upon literary subjects and travels, as he visited Europe three different times and made the principal cities and objects of interest a study. Many of his observations were embodied in letters to the press. These letters were instructive and highly enjoyed by the citizens of Jersey City, particularly those relating to the Passion Play which he witnessed at Oberammergau.

Mr. Flemming married Miss Sarah Latou, daughter of Robert Latou, Esq., of New York City. They had three children: Robert, Alice and Sallie, all residents of Jersey City. Mr. Flemming died very suddenly at Monmouth Beach, New Jersey, on October 1, 1894.

MANNERS, Edwin,

Lawyer, Leader in Community Affairs.

Foremost among the eminent, distinguished and successful lawyers of Jersey City, must be mentioned the late Edwin Manners, son of David Stout and Deborah Philips (Johnes) Manners, grandson of Captain David and Mary (Schenck) Manners, and of David Johnes, and great-grandson of John Manners, and of Major David Johnes.

Edwin Manners was born in Jersey City, New Jersey, March 6, 1855. He was educated in public school No. 3; Hasbrouck Institute, Jersey City; Mount Pleasant Military Academy, Sing Sing, New York; and Princeton University, receiving the degree of A.B. in 1877 and that of A.M. in 1880. At these three institutions he was connected as editor with the "Quill," the "Mount Pleasant Reveille," and the "Nassau Literary Magazine," and in them also won prizes for composition and speaking. Afterwards he became a writer of marked ability, contributing articles of both prose and verse to leading magazines and newspapers. He read law with the firm of Collins & Corbin, of Jersey City, received the degree of LL.B. from Columbia Law School, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at Trenton as an attorney in November, 1880, and as a counselor in November, 1883. He engaged in active practice in Jersey City, where he was prominent in securing an adequate water supply for that place, and in other civic improvements. He was also distinguished in military service, and as a surveyor of lands. He accumulated a valuable library, in addition to the rare books belonging to his father and family. He was a Democrat in politics, and a member of the Jersey City Board of Trade, the Sons of the American Revolution, and the Palma and Princeton clubs. He was also a member and vestryman of St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Jersey City, to which he bequeathed one thousand dollars, also gifts to the University of New York and other institutions.

Mr. Manners passed away in 1910, survived by his sisters, Marie, Helen and Blanche Manners, to whom he was devotedly attached.

DUBAR, Charles Louis,

Dental Practitioner and Instructor.

Charles Louis Dubar, one of the most accomplished and successful surgeon dentists of his day, whose home was in East

Richard Dutay

Orange, New Jersey, was a son of Matthias and Stephanie Dubar, and was born in Paris, France, February 24, 1852.

He was young when he came to this country, and was graduated from St. Francis Xavier Academy, New York. In 1875 he was graduated from the Dental College of New York, and had the honor of being valedictorian of his class. On September 25, 1876, Dr. Dubar was appointed Membre Honorairè de l'Institut du Progrès. In 1881 the degree of Master of Dental Surgery was conferred upon him by the New York State Dental Society. He was one of the most prominent dental surgeons in the city of New York, and lectured on this subject in the New York College of Dentistry and the French Hospital. His preceptor in his own studies was the late Dr. W. H. Dwinelle. Dr. Dubar was a member of the First District Dental Society of New York, of the Royal Arcanum, and of Court Bonny Brook, No. 284, Foresters of America. His religious membership was with the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, of New York City.

Dr. Dubar married, November 23, 1877, Miss Constance A. Lastayo, who died November 7, 1895, leaving three children: Mrs. L. Mungar, born in September, 1878; Mrs. E. Hare, born in December, 1885; and Constance Dubar, born in November, 1895.

On June 10, 1897, Dr. Dubar married Miss Elvira Lastayo, a sister of his first wife; she died December 19, 1907. On September 22, 1909, at St. Francis Xavier's Church, in New York City, he married Marie A. M., a daughter of Charles J. and Noemie P. Roussel. They had one child, Noemie Roussel Dubar, born August 11, 1910.

Dr. Dubar passed away in his fifty-ninth year, while enjoying a well deserved popularity. He was possessed of a rare store of information on all subjects, was a delightful conversationalist, a musician of no little ability and his artistic sense was shown in his work. Friends and business acquaintances alike felt the charm of his manner. A gentle humor bore testimony to the kindliness of his disposition.

CRAWFORD, Thomas,

Prominent Business Man.

To Thomas Crawford, late of Trenton, New Jersey, is due that tribute of respect and admiration which is always given, and justly so, to those men who, through their own efforts, have worked their way upward to positions of prominence; who have achieved a competence through their own labors; and who, by their honorable dealing, command the esteem and confidence of those with whom they have been thrown in contact.

The Crawford family is an ancient one and, while it was well established in Scotland prior to 1200, we are told that it is of Anglo-Norman origin some two centuries earlier, and the Crawfords of Scotland trace their ancestry to a Norman noble of the days of William the Conqueror. The name is sometimes spelled Crawfutt in the early Scotch records, while Crauford was the ordinary spelling until later date. A list of the heads of important Scotch families in 1291 has been preserved, and is known to historians as the Ragman's Roll. On this list are five Crawfords. The titles held in Scotland by this family were: The Viscountcies of Mount Crawford and Garnock; the earldom of Crawford belonged to the Lindsey family. A number of Crawfords were among the Scotch who were given grants of land in the Province of Ulster, Ireland, in 1610, and later by King James I. Some of the American families trace their descent from the first settler in Tyrone, Ireland, George Crawford. Nicholas Pynnar, who made a survey of the Scotch-Irish settlements in 1619, reported that in the Precinct of Mountjoy, County Tyrone, George Crawford had transferred his thousand acre grant to Alexander Sander

son. Owing to the destruction of many early records, it is not always possible to trace the descent in an uninterrupted manner.

Thomas Crawford was born in Dublin, Ireland, in 1833, and died in Trenton, New Jersey, December 15, 1911. His education was acquired in his native land, and in the year 1847, when still a young lad, he emigrated to America. For a time he made his home in Brooklyn, New York, then removed to Trenton, New Jersey, where the remainder of his life was passed. He followed the calling of a blacksmith for many years, then established himself in the undertaking business with which he was successfully identified for many years. He was the founder of the undertaking business of Thomas Crawford's Sons, which is now conducted by his grandson, D. I. Crawford, a son of Thomas Crawford Jr. The business was established in 1882, and when Mr. Crawford retired to private life some years ago, it was continued by his sons, and upon their demise, by the present owners. Thomas Crawford Sr. was one of the oldest members of the Sacred Heart Parish, and had been president of the St. Vincent de Paul Society for almost half a century. He was re-elected annually because of the excellent service he rendered in behalf of the poor and distressed, and his untiring activity in their behalf. A characteristic story of Mr. Crawford is as follows: It was just about a week before his death that Mr. Crawford was busied about some small matters on the lawn in front of his substantial little bungalow, when his attention was attracted to a poor man who was on his way from Trenton to Bordentown. After a little conversation with the man, Mr. Crawford deliberately removed his overcoat and insisted upon its acceptance by the wayfarer, whose needs had impressed him. This occurrence was witnessed by one of the neighbors, but occasioned no comment, as Mr. Crawford was noted for his charity. He was an active member of the Knights of Columbus, and was an earnest supporter of the Democratic party, although he never desired to hold public office. While the early education of Mr. Crawford was a limited one, he was a man of keen observation and a deep thinker. The questions of the day were followed by him with the greatest interest, and he was a gifted writer on current events.

Mr. Crawford married (first) November 13, 1853, Margaret O'Connor, who died November 1, 1893. He married (second), January 2, 1896, Mary Phalen, widow of Thomas Bryant, who survives him. Children: Joseph, Frank, W. Henry and Thomas Jr., all now deceased.

CROUSE, Otto,

Prominent Lawyer.

Hon. Otto Crouse was one of the most brilliant men of Hudson county, who most ably presided over the First District Court of Hudson county, and one of the most useful and admired members of the New Jersey State Board of Education, and Professor of Law in the New York Law School, and it has been said of him, "his legal mind and unyielding grasp of the fundamental principles of honor and honesty gave him at once standing at the bar which mere brilliancy or genius would have failed to win. Nature had with lavish hand endowed him with splendid faculties and talents of a high order and she had coupled with these qualities a determination to bring them to their fruition."

Judge Crouse was born at Sampsonville, New York, April 24, 1861, son of Frederick and Doretta Crouse. The family moved to Monmouth county, New Jersey, when Otto Crouse was young. He was educated in Freehold, New Jersey, at the Institute, and in 1879 matriculated at Princeton University, was at the head of his class, Academic Department, graduated in 1883, and spoke the valedictory. He entered the law office of Bedle, Muirheid & McGee,

Wm Hayes

immediately after his graduation, and remained with the firm (although not a member) from 1900 to 1904, until appointed judge of the First District Court of Hudson county. When his term expired he formed a partnership with Judge Blair, afterward with Randolph Perkins (law partnership). He was president of the Hudson County Bar Association, and was a member and vestryman of St. John's Episcopal Church, Jersey City. Just in the height of apparent vigor, and certainly of popularity in Hudson county, his health began to fail him, and he was obliged to go to Colorado. At the time of his death, February 22, 1911, at Long Beach, California, he was in the front rank of his profession, well beloved, and the charm of a large circle of friends. His wife, Christine (Bowen) Crouse, bore him four children.

HAYES, William,

Leading Jewelry Manufacturer.

William Hayes, head of the jewelry manufacturing firm of Hayes Brothers, at 42 Hill street, Newark, New Jersey, a veteran of many sharply contested baseball games of forty years ago, and known in the rifle shooting circles, military and otherwise, throughout this country and in England and Germany for his expert marksmanship, died suddenly on the Seventeenth of June, 1911, at his home 739 High street. In what seemed to be perfect health, and giving active attention to the details of his business up to that time, Mr. Hayes became ill about two weeks before his death. An operation was considered necessary in order to save his life, but from which he never recovered.

Mr. Hayes was born in 1848 in the home of Jabez W. Hayes, his father, at 918 Broad street. He was the youngest of four sons, and began his business life with his father and his brothers, Henry W., Charles and Frederick T. Hayes, as manufacturers of jewelry in Broad street, where the city hall now stands. The elder Hayes was an expert steel engraver, connected with the Union Banknote Company, and had the distinction of having engraved the plates for an issue of paper money by the city of Newark in the early '60's. From the time the jewelry business began, it was a success. At the death of Jabez W. Hayes, it was conducted by the sons. Henry W. was the first of the quartet of brothers to die. Later, Frederick T. went to Red Bank, where he now lives, and the business was continued by Charles and William until the death of the former a few years ago. After which Mr. William Hayes conducted it alone, giving his personal attention until stricken with the fatal illness.

Mr. Hayes is survived by his widow, Mrs. Adelaide Hayes, one of the daughters of the late David B. Hedden, whose home was in Rankin Place, just back of the old Essex court house at Springfield avenue and Market street; and by two daughters, one of whom is the wife of Colonel Henry H. Brinkerhoff, of Jersey City, and one son.

Mr. Hayes was a man of quiet dignity and great nerve, a genial traveling companion, and an interesting conversationalist in English or German. He was widely known through his baseball proclivities, and the wonderful reputation which he made in that field of sport in his early life; through his wonderful ability as a rifle and shotgun devotee, and in his participation in match shoots for many years at Sea Girt, and in nearly every other State in this country, and through his extensive connections in the jewelry trade.

From about 1864 to 1867 Mr. Hayes was one of the brightest stars in baseball in this section of the country. He played as a shortstop in the old Active Club, and was an exceptionally clever fielder. From the Actives he went to the Eurekas, an older and equally famous organization in the baseball world of those days, playing with

brilliant success in the same position for that team. He began his career as a marksman about 1870 in a gallery in the old Kay gun store in Newark. He had been an adept in everything he undertook from his childhood days, at St. Paul's Church school, and when he began to shoot he was instantly marked as a coming man at the targets. He liked the new sport, and in a few years he attained the highest place among American marksmen. He became closely allied with the German-American Schuetzenbund, and for many years held the title of "King of the Schuetzenfest," winning it repeatedly at the big National gatherings of marksmen at Union Hill. He was for many years the champion rifle shot at short and long ranges, excelling at anything from 200 to 600 yards and being without a peer on the ring target.

Besides participating actively in shooting festivals and team matches all over the country, he made a study of everything connected with firearms and their use, and became a recognized authority on everything from the Scheutzenfest rifle to the latest models in modern service arms, as well as in pistol and shotguns and ammunition of all kinds. He also did a great deal of experimental and practical work to improve weapons and missiles and the manner of using them. He was the winner of many cups and badges and gained a world wide reputation as a designer and maker of high class badges for shooting clubs and for athletic sports of all kinds, as well as of badges for fraternal orders, in which his firm did an immense business.

He was an expert in pistol practice at the shorter ranges and with shotgun in the field or at the traps, as he was with a rifle. He was at one time a member of the New Jersey National Guard rifle team of sharpshooters as a volunteer in the Second Regiment, and participated in some of the matches as a representative of New Jersey. His services were also much in demand as instructor and coach for individual shooters and for the rifle teams and of late years he had spent such time as he could spare from business on the State ranges at the Sea Girt Camp in the summer rifle shooting season, becoming acquainted with these and making strong friends of the leading marksmen of the whole country and of some foreign countries.

RANDOLPH, Bennington F.,

Lawyer, Jurist, Enterprising Citizen.

When, at the ripe age of seventy-three years, Judge Randolph went from earthly scenes, there passed one of the strong men of the New Jersey bar, one who had graced the bench, and one who had taken more than an ordinary part in the business life of his day. When one gazes at the great building of the Equitable Life Assurance Society on Broadway, New York, the mind unconsciously turns back to what must have been the small beginning of the Society in 1859. When the formation of the Society was first effected, Judge Randolph, one of the organizers, was elected a trustee, during the succeeding thirty years retaining that position, and to his zeal, ability, and wisdom the great building stands in part as a monument. So, too, the Central Railroad of New Jersey owes to him, in part, its existence, for as one of the organizers, its counsel, and one time treasurer, he served that corporation. The list of institutions and corporations benefiting by his legal wisdom, his zeal and his leadership could be extended indefinitely, including banks, trust companies, schools, seminaries, colleges, and churches. All this was in addition to an extensive law practice and several terms of service as judge of Hudson county courts. Success, professional and material, came to him abundantly but solely through merit, was well earned and richly deserved. The name Randolph, everywhere and in each generation an honored one, gained new lustre from his blameless, upright life, his high intellectual attainment, his legal reputa-

Bennington & Rawlins

tion, his devotion to his wife and his family, his dignity and exquisite courtesy, gentle manner, attractive personality, nobility of character and exalted nature. Honored himself, he always preferred others in honor.

Judge Randolph sprang from English ancestry and from a family rich in professional reputation. The name, originally Fitz Randolph, was so borne by the first five American generations, but Francis, of the sixth generation, retained only the initial "F," and wrote his name Randolph, as did his son, Judge Bennington F. Randolph. The original immigrants of this branch, Edward and Elizabeth (Blossom) Fitz Randolph, came to this country about 1680. The line of descent is through their son, Joseph Fitz Randolph, born in 1656, who married Hannah Conger; their son, Joseph (2) Fitz Randolph, born in 1690, who married Rebecca Drake; their son, Joseph (3) Fitz Randolph, born May 24, 1722, who married Esther Broderick; their son, Robert Fitz Randolph, born in Middlesex county, New Jersey, September 24, 1762, died September 5, 1821, who married Nancy Campton, of French Huguenot descent; their son, Francis C. F. Randolph, born in 1793, died in 1828, who married Phoebe Halsey Crane; their son, Bennington F. Randolph, to whose memory this review is dedicated.

Robert Fitz Randolph, head of the fifth American generation and grandfather of Judge Bennington F. Randolph, was prepared for the practice of medicine and practiced his profession for many years. Late in life he studied for the ministry and was ordained a clergyman of the Baptist church on August 27, 1812, at Samptown, his brother, Rev. Jacob Randolph, then being pastor of the church there. From August, 1817, until 1820, he was the regularly settled pastor of the Staten Island Baptist Church. He was universally known, however, as "Doctor" Randolph. He married, when about twenty-six years of age, Nancy Campton, who survived him nearly thirty years, dying February 22, 1851.

Francis C. F. Randolph, father of Judge Bennington F. Randolph, was born January 14, 1793, in Piscataway, New Jersey, died in Newark, New Jersey, in 1828, and was buried in the churchyard of the First Presbyterian Church at Elizabeth, directly in the rear of the church, near the northwest corner. After his marriage, on March 6, 1816, he located in Belvidere, where he practiced law, purchasing the law library and later receiving a share of the law business of Caleb O. Halsted. In 1825 he moved to Elizabeth, where he engaged in practice, his contemporaries being those great New Jersey lawyers, Chetwood, Williamson, Scudder, Frelinghuysen, Hornblower, and other noted lawyers of the Union and Essex county bars. Although a young man, he won instant recognition, and was chosen to represent Essex county in the lower house of the New Jersey Legislature, this honor being followed by his election as surrogate of Essex county. Upon his election to the latter office he moved to Newark, where he purchased the premises on the west side of Broad street, south of and adjoining the Third Presbyterian Church. There he lived until he fell a victim to the dread disease consumption, at the early age of thirty-six years. He married, March 16, 1816, Phoebe Halsey Crane, born September 23, 1793, daughter of Benjamin Crane, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, also of a distinguished New Jersey family.

Bennington F. Randolph, only son of Francis C. F. and Phoebe Halsey (Crane) Randolph, was born in Belvidere, New Jersey, December 13, 1817, died in Jersey City, March 7, 1890. After completing his preparatory years of study in various institutions, public and private, he entered Lafayette College, whence he was graduated with honors. Many Randolphs had chosen the law as their life work, that was his father's profession, so the young man after gradua-

tion had little inclination save for the same profession. He studied under the preceptorship of William C. Morris, of Belvidere, and J. F. Randolph, of Freehold, finishing his studies, passing the required examinations, and gaining admission to the New Jersey bar, first as an attorney in February, 1839, and as a counsellor in February, 1842. For twenty-one years he practiced his profession in Monmouth and Ocean counties, but in 1861 moved to Jersey City, where he died twenty-one years later. During his professional career at the bar he was at different times associated with others, including his uncle, Judge Joseph F. Randolph, of Jersey City, and his cousin, Joseph F., Jr. He was also a member of the New York bar, being a member of the law firm of Alexander & Green. On April 1, 1868, he was commissioned by Governor Marcus L. Ward one of the judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas for the county of Hudson. He served until 1873, and on June 30 that year was appointed a special Master in Chancery. In 1877 he was appointed judge of the District Court of Jersey City and on March 30, 1882, was again appointed to that office by Governor George C. Ludlow. As a lawyer and jurist he stood very high, his learning, patience, love of justice, and fair-mindedness winning him the unvarying respect of his professional brethren.

Judge Randolph was equally prominent in the world of business, his trained mind, coupled with wise judgment and sound business ability, rendering him a most valuable executive and wise in counsel. He was one of the founders of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States, was elected to the first board of trustees in 1859, and until his death in 1890 served the Society with all his ability, zeal, and earnestness. He served as director of the Bank of Freehold, the First National Bank of Jersey City, the Mercantile Trust Company, and the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, of New York. In 1861 he joined with others in planning a route to California, selecting under official authority the Nicaragua route. He was one of the strongest friends of public and higher education, serving as a member of the New Jersey State and the Jersey City Boards of Education, was a director of Princeton Theological Seminary, and a trustee of the State Normal School. To all these boards he gave freely of his time, his wisdom and his experience, was devoted to their interests, and instrumental in increasing their usefulness. When the project of a railroad to be known as the Central Railroad of New Jersey was first mooted, he earnestly advocated its construction, aided in organizing the company, served as its legal counsel, and was one of the real fathers of that now great corporation. At one time he added to his heavy business and professional burdens the office of treasurer of the company.

In religious faith Judge Randolph was a Presbyterian, inheriting his faith from a line of elders of that church and himself an elder for many years. He was closely associated in religious work and social intercourse with the pastors of the Presbyterian Church of Freehold, Rev. Daniel McLean, D. D., in 1842; later Rev. S. I. Alexander, and in 1861 with Rev. Dr. Chandler. In 1861 he moved to Jersey City, where he was elected an elder of the Presbyterian church whose pastor was then Rev. C. K. Mabie, D. D. When the congregation consolidated with the Bergen Presbyterian Church it became known as the First Presbyterian Church of Jersey City, the first pastor of the new church being Rev. Charles Herr, D. D. As an elder he was a pillar of strength to his pastors, and to devoutness and loyalty added all the Christian graces. He was widely known and highly esteemed for his personal, professional, and business qualities, and richly served the communities in which he resided by generous, untiring aid in all movements for the public benefit. His life was an active, useful one, not selfishly passed but given freely to the service

ALTHEA GROVE FARM

Your affectionate mother
E. T. Roosevelt

of the public. He was great in all things, yet withal modest and unassuming, a delightful companion, a faithful friend, true to every trust reposed in him and constant in his fidelity to his family, his daughters treasuring above all the memory of his devotion to their mother and his loving care of their every interest.

Judge Randolph married, in 1840, Eliza Henderson, daughter of John Burrowes and Hope Forman, of Freehold, New Jersey. John Burrowes Forman was born in 1786, died in 1853, son of Jonathan and Hope (Burrowes) Forman. He married Hope B. Henderson, born in 1787, died in 1823, daughter of Hon. Thomas Henderson; they were the parents of four children: Eliza, the youngest, was born in 1819. Jonathan Forman, eldest son of Sheriff David Forman, was born in 1758, died in 1803. He married Hope Burrowes, a sister of Major John Burrowes. She bore him four children, John Burrowes Forman being the youngest. Sheriff David Forman was a son of Judge Jonathan and Margaret (Wyckoff) Forman, the former a prosperous farmer and judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Monmouth county in 1745. Judge Jonathan Forman was the second son of Samuel Forman, high sheriff of Monmouth county in 1695. He was a son of Aaron Forman, who came from Long Island to Monmouth prior to 1693, son of Robert Foreman* founder of the family in America, an Englishman driven to Holland by religious persecution, thence coming to America, where he appears as one of eighteen incorporators of the town of Flushing, Long Island, in 1645. Four daughters of Judge Randolph survive him: Frances Forman Fitz Randolph; Isabella H., married Rev. Albert Dod Minor; Julia, married Flavel McGee, a prominent lawyer of Jersey City; and Althea R., married Joseph D. Bedle, Governor of New Jersey.

In a letter written to his daughter, Althea, under date of January 20, 1875, Judge Randolph spoke in the highest terms of the inaugural address of Governor Bedle, adding the wish that "a copy could be placed in the hands of every thinking man," closing with the sentence "I am grateful to God for His blessing and favor vouchsafed to your good husband." As a fitting close to this review of his life a copy of the splendid tribute paid Judge Randolph by the Hudson County Bar Association is appended:

At a meeting of the bar of Hudson County, New Jersey, held at the Chancery Chambers, Jersey City, March 10, 1890, it was resolved as follows:

The members of the bar of Hudson County learn with deep regret of the decease of Bennington F. Randolph, their honored associate for nearly thirty years, and for over half a century an active and well known member of the legal profession in this state. During this long period his industry, his intelligence, his integrity, have been unexcelled in the profession. Personal intercourse with him only served to add the warmth of affection to the respect with which he was everywhere regarded. We do not believe anyone can recall an unkind remark uttered by him, and we are sure that many have felt, and will always remember, the genial welcome, the kind attention, the timely suggestion, the word of encouragement, which it was his habit to give. He could hardly have known what it was to have an enemy, but the narrow confines of his own state are not nearly spacious enough to enclose his host of friends. A member of an honored New Jersey family which has rendered much and signal service to the state, he was always looked to and chosen for responsible public duties, and he discharged them with constant fidelity and well-directed skill. Fifteen years of judicial service, twenty years on the riparian commission, and a whole generation of both personal and official labor in the improvement and government of the public schools, testify to his place in the public esteem and his devotion to the general good. As a guardian of the State's most valuable property, as a dispenser of her public justice, and as a manager of her system of popular education—the palladium of her liberties—our departed friend filled up his measure of service to the community, heaped and running over. But besides this, he filled many posts of private duty. His sound judgment and integrity were sought by several leading financial institutions, in which he served as director, and he aided in organizing that gigantic engine of providence and benevo-

*See addenda for Foreman and Forman.

lence, the Equitable Life Assurance Society. He was a consistent Christian and deeply interested in church work and religious education, and his influence was thus always on the side of enlightenment, good morals, and true progress. As such men yield to the common destiny, lay down their burdens and pass away, we may justly sorrow at their loss; but in their well rounded term of years and honors and public services, we may realize an example which will act long after they are gone, and will perpetuate their memory in a line of honorable and devoted lives, which is a true immortality, though, as we humbly believe, not the only immortality of well doing reserved for them. We tender our respectful sympathy to the family and relatives of our deceased friend, and will attend the funeral ceremonies, and we direct the secretary of the meeting to present this resolution to the courts of this county, and to request its entry on the minutes, and that a copy be forwarded to the family of the deceased.

Lovely and lovable, a devoted wife and faithful mother, Mrs. Randolph was the pride of her husband and the joy of her children. One of the three heirs of the late John B. Forman estate, her executive ability in financial and executive affairs was given ample scope and was proven of high quality. An immaculate house-keeper, always surrounded by a circle of friends, her hospitality was unbounded. Her notable charm of manner and gracious personality blended with a sincerity of purpose, emanating from a strong Christian character. Her judgment was excellent, she was a liberal provider, and known for her generosity and philanthropy. In 1861 the family moved to Jersey City, Judge Randolph presiding over the First District Court of Hudson county, and there she was much sought after by the representative people in the church and in society, and was greatly beloved by all. Her charming personality and lovable characteristics never forsook her, but, witty, brilliant, and beautiful to the last, she delighted those who knew her. An accident terminated her life in her eighty-ninth year, while living in Freehold in the new residence built by her upon the retirement of the family after Judge Randolph's death in 1890.

She was a daughter of John Burrowes Forman and Hope Henderson, his wife, and granddaughter of Hon. Thomas Henderson, a graduate of Princeton, a distinguished physician and patriot of the Revolutionary period, a descendant of Michael Henderson, grandson of Sir Michael Balfour, of England. The Formans are descended from Robert Forman, an Englishman, who came to this country in 1645. The connection of the family with the Wyckoffs by marriage, the Seymours, of New York, and many promient lines and people is most interesting.

A great shock to Mrs. Randolph and one that came but a few years after the death of her honored husband was the passing of her son-in-law, Judge Bedle, who died October 21, 1894. Seven years later she was again prostrated by the death of her son-in-law, Honorable Flavel McGee, who died August 12, 1901. In August, 1906, a favorite and devoted daughter, Miss Frances Forman Fitz Randolph, died, and two years later, on August 21, Mrs. Randolph succumbed to accidental injuries, survived by her daughters, Mrs. Althea F. Randolph, widow of ex-Governor Bedle, and Mrs. Julia F. Randolph, widow of Flavel McGee, and Mrs. Isabella Minor. Mrs. Minor died June 10, 1910, leaving a daughter, Susan Brown Minor, a resident of New York City. Mrs. McGee died November 30, 1912, leaving Mrs. Bedle the last survivor of her family.

SPELLMEYER, Henry, D. D., LL.D.,

Distinguished Methodist Divine.

"Nothing must ever interfere with my duty," was ever Bishop Spellmeyer's motto, and nothing ever did, his end coming while he was presiding over a session of the New Jersey Conference at Atlantic City, after the conference had been in session three days. The life of Henry Spellmeyer was remarkable for its contiued development from

Henry Spellmeyer

youth to its close. A University graduate at eighteen years, a member of the Newark Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church at twenty-one, his thirty-five years of unbroken pastoral work a succession of honorable promotions to important charges and church official position, the final honor came at the age of fifty-seven years, when the General Conference of his church bestowed its highest trust in electing him a bishop by six hundred and twelve out of six hundred and ninety-one votes, the largest vote ever cast for that high office in the history of the church.

Numerous were the important posts he filled, yet no honor or promotion ever came to him that he did not earn by persistent toil and genuine merit. He never undertook anything without special preparation. For his public utterances he did not depend upon the inspiration of the minute. This habit of mind brought to him a furnishing and equipment which served him to good purpose in his later ministry and particularly when he came to the episcopacy, for he had a fund of well thought out material with which to stimulate and inspire a seemingly extemporaneous address. He was no less careful in deeds than in speech. If he had a problem in administration to meet he gave it the most painstaking consideration, viewing it from every possible angle. This would sometimes lead him to hesitation, but when he had fully examined the case and had gathered all possible light from all sources he was ready to act, and then he was immovable. Hence he was strong in the administration of the affairs of pastorate and episcopacy.

His sense of justice was very keen and was applied to all his affairs. Unwilling to be imposed upon he was even stronger in his purpose not to impose upon others; and while keenly feeling an injustice inflicted upon him he was ever ready to throw the mantle of charity over those responsible for the act. To say a kind word, to do a kind deed, was his great pleasure. That fine vein of sympathy and kindness that was so marked in his family relations as son, as husband, as father, as brother, was felt in all other associations in which he moved. Its manifestation in his pastoral work greatly endeared him to all to whom he ministered and was a decided factor in his marvelous success as a shepherd of souls.

Bishop Spellmeyer was a very popular preacher, multitudes gathering to listen to his exposition of the Word. He used no sensational methods, but with refinement and dignity conducted all of his services as became the Gospel of Christ and one who had a serious message to deliver to men. He knew the needs of the human heart, and his one purpose was to meet that necessity in so far as he could as an ambassador of the Master. His sermons were deeply spiritual, his expression very clear, his voice superior and well trained, his appearance attractive. He seemed to be able always to say the right thing in the right way and to make his meaning easily understood. Said a contemporary: "He is a model of chasteness, clearness, and expression, while the matter is pure beaten oil. He is an elocutionist of high cultured type and this he brings into the pulpit with both grace and unction. His sermons would do to go into print without either erasure or addition or change of a jot or tittle." Said another: "We witnessed his goings forth among a people who saw in his busy footsteps the tracery of feet of mercy; we were cognizant of the steady grasp of his pulpit ministrations on vast congregations of edified hearers; we saw him in the Conference as a steady force interpenetrating all church interests. We knew him when repeatedly smitten by grief, in a short time resignedly bowing to the will of God, nothing daunted; we enjoyed his personal friendship when among strange brethren, and we are prepared to say that we have never known a minister of Christ who more perfectly measured up to our ideal

as a preacher, pastor, and all round pyramidal man 'who stood four square to every wind that blows.'"

While the pulpit was his throne, he met all the exacting requirements of the loving, faithful pastor, systematically, carefully, and persistently. He made the rounds of pastoral calls, going from house to house in search of his people, and when the round was completed repeated his visits again and again, giving the most pronounced sympathy and brotherly help to those afflicted in body, mind, or estate. He was a welcome visitor in the homes of the sick and the poor and in the homes of the rich and prosperous, for he neglected none, the conviction of the supreme importance of his work being ever with him. He felt that men were lost without the Gospel and that it was his particular mission to lead them to Christ. His ministry was evangelistic; he had revivals in all his charges; his meetings were scenes of great spiritual power and many hundreds were converted and led into the church. He was an indefatigable worker and nothing social or secular was permitted to interfere with the complete fulfillment of his ministerial duty.

Into the episcopacy Bishop Spellmeyer brought the full application of all the energy and industry which had characterized him as a pastor. One sentence from an address in response to a great welcome given him on taking up his official residence in Cincinnati truly reveals the man: "I give to you my heart and hand in friendliest greeting and my promise to you is to do all I can for everybody I can in in any way I can." This promise he kept. When later the General Conference fixed his official residence at St. Louis, he became an unusual influence among the religious forces of that city and universally esteemed and loved by all who met him. He was particularly strong and happy in his administration of an annual conference. As a presiding officer he commanded the highest respect, was proficient as a parliamentarian and graceful in his deportment in the chair. His brotherly spirit awakened immediate confidence in the hearts of his brethren; they saw that he comprehended the delicacies of the situation and would be absolutely fair in the exercise of his power and responsibility. A Methodist annual conference is unlike any other body on earth, either political or religious. It is a very democratic body, and every man in it is a potential district superintendent, or even bishop. There is no law of caste or of preference; free speech exists to the fullest degree; the only inflexible law of the conference is loyalty to the church and to the bishop presiding. Hence the bishop holds a peculiar position, and one that requires the highest type of consecrated manhood. Bishop Spellmeyer, so refined, so gentle, but so strong, met every requirement. He studied each particular case with great care, keeping in view the interests of the church and of the pastor, both very dear to him. He encouraged each one to come to him with perfect frankness and to tell him the needs and conditions of his case. He did not ask for the maintenance of secrecy in reference to appointments, preferring to have the problem openly and clearly worked out. But his open heartedness, gentleness, and fairness were not signs of any lack of firmness, and at the close of a Conference session, when the appointments had been read, he was perfectly willing to meet and to talk with any disappointed man. Bishop Berry characterized him as "manly, brotherly, level headed, discriminating, and sympathetic;" another contemporary as "humble, sympathetic, approachable, graceful, and tactful in administration, a fervent preacher of the Gospel, a man upon whom the Church can look with justifiable pride at any time and under any circumstance."

The pecuniary necessities and embarrassments of men in the conferences where he presided appealed to him strongly, and for the relief of such cases he maintained a fund. When he received compensation for special services, such as dedications or other

occasions, deducting the mere amount of personal expense he would place this remainder with this fund and sacredly devote it to the relief of his brethren who might be in need.

Bishop Spellmeyer was of American birth, his parents German and Scotch. His father, Matthias Henry Spellmeyer, was born and spent his youth in Germany. His mother, Mary Jamison, was born on one of the Shetland Islands, off the coast of Scotland. They met in the United States and were married January 16, 1847. Henry, the eldest of their three children, was born in New York City, November 25, 1847, died in Atlantic City, New Jersey, March 12, 1910. It was his mother's dearest wish that he become a minister, and it was her daily practice, after he came to an age of understanding, to retire with him to her room to pray that he might grow up to be a good minister of Jesus Christ. Whatever might have been his own convictions, it required persuasion from those interested in him to convince him that he would be able to meet such a responsibility. At the age of fifteen years he entered the University of New York, pursuing the regular classical course and carrying off the honors at his graduation, three years later. He tutored for a time in a private family, then decided upon the ministry, completed a course at Union Theological Seminary, and at the age of twenty-one years was received on probation by the Newark Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in March, 1869. His first appointment was at Kingsley Church, Staten Island, within two miles of his father's home. There he served three years, building up the church in all departments and endearing himself to the people of the charge. He was next stationed at Bloomfield, New Jersey, where a remarkable revival attended his ministry. He remained at Bloomfield for three years, although one of the most prominent churches of the Conference appealed for his services. When his term expired, as fixed by church law, three of the most important churches of the Conference insisted upon his being assigned to them. The presiding bishop appointed him to the Central Church of Newark, and that church further secured him as pastor until his combined service numbered eleven years, two terms under the three year limit and one term under the five year limit. The other churches which he served during an unbroken pastorate of thirty-five years in the Newark Conference were Saint James, at Elizabeth, Trinity at Jersey City, Calvary at East Orange and Roseville, and Centenary at Newark. While with the latter church, he was a delegate to the Ecumenical Conference held in London, England. In each case, while the time limit was in force, he remained in pastoral charge as long as church law allowed, and it is a remarkable fact that his whole itinerant ministry was spent in an area that could be covered by the naked eye from an eminence in the vicinity of any of his charges. There was scarcely a year in all the thirty-five years when urgent efforts were not made to secure his transfer to large and responsible fields of labor outside of the Newark Conference, but he was in love with his work where he best knew it and no tempting calls could induce him to leave it. In each case he was so absorbed with the pastorate he was serving that men sometimes failed to appreciate the breadth of his sympathy, but his real vision did take in the broad area of the Kingdom of Christ and he had the greatest interest in other men's successes as well as his own.

While yet a minister he bore various responsibilities bestowed by his brethren. He was a trustee of the Centenary Collegiate Institute, Syracuse University, and Drew Theological Seminary. He was a delegate from the Newark Conference to the General Conferences of 1896, 1900, and 1904; and in 1896 the General Conference, in forming its committees, placed him on the Book Concern, and also made him a member of the book committee. When the lat-

ter created a committee on the entertainment of the General Conference of 1900, they selected Dr. Spellmeyer as chairman. In that capacity he quickly demonstrated his ability in business matters and administration. His ready grasp of all details and his superior ability, so manifest whenever he appeared before the body to give notices or to present plans commanded close attention and admiration from all delegates. The Editor of the "Church Advocate," the official organ, wrote that "successive Conferences may try in vain to find a chairman of the Entertainment Committee that will surpass him." The General Conference of 1900 decided upon two new bishops. Dr. Spellmeyer, although receiving considerable more than a majority of all votes cast did not reach the legal two thirds required to elect. He was continued a member of the book committee and was again chairman of the entertainment committee of the General Conference of 1904. At that conference he was elected bishop by a vote that was the largest ever cast for a candidate for that office. The conference fixed his official residence at Cincinnati, Ohio, and in 1906 assigned him to visit the Methodist conferences and mission in the orient. He made this journey accompanied by his wife, traveling about sixteen thousand miles, being at times in great peril. While on the Yangzte river he wrote: "Twice our house-boat has been wrecked, twice the bamboo rope has broken and we were at the mercy of a fierce tide and great rocks waiting for a chance to strike. Once the rope slipped from the tracker's hands with the same perils increased somewhat by our nearness to most dangerous whirlpools and projecting sharp-edged ledges of stone. But notwithstanding our anxieties and record breaking trip for adventure, the journey has been a great delight to me and I have had no sense of serious alarm, believing that somehow we would get ashore before the boat could sink and knowing that I was on the path of duty, where the one who has faith can feel that on that road God is his companion and protection." Of China he wrote: "China is discontented with herself. At least she wants better things, better implements for her farmers, better scholarship for her students, and a better faith for her 400,000,000. China is building school houses and railroads and electric plants. She is ready to welcome the hand that will lift her to a higher plane in the history of nations. This is the red letter day of opportunity for the Christian Church. If Christ were on earth today saying again 'Go' to his apostles, I do not know where he would tell them to 'begin' but I think in this age it would be China, rather than Jerusalem." The trip home was retarded by the serious illness of Mrs. Spellmeyer at Bombay, India. On his return, his official residence was fixed at St. Louis, Missouri. His last official assignment was to preside over the annual meeting of the New Jersey Conference at Atlantic City in March, 1910. There he had presided three full days, winning all hearts by his fraternal spirit and felicitous bearing. He was particularly enjoyable on Friday, when candidates for the ministry were being received, and none could have thought that they were looking upon his face for the last time. On the morrow they were startled with the sad news, "Bishop Spellmeyer is dead," taken from the midst of his own New Jersey friends, of which most fitting end Dr. Fred Clare Baldwin writes in the following lines:

"Here had he caught the Master's call;
Here had he served unceasingly:
Here was he known and loved by all,
Here by the Eastern Sea.

Here were the friends of the days of yore;
Here were the comrades he loved to greet:
Here were the homes with the open door,
Here was the welcome sweet.

Here was the soil that he loved to tread;
Here was the land of the smiling sky:
Here was the place where his heart had bled,
Here he came home to die."

Without solicitation from any one, Syracuse University conferred upon him, on the

recommendation of Chancellor Sims, the degree of Doctor of Divinity when he was thirty-four years of age. In 1905 his *alma mater*, New York University, conferred the degree of Doctor of Laws.

While serving in his first pastorate on Staten Island he married, November 8, 1871, at Haverstraw, New York, Matilda, daughter of Rev. Thomas Smith, of the Newark Conference. There were four children; the eldest, a daughter, married Mr. James Boote, of East Orange, New Jersey; the other three died in infancy.

SUTTON, Frederick,

Financier, Man of Enterprise.

Heroic death was a fate shared by many of the hundreds of the victims of that great marine tragedy, the loss of the steamship "Titanic" in the spring of 1912, but it was not admiration for a man who had met his death with fearlessness and fortitude that caused the former friends and colleagues of Frederick Sutton to bear testimony of him as a man of "commanding ability, sterling integrity, and strong personality, whose aspirations were lofty and whose hopes were ideals." Rather were those words written in appreciation of one with whom they had enjoyed pleasant business relations, upon whose honor they had come to rely, and whose friendship they counted a precious possession. Frederick Sutton was long a resident of Haddonfield, New Jersey, although his business interests were in Philadelphia, where he was engaged in coffee importation, and in public service companies of New Jersey, notably Wildwood, one of the popular watering places of the Atlantic coast.

Frederick Sutton was born in Suffolk county, England, in 1850, son of George and Elizabeth Sutton, and in that country acquired his education, coming to the United States at the age of twenty. He was but twenty-six years of age when he founded the coffee importing firm of Sutton & Vansant, a concern whose operations, large and widespread, brought prosperity to the partners. Mr. Sutton's excellent judgment and business sagacity led him into wise investments of his resources, the development of seashore porperty being a field in which he was especially interested. At the time of the founding of Wildwood, now a resort with all claims to prominence as an ideal watering place, he was a heavy investor, and was a director of the Marine National Bank of Wildwood, the Five Mile Beach Electric Company, the North Wildwood Land Company, and the Wildwood Manor Hotel Company, also being a director of the West Jersey Electric Company, with lines running to the above resort. Mr. Sutton was at the time of his death president of the Collingswood (New Jersey) National Bank.

With so many of his business interests centering in Philadelphia, he naturally there formed associations of a social nature, and was a member, among numerous other organizations of the Union League, also for many years serving as president of the Society of St. George. A brilliant mind and pleasing personality made him a favorite among his fellows, and he was a welcome addition to any gathering.

Mr. Sutton's residence in Haddonfield, New Jersey, began soon after his establishment of the firm of Sutton & Vansant, and there he lived at the time of his death. Ill health had taken him abroad, where he made a short stay, and he was one of the passengers on the liner "Titanic" when that vessel struck an iceberg on her maiden voyage. His death was mourned with that sincerity of grief that is the highest tribute to a man who has lived a life of usefulness and rectitude, for into the sixty-two years of his life he had crowded much of earnest effort and high attainment. There follows the resolutions adopted by the board of directors of the Collingswood National Bank, of which he was president:

At a special meeting of the board of directors

of the Collingswood National Bank, held April 22, 1912, convened for the purpose of expressing its sorrow and deep regret at the untimely and tragic passing away of their late president and colleague, Mr. Frederick Sutton, in the disaster of the steamship Titanic, on the morning of April 15, 1912, the following resolution was adopted:

Whereas:—The Divine Architect of the Universe has seen fit to remove from our midst our devoted President, a man of commanding ability, sterling integrity, and strong personality, whose aspirations were lofty and whose hopes were ideals, who succeeded in many of the objects for which he strove, who gave his time, his thoughts, and his means for this institution without any reward; one who was admired and loved by his associates for his strength of character, genial nature, grace, and dignity. To him and his wise counsel is largely due not only the successful upbuilding of this institution, but also the growth, development, and success of other associations of which he was a part, and

Whereas:—His death leaves his associates and the Board of Directors of this bank with a profound sense of loss and with the greatest admiration for his many fine qualities of character and although we deplore his unfortunate end, yet it is with pride and patriotism that we point to him as one of the many men who stepped back on the ill-fated steamship "Titanic" in response to that noble Anglo-Saxon sentiment "Women and Children First" and thus died that others might be saved.

Therefore, be it resolved that the Board of Directors of this bank extend to his relatives and many friends their heartfelt sympathy and sincere condolence, as we feel that we do not mourn alone, and further be it resolved that a copy of this resolution be sent to the family and that a copy be spread upon the minutes of this institution.

EDWARD S. SHELDON, Vice-President,
DAVID S. RUSH, Cashier.

Frederick Sutton married, October 18, 1877, Ella, daughter of William Underdown, still living at the Haddonfield home. Children: Elizabeth Ashburner, deceased; Florence Ellen, now Mrs. Francis H. Tomlin, of Haddonfield; Jennie Banham, deceased.

GODLEY, John Forman,

Enterprising Business Man.

The late John Forman Godley, of Trenton, New Jersey, was a fine example of a man born to command. Wise to plan, quick in action, capable of prolonged labor, all these qualities were combined with a power of close concentration. He had a habit of investigating thoroughly every detail of a proposed enterprise, and of calculating closely the probable consequences of any given policy. Every subject was given intense thought, and when satisfied with the conclusions at which he had arrived, he had the courage of his convictions in the face of determined opposition. His mistakes in judgment were few and far between.

William Godley, great-grandfather of John Forman Godley, married Mary Rockhill, daughter of Edward Rockhill, a prominent man of Hunterdon county, New Jersey.

William Godley, son of William and Mary (Rockhill) Godley, bought a tract of land of two hundred acres, in Hunterdon county, New Jersey, in 1791, and the following year built the large stone homestead on it. The Godleys were Methodists, and as there was no church in the neighborhood, the Presiding Elder held meetings at regular intervals at this homestead. He married (first) Abigail Grandin, and when she died he married (second) her sister Eleanor (Grandin) Covenhoven, a widow, daughters of Philip and Eleanor (Forman) Grandin. Philip Grandin was commissioned major of the Second Military Battalion by Governor Franklin, April 10, 1771.

Augustus Godley, son of William and Eleanor (Grandin—Covenhoven) Godley, was born on the Godley homestead in Hunterdon county, New Jersey. He was the owner of a mill, and Godley Mills, Hunterdon county, was named in his honor. He was also possessor of other extensive lands in Hunterdon county, New Jersey. He finally sold his mill and retired to the homestead which, after his death, was purchased by his son, John Forman Godley. Augustus Godley married, (first) Mary Disbrough, (second) Elizabeth Paul Forman, a descendant of Rev. William Forman, of England, whose son, Robert Forman, had

J. F. Godley

returned to England from Holland, having married Johanna ———, and from thence immigrating to America, locating in Flushing, Long Island, in 1645. Their son, Aaron Forman, married Dorothy ———. Their son, Samuel Forman, High Sheriff of Monmouth, 1695, married Mary Wilfore, of Rhode Island. Their fourth son, Ezekiel Forman, married Elizabeth Seabrook, sister of Daniel Seabrook. Their son, Dr. Aaron Forman, married Ann Emley, daughter of John and Sarah (Lawrence) Emley. Their son, John Emley Forman, married Sidney Paul Rakestraw. Their daughter, Elizabeth Paul Forman, became the second wife of Augustus Godley and mother of John Forman Godley.

John Forman Godley, son of Augustus and Elizabeth Paul (Forman) Godley, was born on the Godley homestead, at Godley Mills, Hunterdon county, New Jersey, August 21, 1845, and died at Trenton, New Jersey, April 22, 1913. His elementary education was acquired in the town of his birth, and he then became a student at the Excelsior Normal Institute at Carversville, and later at the Attleboro Institution, Pennsylvania. About the year 1875 he removed to Trenton, and there established himself in the wholesale bedding and spring business, in association with Jacob C. Bloom, the firm name being Bloom & Godley. They commenced business in a modest way in a small building on South Warren street, near Fall street. Three years later they had outgrown their quarters, and rented a structure on South Broad street, opposite Lafayette. The progressive methods put into practice here caused a steady and consistent increase in the demands made upon their business resources, and they soon outgrew these quarters also. In 1889 they erected a large and modern plant at Nos. 203-207 North Willow street, which is the present home of this important concern. It has been found necessary to improve and make additions to the original building from time to time as the growing needs demanded. This firm is the only one in the city which manufactures bedding and bed springs, and one of the very few in the State engaged in this industry. About eight years prior to the death of Mr. Godley, the business was incorporated, at which time Mr. Godley was chosen president of the corporation, Mr. Bloom was made treasurer, and William Cooley, of Trenton, secretary.

The reliable methods which have characterized this business from the outset have resulted in gaining the confidence of all who have had dealings with it, and the majority of its patrons are of very long standing. Mr. Godley never held public office, holding the opinion that he was best serving the interests of the community by devoting his time and attention to increasing her material prosperity by means of his business. He has, however, always been a generous and hearty supporter of any project which tended for the public welfare in any particular. Of a deeply religious nature, Mr. Godley was a member of the Third Presbyterian Church for a period of thirty-five years, during thirty of which he taught a class of young men in the Sunday school. He was a member of the church session for almost a quarter of a century, serving as sessional treasurer about eighteen years. In early years he became a member of the Young Men's Christian Association, and at the time of his death had been a director of this organization for many years. His fine and commodious residence was at No. 197 West State street.

Mr. Godley married Sarah E. Hunt, youngest daughter of Edward and Effie Hunt, of Milford, New Jersey. He was buried in Milford Union Cemetery, in the beautiful family plot, marked by a handsome granite monument, of noble proportions. The view from here, looking up the river to the west among the hills to the setting sun, is most charming and not to be forgotten by those who have looked upon the beautiful scene. Mr. Godley was of a genial, warm-hearted disposition, and his

generosity and philanthropy were well known. A tale of distress was always a passport to his sympathetic heart, and he did not rest until the trouble had been alleviated to the best of his ability. The entire career of Mr. Godley was marked by uprightness and sincerity of purpose.

MERSELIS, Edo I.,

Financier, Man of Affairs.

The life history of Edo I. Merselis, late of Paterson, New Jersey, one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of the community in which he lived, has been replete with work well and conscientiously performed. He was not a man to shrink from any duty however irksome, and he had inherited in rich measure the steling traits which distinguished his ancestors, concerning whom it is fitting at this place to say a few words.

There are several traditions regarding the racial origin of this family, and it may be said that not all chroniclers of its history are agreed in respect to the manner of spelling the surname now generally recognized and written as Merselis. Nor is this surprising when we consider the fact that those sturdy old Holland Dutch immigrants came to America without family names, and when finally such were adopted, they frequently were spelled phonetically rather than in accordance with established family custom. A. A. Vosterman Van Oyen, keeper of the Heraldic College genealogical archives of the Netherlands, in one of his publications says: "although the ancestor of the family known to us and belonging to the Danish nobility was born at Hamburg it seems, however, that the family originated from some other place, very likely Denmark. Several patrician families of this name lived in Belgium, whose coat armour, however, not only differ each from the other, but also do not show any comparison with the different branches raised to the Danish nobility." J. B. Rietstap, in his "Coat Armor of the Netherland Nobility," mentions a coat of arms as follows: "in silver an elephant in natural color upon a meadow whereon are three trees; the one in the middle is placed before the elephant. This animal carries upon his back a tower, from which a female rises in red or seen from aside. The crest is the elephant with the tower and female." He claims this to be a coat patented to a Van Marselis, September 17, 1643. The first Van Marselis of the Netherlands to whom the American branch can trace its ancestry in an unbroken line is:

(I) Jan Van Marselis, born in the early part of the year 1500, married N. N. Van der March.

(II) Jan Van Marselis, son of Jan and N. N. (Van der March) Van Marselis, married Dina Van Duffel d'Elswith.

(III) Gabriel Van Marselis, son of Jan and Dina (Van Duffel d' Elswith) Van Marselis, resident at Commissary of the King of Denmark at Hamburg, married Anna Ehrmit d'Ermitage, and died at Hamburg, July 20, 1643. They had four sons: Gabriel; Pieter, of further mention; Leonard; Silvius; and one daughter.

(IV) Pieter Van Marselis, son of Gabriel and Anna Ehrmit (d'Armitage) Van Marselis, was born in Hamburg in the early part of 1600. He represented Russia at the Court of Denmark and was elevated to the Danish nobility, September 17, 1643, and granted the coat of armor described by Rietstap, as mentioned above. He was the progenitor of the American branch of the Van Marselis family. He left Amsterdam, Holland, in April, 1661, with his wife and four children (Aged respectively twelve, six, four and two years) and with their two servants, in the Dutch West India ship "Beaver" or "Bever," and arrived at New Amsterdam (New York), May 9 of the same year. The ships register shows that he paid two hundred thirty-two florins passage money for his family of eight persons, from which it is evident that our immigrant

Edw. J. Mundis.

ancestor was possessed of goodly means as well as being a person of consequence. He soon removed to Bergen, New Jersey, settled there, and died in 1682. His wife died there in 1680. The place where he settled was then a Dutch hamlet and Indian trading post on the hill between the Hudson river and Newark Bay, in the Indian county of Scheyichbi, in the New Netherlands. There he acquired lands and became a planter. He was appointed schepen (alderman) of Bergen county, August 18, 1673, during the reoccupation of New Netherlands by the Dutch, and as a mark of honor was buried under the Dutch Church of Bergen, at his death, September 4, 1682. On August 20, 1682, he conveyed property to his son-in-law, Roeloff Van Houten.

In this connection it is well to mention that this Pieter Van Marselis is identical with him of whom Riker records as Pieter Marcelisen, or Peter Marcelis, and who, according to the same authority, was born in Beest, near Leerdam, province of Utrecht, Holland; and he is the same Pieter Marcelisen referred to by Neafie, himself a descendant of Pieter, and who says in his historical narrative that Pieter "might have been born in Leerdam, but when he came to America he was from the village of Beest, near the town of Buren, in the province of Gelderland," and also that at least three of his children were born in Beest. Riker also notes that he is said to have been Van Beest, which means "from Beest." It may be stated here that this Pieter Van Marselis dropped the prefix Van from his name.

According to Harvey, the historian of Bergen county, the children of Pieter Marcelisen were James, Jannetje, Pieter, Merselis, Elizabeth and Hillegond. Mr. Labaw says "the name and sex of the first one we do not know;" that the second was called Marcelis (always called Marcelis Pieterse); the third Jannetje, who married Roelof Helmigse Van Houten; and the fourth Neesje Pieterse, who married Gerrit Gerritsen, Jr. But Mr. Labaw takes account only of the four children of Pieter who accompanied their parents to America. A more recent, and perhaps more accurate account of the children of Pieter Van Marcelis is as follows: 1. Hessil Pieterse, married (first) Lysbot Kuper, (second), February 6, 1714, Magdelena Bruyn. 2. Marcelis Pieterse, of further mention. 3. Jannetje Pieterse, married, September 3, 1676, Helmigh Roelofer Van Houten, ancestor of all the American Van Houtens. 4. Neesje Pieterse, married, May 11, 1681, Gerrit Gerritse Van Wageningen, and became ancestor of the Van Wagoner and Garritse families.

(V) Marcelis Pieterse Van Marselis, second child of Pieter Van Marselis or Mercelisen, is accorded progenitorship of the Preakness families of the Merselis surname. He was born about 1656, and died, October 23, 1747. He married, May 12, 1681, Pieterjie Van Vorst, daughter of Ide and Hieletje (Hulda) Jans. Children (perhaps others of whom appears no record): Elizabeth, married Adrain Post, Jr.; Hillegontje, married Harpert Garrabant; Pieter, of further mention; Edo, married Ariantje Sip, a cousin; Annetje; Catreyna, married Reynier Van Geisen; Leena, married Dirck Van Giesen; Jannetje, married Johann Van Zolingen.

(VI) Pieter (Peter) Van Marselis, son of Marcelis (or Merselis Pieterse) Van Marselis, was baptized July 17, 1687, and died April 1, 1770. He married, December 3, 1717, Janneke Prior. Children: Merselis, married Elizabeth Vlierboom; ———, died in infancy; daughter, name unknown; Pieter, married in New York, Hannah Elsworth; Andries; John, married Beletje Van Wagonen; Edo, of further mention; two children, died in infancy; Antje; Johannee; Jenneke, married Gerrit Sip; Rachel; Mary; Elizabeth.

(VII) Edo Van Merselis, seventh child of Pieter and Janneke (Prior) Van Merselis, was born January 27, 1729, and died October 12, 1799. He is said to have been the first Merselis to settle in what afterward

became Wayne township, where he had a large and valuable tract of land which, after his death, was divided into several small farms; his old homestead is still owned by his descendants. He made a public donation of land for a burial ground and meeting house site. He married, April 11, 1754, Ariante Sip, daughter of Ide and Antje (Van Wagonen) Sip. Children (May have been others of whom there is no record): Antje, married Simeon Van Winkle; Jannetje, married (first) Adrain Van Houten, (second) Enoch J. Vreeland; Pieter, married Jannetje (Hettie) Van Winkle; Edo, married Helen Van Houten; Cornelius, married Maria Post; John, married Jannetje Van Riper; Catlyntje, married Isaac Van Saun, of Lower Preakness; Arreyantje, married John Parke; Gerrit of further mention.

(VIII) Gerrit Merselis, youngest son and child of Edo and Ariantje (Sip) Van Marselis, was born in Preakness, New Jersey, October 1, 1777, and died, April 2, 1843, on the old homestead farm where his life had been chiefly spent. He married, May 3, 1799, Ellen (or Lena) De Gray. Children (may have been others): Marea; Jane; Edo; John D., of further mention; Ann; Peter G., married Eleanor F. Sickles; Ellen.

(IX) John D. Merselis, son and fourth child of Gerrit and Ellen (De Gray) Merselis, was born February 11, 1809, and died February 21, 1877. He married (first), July 4, 1829, Catherine Garritse; (second), October 3, 1839, Esther Jane Berdan, daughter of John I. and Elizabeth (Goetschius) Berdan. Children by first marriage: Mary, died unmarried; Garrit, married Annie J. Zabriskie; John Garritse, married Gertrude Van Blarcom; Ellen Jane, married Nicholas J. Demarest; Catherine Elizabeth, married Peter A. Van Houten. Children by second marriage: Anna, married Aaron K. Garrabrant; David Henry, married Martha Jane Titus; Edo; Edo I., of further mention.

(X) Edo I. Merselis, son of John D. and Esther Jane (Berdan) Merselis, was born in Clifton, New Jersey, September 17, 1847, and died in Paterson, New Jersey, January 5, 1908. He was given a good education, a part of which was acquired in the grammar school in Paterson, and it was completed in a business college in New York City, from which institution he was graduated. At the age of twenty-two years he secured a position with the Paterson Savings Institution, of which he was one of the organizers, and was actively connected with the institution from its inception. Being eminently fitted for the work in the bank by reason of the excellent business education he had received, and his experience as a clerk in one of the other banks of the city, the fidelity of the young man won for him recognition, and he was advanced from time to time until he was considered one of the most valuable men in the banking rooms. Scores of men and women have waited patiently for Mr. Merselis to be disengaged in order that they might personally obtain his advice in business matters. He won the confidence of the public many years ago, because he was a man who never practiced deception, doing the very best he could to help his fellow men in a way that would bring them the highest benefit. His death was a severe loss to the institution and to the entire city of Paterson. Mr. Merselis was also officially connected with the First National Bank of Paterson. For many years after his marriage Mr. Merselis lived in the old Merselis homestead at the corner of Water and Albion streets. He was a regular attendant at the Second Reformed Church near his home, an active worker in every department of it, holding the highest offices in the gift of the congregation. His example before the youth of the church, in the bank and among his friends, was always one that might be followed with profit to all. For several years previous to his death Mr. Merselis lived on the East Side, but he continued to be faithful to the "over

the river" church. He was interested in every movement that was for the betterment of the city and its people. He was careful in expressing opinions and was a man who never swerved from what he believed to be right. His quiet and courteous manner was noticeable and his influence in the right direction on every question was marked. He advised always, as it was not in his disposition to scold even when there was occasion for it. The bank treasurer was noted for his regular habits, arriving at his daily duties at the proper hour, and performing his tasks in a conscientious manner. Mr. Merselis served five years as a private in Company A, First Battalion, First Brigade, National Guard of New Jersey, and was honorably discharged, August 11, 1885. He was a member of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the North Jersey Country Club, and the Hamilton Club of Paterson.

The home life of Mr. Merselis was ideal. His family always knew when to expect him home, and he never disappointed his friends. He loved the associations of his own fireside, and it can be said truly that his whole time was passed between his duties at the bank and the home circle. In social life he had many friends, and was a man who gave his acquaintances a warm welcome to his home; but he found his chief happiness and source of contentment in those who were most nearly connected with him—his wife and children—to whom he was a devoted and loving husband and father. The illness of Mr. Merselis was of short duration, and was of a very serious nature from its very commencement. He was at his duties the day after New Year's, although suffering from a severe cold, as were the other members of his family. He lost his strength rapidly, and on the Saturday prior to his death, his family were informed by the physicians that his condition was a critical one, and the end probably not far off.

Mr. Merselis married in Paterson, September 21, 1869, Sarah V. Zeluff, born September 19, 1852, a daughter of John P. and Sarah Jane (Boone) Zeluff; granddaughter of Peter and Margaret (Secor) Zeluff; and granddaughter of James and Catherine (Van Houten) Boone. The only child of this marriage is: Cilla Ardella, born in Paterson, August 16, 1870. She married, March 19, 1896, Leslie Van Wagoner, and has had children: Edith Merselis, born February 28, 1897; Isabelle Merselis, January 29, 1899; Sarah Merselis, November 16, 1900.

COXE, John Redman,

Physician, Professional Instructor.

John Redman Coxe, M. D., was born in Trenton, New Jersey, in 1773. He was educated in the schools of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, studied for his profession in Scotland, and in 1794 was licensed to practice medicine. He subsequently spent two years in professional studies in Europe, and after his return in 1796 began practice in Philadelphia. He served as physician to the hospitals there, and in 1809 was appointed to the chair of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania. In 1818 he was transferred to the chair of materia medica and pharmacy, and held it until 1835, when his colleagues made a statement to the trustees declaring the department of materia medica and pharmacy to be of too little importance to occupy the entire time of a professor, also asserting that Professor Coxe was incompetent to discharge the duties of the position, and recommending his removal from the faculty. This demand was carried into effect, much to the indignation of Dr. Coxe's friends. Dr. Coxe's subsequent record abundantly refuted the charge of incompetency.

Dr. Coxe was the author of numerous works: "Inflammation" (1794); "Importance and Respectability of the Science of Medicine" (1800); "Vaccination" (1802); "Combustion" (1811); "Emporium of Arts and Sciences" 2 volumes, (1812); "The

American Dispensatory (5th edition, 1822); "An Inquiry into the Claims of William Harvey to the Discovery of the Circulation of the Blood" (1834); "Recognition of Friends in Another World" (1845); and "The Writings of Hippocrates and Galen, epitomized from the original translations" (1846). He also translated Orfila's "Practical Chemistry" (1818); and edited "The Philadelphia Medical Museum" from 1805 to 1811. He died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 22, 1864.

DURAND, Cyrus and Asher B.,

Pioneer Engravers.

Cyrus Durand was born in Jefferson, New Jersey, February 27, 1787, son of a watchmaker, and descended from Huguenot ancestors. He learned the trade of his father, and added to it a knowledge of the construction of machinery, in which he found profitable employment during the enforcement of the non-intercourse acts of the British Parliament. In 1814 he located in Newark, New Jersey, and engaged in business as a silversmith. He volunteered as a drummer in the United States army, and served three months during the war of 1812-14. Returning home, in 1815, he constructed machines for carding and weaving hair, to be used in manufacturing carpets. He then directed his attention to banknote engraving, and he made machines for lathe work and straight line engraving. This was apparently the beginning of geometrical lathe work, afterward universally used in banknote engraving. He also built machines for engine turning and transfer presses. He was chief of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, Washington, D. C., for many years, and died in Irvington, New Jersey, September 18, 1868.

He married Mrs. Phoebe Woodruff, who lived to be one hundred years old, and they had six children. Of these, Jane Wade became the wife of the Rev. John L. Chapman; Elias Wade became a noted landscape painter; and Rev. Cyrus B. Durand was rector of St. James' Church, Newark, New Jersey.

Asher Brown Durand, a younger brother of Cyrus Durand, was born in Jefferson, New Jersey, August 21st, 1796. He learned the art of engraving in the shop of his father, and in 1812 was apprenticed to Peter Maverick, engraver, with whom he became a partner in 1817. His engraving of "Trumbull's Declaration of Independence," his first large work, which cost him three years of labor, at once brought him into favorable notice. The National Portrait Gallery contains many of his heads; and his "Musidora" and "Ariadne" are excellent specimens of art. After ten years' practice as a painter, he relinquished engraving in 1835, and devoted himself chiefly to landscape painting. His pictures are pleasing in color and tone, and evince a high degree of poetic feeling and appreciation. The principal of his figure-pieces are, "An Old Man's Reminiscences," "The Wrath of Peter Stuyvesant," "God's Judgment on Gog," "The Dance on the Battery," and "The Capture of André." Among the more notable of his landscapes are, "The Morning and Evening of Life," a pair, "Lake Scene—Sunset," "The Rainbow"; wood scene, "Primeval Forest," "In the Woods," "The Symbol," from Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," "Franconia Mountains," and "Reminiscences of Catskill Coves." In 1854 he painted a portrait of the poet, William Cullen Bryant. He was among the founders of the National Academy of Design, of which he was president, 1845-61. He died in South Orange, New Jersey, September 17, 1886. His son, John Durand, became a prominent art critic, and for several years conducted "The Crayon," a monthly publication specially devoted to the fine arts.

WOOD, George Bacon,

Physician, Author.

George Bacon Wood was born in Greenwich, Cumberland county, New Jersey, March 13th, 1797. He was educated at the University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1815 with the degree of A. B., and in 1818 with that of M. D. He was Professor of Chemistry in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy from 1822 to 1831, Professor of Materia Medica from 1835 to 1850, and Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine from 1850 to 1860; he was also a physician in the Pennesylvania Hospital from 1835 to 1859.

He was the author of numerous and valuable works, chiefly relating to his profession, and which rank among the classics of the medical sciences. His first important work, "The Dispensatory of the United States," written in conjunction with Franklin Bache, M. D., (great-grandson of Benjamin Franklin), the original edition being published in Philadelphia in 1833 (8vo., 1073 pages), at once stamped him as one whose research and professional knowledge were of the highest order. It was thoroughly exhaustive in its description of the many medicinal agents peculiar to American practice, indicating minutely their various properties and effects. During the lifetime of Dr. Wood it went through thirteen editions, about 150,000 copies having been sold. Before 1830 there had not been any United States pharmacopoeia or standard list of medicines and their preparation whose authority was generally recognized. In the year mentioned, two such lists were offered to the public, one prepared in New York, the other chiefly the work of Dr. Wood. In a severe review, Dr. Wood completely demolished the first of these, and by writing the "United States Dispensatory" caused the authority of the other to be universally acknowledged. In 1847 he published a "Treatise on the Practice of Medicine" (two volumes), which ran through six editions, the last being in 1867. He also published in 1856 a "Treatise on Therapeutics and Pharmacology," which had three editions, (two volumes, 8vo., 1848 pages), and a volume containing twelve lectures, six addresses and two biographical memoirs, in 1859. It consisted of lectures and addresses on medical subjects, delivered chiefly before the medical classes of the University of Pennsylvania. He also wrote "The History of the Pennsylvania Hospital:" "History of the University of Pennsylvania"; "Biographical Memoir of Franklin Bache," etc. In the first and last of these pamphlets will be found an account of Wood and Bache's "Dispensatory and United States Pharmacopoeia," of which he, in connection with Dr. Bache and others, was editor of the editions of 1831, 1840, 1850 and 1860. In 1872 these memoirs, with the addition of the "History of Christianity in India," "The British Indian Empire," "Girard College," and other papers, were collected into a volume entitled "Memoirs, Essays and Addresses." In 1865 he endowed an auxiliary faculty in the University of Pennsylvania, consisting of five chairs: one of zoology and comparative anatomy; one of botany; one of geology and mineralogy; one of hygiene; and one of medical jurisprudence, all of the subjects to be especially considered in their relation to medicine. Dr. Wood was president of the American Philosophical Society in 1859; and for many years president of the College of Physicians in Philadelphia. He died in that city, March 20, 1879.

RUST, George P.,

Lawyer, Public Official.

Although not a native of Passaic or of the State of New Jersey, George P. Rust was so intimately connected with the professional interest of that city, in which he resided from boyhood, that few knew it was his adopted city. Of Holland and German parentage, one of a large family of

children, his start in life was humble, but by his own talent and energy he rose to a leading position among men of mark. He was a hard worker, and from the time he graduated from high school, at the age of fifteen, his life was one of intense application, but rewarded by abundant success as a lawyer, business man and citizen.

George P. Rust, son of Andrew and Henrietta (Gerber) Rust, was born in Brooklyn, New York, March 9, 1861, and died in Passaic, New Jersey, April 21, 1913. He attended the Brooklyn public schools until he was twelve years of age, then accompanied his parents to Passaic, which was ever afterward his home. He there entered the high school, completing the course and graduating with the class of '76, ranking high in scholarship. He was determined to become a lawyer, and from graduation until he was twenty-one, he was office boy, clerk and law student in the offices of the late Henry K. Coddington, an eminent lawyer of Passaic. He was fully qualified for admission to the bar, and in 1882, on attaining legal age, he was admitted an attorney at the first term of the court held after attaining his majority. He at once began practice in Passaic, was admitted a counsellor at the June term, 1885.

On February 25th, 1901, on the motion of the Honorable John W. Griggs, then Attorney-General of the United States, he was admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor-at-law of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was hard working and painstaking, preparing his cases with the greatest care, and as he grew in experience he became the peer of the strongest men of the Passaic bar. He was associated as counsel with many important cases, and at the age of twenty-six was appointed city counsel for the City of Passaic, serving from 1887 until 1894. In this capacity he was associated with John W. Griggs, later Governor of New Jersey and Attorney-General of the United States, in the important suit "The Newark Aqueduct Board *vs.* The City of Passaic," a celebrated case, to be found in New Jersey Law Reports, and which was a suit to prevent Passaic from sewering into the Passaic river. Another noted case in which he was counsel was, "In the matter of the application to confirm an assessment for the construction of a sewer in the City of Passaic." He drafted the "King Law," under which a permanent board of assessors was created, a law that, although fiercely attacked and criticized, was declared by the courts to be constitutional. So well was that law drafted that it stood for nine years without amendment.

After retiring from the office of city counsel, Mr. Rust resumed private practice, and when his earthly career closed, the finest eulogies pronounced were those of his legal brethren. He was a man of strong character, high principles, was generous, just and upright, numbered his friends among all classes and was held in the highest esteem. Mr. Rust was also actively connected with Passaic's business interests and enterprises. He was one of the organizers of the People's Bank and Trust Company, the Hobart Trust Company, and of the Guarantee Mortgage and Title Insurance Company, serving the latter as its first vice-president and general counsel. He was for twenty years proprietor of the "Passaic Daily News." He was elected a member of the board of education in 1886, and was ever a friend of the public school system. He was appointed on the first shade tree commission in Passaic, and took a lively interest for many years in the development of the beautiful trees for which the city is noted. In politics he was a Republican. He was of genial nature, and enjoyed the society of his friends and fellow members of the State Bar Association, the Acquackanonk Club, the Passaic Club, the Yountakah Country Club of Passaic, and the Republican Club of New York City.

FREEMAN, Alexander Hamilton,

Progressive Citizen, Public Official.

The name Freeman carries back in New Jersey to the signing of the "Fundamental Agreement," October 30, 1666, Stephen Freeman having been one of the Milford signers. He was of English parentage, and one of the original settlers of Milford, Connecticut, in 1646. Newark (New Jersey) records show that "Widow Hannah Freeman (survey of land 1667) hath for her division of upland lying near the Mountain, containing forty acres." Whether after the death of her husband about 1680, she moved to the "Mountain" is not known, but her son Samuel inherited it from her, and his son Samuel (2) Freeman and his sons Deacon Samuel (3), Timothy, Abel and Thomas, it is said owned all the land lying between South Orange avenue on the south and the old cable road on the north.

Deacon Samuel (3) Freeman was born at the "Mountain" homestead of his father, in 1716, died in Orange, October 21, 1782. He was elected deacon of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange in 1748, and held that office continuously until his death, thirty-four years. The contract for building the church edifice for the First Presbyterian Church of Orange was made by Samuel Freeman with Moses Baldwin.

Joseph Freeman, youngest son of Deacon Samuel, and of the fifth American generation, was a soldier of the Revolution, serving with the Essex county militia. After the war ended, he moved to the Hudson Valley of New York, in Saratoga county. It is said one of his sons was chosen the first mayor of Schenectady. Another of his sons, Uzal W. Freeman, was a surveyor, laid out some of the streets in upper New York City, and is said to have made the first city maps of Paterson, New Jersey. He married Sarah Ann Angevine, of Huguenot descent, who settled in New Rochelle, New York. She was a daughter of Gilbert Angevine, a soldier of the Revolution.

From this hardy, honorable stock came Alexander Hamilton Freeman, born in New York City, December 30, 1810, died in Orange, New Jersey, December 16, 1883. At the age of seven years his father moved to Montville, Morris county, New Jersey, and four years later to Paterson, New Jersey. After attending school until sixteen years of age, he began learning the tinsmith's trade in Paterson, completing his years of apprenticeship, and becoming a high class workman. In 1836 he established a shop in Orange, on Main street, near Harrison, remained one year, and then returned to Paterson. In 1844 he again located in Orange, building a shop and residence on Main street, near Hillyer. As he prospered, he enlarged his business, purchased additional business property, erected store buildings, and although twice a victim of costly fires, he rebuilt, prospered, and left behind him a name honored in business circles. His character was a strong uncompromising one, right was right, wrong was wrong, and there was no middle ground. He supported with all his energy every movement for the betterment of his city, and no man was held in higher esteem. Uprightness and energy were his dominant traits, and although for many years in official public life, no man ever questioned his integrity. For thirty years, Mr. Freeman held the office of justice of the peace; for ten years he was a member of the Orange board of education, and for four years he was a member of the city common council. His work for the public schools was continuous and valuable. He was president of the board of education at the time of his death, and has left to posterity an elaborate history of the public schools of Orange.

In politics he was a Republican, but before the founding of that party was an Abolitionist; strongly championing the cause of the slave, and often offending those less ad-

vanced in thought than himself. He was a delegate to the Buffalo Convention of 1842 that nominated an Abolition ticket headed by James G. Birney for president, but when the Republican party made slavery an issue, he promptly allied himself with that party. He was an equally earnest worker for the cause of temperance, was a leading member of the Temple of Honor, (then a prominent temperance society), held all offices in the State society, and for one year was head of the national order. In religious faith he was a Presbyterian, belonging to the First Church of Orange, serving for several years as elder. He excelled in "good works" and left to his children a name beyond reproach.

Mr. Freeman married Lucinda, daughter of Judge Benjamin Crane, for twenty-five years judge of Morris county courts. She was a lineal descendant of Jasper Crane, the founder of the Crane family in Essex county, whose son, "Deacon" Azariah, married a daughter of Governor Treat. Mrs. Freeman died August 5, 1889, and was laid to rest with her husband in "beautiful" Rosedale Cemetery. Children: 1. J. Addison, M. D., a surgeon of the Union army, serving with the Thirteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, and the United States Volunteer Corps appointed by President Lincoln, in charge of the United States General Hospital, at Nashville, where he died of pneumonia, December 29, 1864. His body was brought to Orange, and buried in the family plot in Rosedale. He was aged thirty-one years, a graduate of Princeton, class of '52, and graduate of College of Physicians and Surgeons, M. D., class of '56. 2. Ginevra, now a resident of Orange, New Jersey. 3. Wilberforce, (q. v.).

FREEMAN, Wilberforce,

Lawyer, Leader in Community Affairs.

Wilberforce Freeman, younger son of Alexander Hamilton and Lucinda (Crane) Freeman, was born in Paterson, New Jersey, August 8, 1842, and died in Orange, June 19, 1907. He prepared in private schools, then entered Princeton College, and there was graduated at the head of the class of '64. Deciding upon the professon of law, he entered the Law School of Columbia University, and was graduated LL. B., class of '68. In 1871 he was admitted counsellor at law, and until his death was engaged in the practice of his profession in Orange, an honored member of the Essex county bar. He was junior member of the firm of Blake & Freeman, and conducted the largest practice enjoyed by any firm in the county outside of the city of Newark. He practiced in all State and Federal courts of the district, was a member of the county and State bar associations, and held in high esteem by his brethren of the profession.

His public service was long and valuable. He was elected a member of the common council in 1868; succeeded his father as a member of the board of education in 1883, and served twelve years, most of that time chairman of the teachers committee; served fourteen years as a member of the board of excise commissioners, was one of the three men composing the first board, and served until two months prior to his death, when he resigned, having been four times reappointed. In 1869 with his partner, John L. Blake (afterward Congressman), he drafted the revised charter for Orange, they also drafting several ordinances necessary under the new charter. Among these was one devised by Mr. Freeman, under which it was possible for saloon keepers to be punished for "receiving and entertaining" people on Sunday. He was one of the active men of the Republican party, a hard worker, sound in judgment, and honest in every purpose.

Among the financial institutions he served as attorney, was the Half Dime Savings Bank of Orange, his service beginning with its organization in May, 1870. Twelve years later he was elected president of the bank, an office he held until his death, twenty-five years later. At a special meeting of the di-

rectors, the following resolutions were adopted:

"The board of managers of the Half Dime Savings Bank of Orange hears of the death of Wilberforce Freeman, late president, with regret and believe that his loss to the bank is almost irreparable. He was connected with the bank officially from the date of its organization in 1870, when he was elected counsel, until 1882, then was annually elected president until the date of his death. His efforts were untiring in promoting the interests of the institution, managers and depositors being indebted to him more than to any other man for its present prosperity. His judgment as to value was excellent, and investments made under his supervision were safe without question. Guided by the same principles of strictest integrity, as in his private business, he considered his position one of the greatest trusts, and so directed its affairs as to absolutely protect the interests confided to his care. Conservative to a fault, leaning at times to a seeming depreciation, he never wavered in his insistence that no suggestion of the slightest enhancement of values, should be used for appearance sake. His clearly considered guidance will be missed in our consultations and this tribute is ordered entered on our records as an evidence of our appreciation of his valuable and sustaining personality and his usefulness to the public as a citizen and associate."

Resolutions of respect and appreciation were also passed by the Essex County Bar Association, and out of respect for his memory the District Court adjourned the afternoon of his funeral. The Half Dime Bank closed its doors that afternoon, as did the store of Hindle & Williams, a business founded by Alexander Hamilton Freeman.

Mr. Freeman was a member of the New England Society, from 1871, served as vice-president, counsellor, and chairman of the committee on amendments. He was an active member of the New Jersey Historical Society, the Princeton Alumni Association, and the Washington Association. He was actively interested in the welfare of the Republican party, and served as a presidential elector for McKinley and Roosevelt in 1900. His clubs were the Essex County Country and the Lawyers.

ROMEYN, Rev. Theodore Bayard,

Revered Clergyman.

The Rev. Theodore Bayard Romeyn, D. D., late of Hackensack, New Jersey, a noted divine of the Reformed Church in America, comes of a family which has been distinguished in professional life for many generations, and more especially in the ministry. A brief review of the earlier generations, appears appropriate here.

Prior to the middle of the thirteenth century, Giacomo de Ferentino, an Italian gentleman, settled at Rongham Manor, Norfolk, England, married Isabella de Rucham, a lady of that place, by whom there were two sons: Peter and Richard or Thomas They were sent to Rome to be educated, and after their return, Peter at least, took the surname of Romaeyn, Peter the Roman. Although educated for the priesthood, he married the daughter of Thomas de Leicester, whose wife was Agatha de Cringleford, of Norfolk. Peter Romaeyn devised property, made out leases, granted "charters," many of which still exist over the name assumed by him. His widow sold the property at Rongham in that name. In the third year of Edward II., 1387 A. D., Thomas Ro-Mayn was lord mayor of London. His arms (foreign) not granted in England, were described in the Register: "Argent on a fesse gules three crosses or. Crest: A deer's head erased." Soon after the above date, troubles broke out between the king and the House of Leicester, and many of this family and their adherents were obliged to flee the country. Some of them went to the "low countries." The name is spelled Romaine in France, Romain in England, and Romeyn in Holland. Jan Romeyn, of Amsterdam, Holland, was a descendant of the English Romeyns. He had three sons: Simon Janse, Christoffel, and Class or Klass. In "Valentine's Manual of the Common Council of New York, 1863," we find the facsimile signature of Simon Jansen Romeyn,

1661; in the Dutch church records of New York is the marriage, 1668, of "Simon Jansen Romeyn, young man from Amsterdam, and Sophie Jans, maiden from the Hague." Christoffel and Claus sailed from Rotterdam for Brazil with the expedition of Prince Maurice. When Brazil was ceded to Portugal, they sailed for New Netherlands, and settled on Long Island, either in 1654 or 1661, then removed to Hackensack, New Jersey, remaining about ten years, then to Greenwich, on the Island of New York. Claus married Christianje or Styntie Albertse Terhune, May 2, 1680, of Amsfort, now Gravesend, New York, and died at Greenwich, New York.

John Romeyn, son of Claus and Christianje Albertse (Terhune) Romeyn, married at Hackensack, New Jersey, in 1699, Lammatje Bougeart, and had seven children.

Nicholas Romeyn, son of John and Lammatje (Bougeart) Romeyn, married (first) Elizabeth Outwater, and (second) Rachel Vreelandt. One of his grandsons, by his second wife, was the Rev. Theodoric Dirk Romeyn, D. D., who is largely quoted, and was among the most prominent American theologians of the earlier days.

Rev. Thomas Romeyn, son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Outwater) Romeyn, was graduated from the College of New Jersey in 1750, and then studied theology. After preaching on Long Island a few times, he went to Holland for ordination, and then settled on Long Island, at Jamaica, until 1860. He died at Fonda, New York, and was buried under the pulpit of his church. He married (first) Margarita Freelinghuysen, (second) Susanna Van Campen.

Rev. James Van Campen Romeyn, son of Rev. Thomas and Susanna (Van Campen) Romeyn, after proper preparation, studied theology under the Rev. Theodoric Dirk Romeyn, mentioned above. He was a trustee of Rutgers College, and had several charges, the last of which was the Reformed churches of Schraalenburg and Hackensack. He married (first) Susanna, a daughter of Maus Van Vranken; (second) Mrs. Elizabeth Peil.

Rev. James Romeyn, son of Rev. James Van Campen and Susanna (Van Vranken) Romeyn, was born at Blooming Grove, New York, in 1797, and died at New Brunswick, New Jersey, in 1862. He was graduated from Columbia College in 1816, and from the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick in 1819, and declined the title of Doctor of Divinity which was offered by Columbia College. He had charges in several places, and was a trustee of Rutgers College in 1842. He married Joanna Bayard Rodgers, daughter of John Richardson Bayard Rodgers, M. D., a leading physician and professor at Columbia College, New York.

Rev. Theodore Bayard Romeyn, D. D., second son of the Rev. James and Joanna Bayard (Rodgers) Romeyn, was born at Nassau, New York, October 22, 1827, and died in Hackensack, New Jersey, August 18, 1885. His early education was acquired in the schools of Catskill, Claverack (New York), Hackensack, and various other places, and he then became a student at Rutgers College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1846, and had the distinction of delivering the honorary oration. He then matriculated at the Theological Seminary at New Brunswick, New Jersey, from which he was graduated in the class of 1849. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Rutgers College. Immediately after his graduation he was called to preach at the Reformed Church at Blawenburgh, Somerset county, near Princeton, New Jersey, and remained in charge there from 1849 to 1865, when he was called to the First Reformed Church at Hackensack, New Jersey, and ministered there until his death, a period of twenty years. His death occurred after an illness of only a few hours, and was deeply deplored not only by his relatives, friends and the members of his congregation, but by a

Charles Rhoads,

much wider circle, for it was only after he had passed away that the full extent of his broad minded charity became known. He had the broad religion of humanity, which believes that many roads lead to God, and that suffering should be relieved irrespective of religious creeds. In a memorial volume published by the Consistory, we find the following interesting passage: "It is also worth a passing notice to observe the large ministerial circle of which he was a member by family ties. His maternal great-grandfather was Rev. John Rodgers, forty-four years pastor of the Wall Street Presbyterian Church, New York City. His paternal grandmother was a sister of Rev. Nicholas Van Vranken. In these several branches of relationship there are found nearly or quite forty names of those who have devoted themselves to the ministry of the Gospel, and of this number three-quarters belong to the Romeyn family." Dr. Romeyn married Amelia Augusta Letson, daughter of Johnson and Eliza (Shaddle) Letson, of New Brunswick, New Jersey, and they had children: Mary Letson, who died in infancy; James A., at one time a member of the law firm of Romeyn & Griffin, in Jersey City, since 1894, editor of "The Evening Record," published in Hackensack. He married Flora M. Cochran, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, by whom he had two children; married (second) Susie B. Conover, of Newark.

In the pulpit, Dr. Romeyn presented a rare combination of the intellectual and the emotional type of preaching. He delighted in the discussion of the great fundamental doctrines of our faith, and when these themes fully engaged him in public discourse, he rose to veritable heights of eloquence and power. His style was chaste, vigorous and incisive. Exquisitely sensitive to suffering, he entered into the sorrows of other men with keen and sympathetic appreciation which, expressed in words, often healed the wounds of the stricken by their very gentleness and grace. Men of learning sought his companionship and found him a peer, yet he had a heart that reached out to the humblest and a ready sympathy quick in response. He was a man great and able, true and kind, and his life was as white as the sunlight.

RHOADS, Charles,

Man of Lofty Character.

"The path of the just is as a shining light which shineth more and more unto the perfect day." The life of Charles Rhoads, of Haddonfield, was remarkable in his ability to combine noble Christian character and devotion to duty, with eminent success as a man of business in a great metropolis. His religious nature began its development when a very young boy and seventy years later the last entry in his journal, written but a few weeks prior to his death, shows truly the consecrated spirit of the writer: "I have been quite sick, and at times seriously so, but am now able to be about the house and am regaining my normal vigor gradually. It has been a season of deep proving as to my foundation on the only Rock, which will stand in the day of account. There seemed at one time but a narrow step between me and death; and fervent have been my petitions that the work of sanctification might be completed before the day of probation is ended, and that an entrance might be granted me, an unworthy servant, through the atoning blood of Jesus and the washing of regeneration by his Holy Spirit, into the mansions of rest, when the spirit should vacate the earthly tenement. Truly I can say with the Psalmist, 'How excellent is thy loving kindness, oh God: therefore the children of men put their trust under the shadow of thy wings.' Some assurance was felt in these times of trial that He would receive me for his mercies' sake."

A birthright Friend, he never yielded to unbelief or to any disloyalty to the faith of Friends. In his sixtieth year he wrote: "I believe that the Society of Friends as an or-

ganization of Christian People has been a blessing to thousands who have been brought within its influence. I feel it to be the highest privilege of my life to have had my birth and education in a God fearing family and among pious people of our Society. The doctrines and principles maintained by Friends since their rise and in which I was educated became early in life those of my conviction and deliberate judgment." He felt that he had received a call to the ministry, and engaged in it in 1866. His natural abilities, which were above the average, were sanctified to the Master's use and that humility which marked his character was deepened as the sense of his Saviour's loving favor was heightened in his soul. His memoranda, however, refer repeatedly to the need he felt of spiritual food from Christ and the cleansing of His atoning blood.

His character as a business man was marked by sterling integrity, coupled with intelligence and experience, excelling many of his profession, which caused him to be sought by friends and neighbors for advice, to whose application he ever gave a ready response. Referring to his success in business for several years previous he writes: "What shall I render unto the Lord for all His benefits? Grant, Oh Heavenly Father, that these blessings may not prove a snare to my soul and rob Thee of that devotion of heart, soul, and time, which is Thy due."

Those who were in trouble found in him a truly sympathizing friend. In 1866 he wrote in his journal: "It has been a subject of great concern with me in carrying on my business lest I should lose that delicate sense of responsibility to the Most High for all my time and powers through the engrossing character of my avocations. My religious obligations are clearly paramount to all others, and my mind has often been greatly straitened to arrive at a just discrimination of my duty in all respects. Truly, Oh! Father, naught but thy wisdom can direct; no less a power than Thine can keep me from temptation and failure to duty through over anxiety about the care and support of my family."

In 1872, after concluding to retire from active participation in business, he wrote, in regard to this step: "It is a relief of mind to think of being more free from the close attention which seems necessary to carry on a successful one in a large city; and it is my earnest desire and prayer that being so favored by the great Author of all our mercies, I may more assiduously devote the remainder of my time to His service." From that date until his last illness, thirty years later, Mr. Rhoads devoted himself to ministerial work, traveling and local, to Friends' schools and to the Friends' Book Store, and in combatting public forces for evil, that of intemperance claiming his earnest efforts for the prohibition of the liquor traffic and he was a potent factor in suppressing the race track evil at Gloucester, New Jersey.

Calmness and dignity, tempered by cheerfulness and affability, marked his intercourse with others. Firm in his convictions and fearless in their expression, yet with tenderness he found a place in the hearts of those with whom he came into contact. His reverential attitude in times of worship was most impressive. His ministry was clear, sound, and edifying. In vocal supplication his utterance was often in much brokenness and self distrust. Richly endowed with gifts, natural and Divine, he was a faithful steward of his Lord's goods. Using the talents bestowed, their gain was manifold. Advancing years and impaired health formed no excuse for neglect of the Master's work. In 1877 he wrote: "Pay thy vows unto the Most High. A sense of obligation is present with me. Oh, that it may be attended with his grace and strength to fulfil it. We may be sensible of our duty but not devoted enough, not unselfish enough, to carry it out. To love him and adore in Spirit and in Truth we require to be transformed by the renewings of the mind, an

infusion of Christ's spirit. And shall we not have this? Yes. He has said his Father will give the Holy Spirit to them who ask him for it." In Haddonfield, so long his home, he was greatly beloved and revered for his beautiful life, gentle spirit, firm advocacy of the right, and his zeal for the cause of righteousness. From one not of his faith, who yet sat under his teachings as a girl, comes this tribute, "He was a good man," and in all the wide circle of his acquaintance no other verdict was ever rendered concerning the pure life and Christian character of Charles Rhoads.

He was of English forbears of Ripley, Derbyshire, England, the ancestral home of John Rhoads, the founder of the family in America. He came to Pennsylvania with his children in 1682, his wife, Elizabeth, having died in England prior to that date. He settled in Darby (Philadelphia), where he lived until his death, August 27, 1701. For several years he was a member of the Governor's Council. His youngest child, Joseph, upon attaining his majority became the owner of a good farm of two hundred and fifty acres in Marple township, Delaware county, Pennsylvania, established a tannery thereon and there resided until his death in 1732, at the age of fifty-two years. He married, July 2, 1702, Abigail, daughter of Richard Bonsal, who survived him eighteen years.

James Rhoads, of the third American generation, son of Joseph and Abigail Rhoads, was born and grew to manhood on the Marple township homestead, of which he became the owner at the age of twenty-eight years. He improved the estate and extended its area, there residing until his death in 1798. He was of refined, gentle nature, loving and generous, doing unto others as he would be done by. As a business man he was very successful. He married, in 1745, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Hannah Owens. She died in 1795.

The line of descent was through Joseph, son of James Rhoads, a great-grandson of John Rhoads, the founder, who married Mary Ashbridge, and their son, Joseph, who married Hannah Evans, of Philadelphia, and resided on the homestead farm in Marple, and there his children were born. Hannah Evans and a twin brother, James E. Evans, were born in Marple. Joseph and Hannah (Evans) Rhoads were devoted members of the Society of Friends and reared their children among the refining influences of a truly Christian home.

Charles Rhoads, son of Joseph and Hannah (Evans) Rhoads, was born in Marple township, Chester county, Pennsylvania, first month 21, 1828, died in Haddonfield, New Jersey, first month 25, 1903. His early home training prepared him for attendance at Friends' School at Springfield, nearby, and several years later he completed his studies at Westtown Friends' boarding school. He was an apt scholar, and received from his instructors words of commendation for his accuracy and progress. At the age of sixteen years he left school, and for a year or two engaged with his father in labor on the home farm. He then decided to become a conveyancer, and began study in the law office of Andrew D. Cash, quickly evincing a great aptitude for legal study. At about the age of twenty years he began business in Philadelphia, making his home with his maternal uncle, Charles Evans. He became well known in the business world, was a thorough master of the intricacies of real estate law and conveyancing, and especially gifted in the writing of wills and legal papers. He was much sought for as an advisor on his specialties, such lawyers as John G. Johnson and other eminent attorneys being numbered among those who availed themselves of his skill. He continued a very successful business man until 1872, then withdrew and thereafter devoted himself largely to ministerial and philanthropic work.

He fully realized his call to the ministry, and according to Friends' usage was so recognized in 1866. As his gift in the ministry

became more and more apparent by renewed calls to service, the elders of the Monthly Meeting in ninth month, 1872, decided to propose official recognition of his gift. In connection with this he wrote: "It is now nearly seven years since I first felt an obligation laid upon me to speak in the way of public ministry. During the intervening spirit of probation my spirit at times has almost fainted by the way, and I have been ready to exclaim with the prophet, 'Oh Lord God, behold I am a child, I cannot speak, yet I feel bound to acknowledge the unbounded goodness of Israel's Shepherd.' It is no small relief to my faltering spirit that those Friends who are constituted the judges of such affairs by our church discipline are so satisfied with the genuineness of my commission to the high and holy calling of a minister of the Gospel of Christ. And now my hope is in him alone who is able to guide and keep his servants. And my prayer is unto the God of my life, that I may be endued with the armor of faith and humility, and not seek great things for myself."

In 1877 he became greatly concerned over the unsettled state of affairs of the Society in Kansas, and receiving the approval of his Monthly and Quarterly Meeting spent nine weeks in Kansas, visiting Friends and holding meetings at some of the agencies in Indian Territory. On this visit he was accompanied by John Sharpless. In 1886, accompanied by his brother, Joseph Rhoads, he made a general visit to Friends of North Carolina. Before and after this period he was frequently engaged in ministerial labors within the limits of his Yearly Meeting, served on committees, was a true friend of Westtown Friends' school, and a member of the committee visiting it, was a member of the book committee, the meeting for sufferings, and was for many years a member of the New Jersey State Temperance Alliance, attending its meetings and using the opportunity to explain the religious views of Friends. Among public offices he held that of secretary and treasurer of the Apprentices' Library of Philadelphia, was president of the Camden (New Jersey) Home for Friendless Children, was a director of the Haddonfield National Bank, and was often chosen by his fellow citizens of Haddonfield as counsellor and arbitrator of borough affairs, they relying upon his knowledge, spirit of justice, and benevolence to safeguard them, free from entanglement.

Charles Rhoads married, in 1856, Anne H., daughter of Samuel and Rebecca Morgan Nicholson, of Haddonfield, New Jersey, and through that influence Haddonfield became his home. Anne H. Rhoads died in 1864, the mother of four daughters—Mary, died in 1867; Catherine, single; Eleanor, married William T. Elkinton; Anna, married George G. Williams; and a son, Samuel N. Rhoads, now a resident of Haddonfield.

Mr. Rhoads married (second) in third month, 1870, Beulah S. Morris, daughter of Samuel Buckley and Hannah (Perot) Morris, who survives him, a resident of Haddonfield. Their only child, a daughter, died aged nine months. Mrs. Rhoads was always her husband's co-worker in spiritual things, in philanthropy and charity. An active charity was ever maintained toward colored people, and personal visits were made to their homes, schools, and religious meetings.

On his seventy-fifth birthday Mr. Rhoads was rapidly reduced by ill health, and on the following January 25, 1903, his life ended with the voice of praise to Him who had redeemed him to Himself. "There is no condemnation to those who are in Christ Jesus," were his last words.

JACKSON, William,

Enterprising Citizen.

In the analyzation of the character of a citizen of the type of the late William Jackson, of Belleville, New Jersey, for many years a well known business man of New-

ark, we find all that is required to make a biographical sketch interesting to those who have at heart the good name of the community honored by his residence, because it is the honorable reputation of the man of standing and affairs, more than any other consideration, that gives character and stability to the body politic and makes the true glory of a city or State revered at home and respected abroad. In the broad light which things of good repute ever invite, the name and character of Mr. Jackson stand revealed and secured and, though with no ambition to distinguish himself in public position his career has been signally honorable and useful and it may be studied with profit by the youth entering upon his life work. At this point it seems eminently appropriate to devote a few words to the ancestral history of Mr. Jackson.

The Newark family of Jackson is of English Puritan stock which settled in the North of Ireland about 1641. The name appears among the Anglo-Norman and English families of the time of Henry II, and is found in the South of Ireland as early as 1100. Those coming from Ireland to America are included under the title of Scotch-Irish, a name of American origin designating the Protestant emigrants from Ireland, mostly Presbyterians, who were driven to this country by the stringent laws repressing manufactures in Ireland, enacted after the accession of William and Mary. In Ireland the family was first in Londonderry, in which county, near Giant's Causeway, there is a place called Jackson Hall; and a little later in Armagh. In the old cathedral there are still memorials of the family and their armorial bearings. The Jacksons of Forkhill, County Armagh, had for their motto: *"Malo mori quam fœdari,"* meaning "Better to die than to be a traitor."

James Jackson, the first of the family in America, came from Forkhill, County Armagh, early in the eighteenth century, accompanied probably by his wife and his brother, William Jackson. Family tradition says that he paid seventy guineas passage money. After a sojourn in New York or vicinity, during which the name of William Jackson appears in the records of the First Presbyterian Church, they removed to Orange county, New York. The records of the town of Goshen show that in 1721 they united with twenty-two others in a grant of property to the town for a church, school house, minister's house and cemetery. James Jackson appears to have signed, at New Marlboro, Ulster county, New York, the revolutionary pledge agreeing to abide by the acts of the Continental Congress, in 1777. There is still in the family a Bible printed at Edinburgh with the inscription, "I, James Jackson, Senior, do give this Bible to my grandson Peter Jackson as his real property, the 27th day of September, 1779." He had six children, and one of his grandsons was the Rev. Abel Jackson, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Bloomfield, New Jersey.

James Jackson, eldest son of James Jackson, the immigrant, was born in 1718, and died in 1795. He was one of the early settlers of New Windsor, Orange county, New York, Jackson avenue there being named in his honor. He owned vessels (sloops) engaged in Hudson river transportation, and was given the courtesy title of Commodore. Edgar's "History of Orange County" says, "The Jacksons are captains of their own sloops." He married three times.

Peter Jackson, youngest son of James and Maria (Roome) Jackson, she being his second wife, was born at Pompton Plains, New Jersey, at the home of his grandfather, Peter Roome, December 13, 1777, and died in Newark, February 25, 1859. He lived with his parents at New Windsor, New York, until the death of his mother, when he was taken to Pompton Plains, and there educated by his aunts, Hester (Roome) Acton and Deborah (Roome) Spear, who had no children of their own. For a time he was employed in the store of General Wil-

liam Colfax (who had been captain of Washington's Life Guard, and later opened a store for himself at a place in Pompton Plains, still known as Jackson's Corner. Shortly after his marriage he removed to Acquackanonck, now Passaic, where he built a store adjoining his own wharf, and following the same line of business as his father and half-brothers, he despatched his vessels to Albany, New York, Virginia, Georgia, and the West Indies, supplying the country around as far as Newburgh and Philadelphia, with lumber, southern products and general merchandise. He was appointed postmaster of Acquackanonck by President Madison in 1812, holding the office until 1838. In 1839 he removed with his wife and youngest daughter and son to Newark, where some of his children were already settled, and there continued his business until his sudden death on the train between Newark and Jersey City.

Peter Jackson married, May 16, 1802, Hester Van der Linde Brinckerhoff, who celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of her birth in Newark, January 30, 1882, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Hubbell; she retained her faculties until her death, March 20, 1883. She was a daughter of Adrain W. and Adriana (Van der Linde) Brinckerhoff; a granddaughter of Dominie Benjamin Van der Linde, who was the first minister of the Dutch Reformed Church to be ordained in America; and also a granddaughter of Colonel John and Elizabeth (Schuyler) Brinckerhoff, the former, who was of Fishkill, was a friend of Washington and his home, built in 1738, was one of "Washington's Headquarters," the latter a great-granddaughter of Philip Pieterse Schuyler, the first Dutch governor of Albany. Children: James, for years engaged in business with his father, married Mary Stagg; John P., lawyer, editor, business man and statesman, married Elizabeth Huntington Wolcott, of distinguished ancestry; Maria, died in infancy; Maria, married Henry E. Van Winkle, a prominent lawyer of New York City; Eliza Van der Linde, married Amzi Armstrong, a well known lawyer of Newark; Julia Ann, married Algernon S. Hubbell, a prominent Newark lawyer; Jane, married Rev. Samuel W. Fisher, D. D., a Presbyterian minister, who became president of Hamilton College, and was afterwards connected with the Presbyterian Seminary in Cincinnati, Ohio; William, whose name heads this sketch.

William Jackson, son of Peter and Hester Van der Linde (Brinckerhoff) Jackson, was born at Acquackanonck, now Passaic, in the large brick house recently occupied as a hotel on the River road, near the bridge leading to Hoboken via Carlstadt, December 15, 1817, and died in Belleville, New Jersey, May 24, 1902. During his boyhood the Jackson property extended over the hill near the present City Hall, and on this property there was erected a private schoolhouse, in which a master, obtained by his father, taught his brothers and sisters and the children of such of the neighbors as he wished to have attend. His later schooling was received at Hackensack, at a prominent school for boys. His early business training was obtained as private secretary to his brother, John P. Jackson, while the latter was president of the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company, this being the earliest railroad in New Jersey. Later he engaged in the wholesale lumber business, and retired from active business life in 1860. For a time he was connected with the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company and he was a director of the Firemen's Insurance Company. He spent many years in European travel, and for the purpose of educating his children. He removed from Newark to Belleville in 1860, when he retired from business, and had his home there until his death.

William Jackson married (first) October 24, 1849, Helen Wilbur, who died January 2, 1857, a daughter of Rodney and Charlotte (Denman) Wilbur; he married (second) October 17, 1860, Elizabeth

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Brinckerhoff McNulty, of Norwich, Connecticut, who died August 23, 1901, daughter of Marvin and Mary Jeannette (Brinckerhoff) McNulty. Children by the first marriage: 1. Mary Louise, died in infancy. 2. Helen Wilbur, who married William Gifford, and died in Portland, Oregon, May 4, 1881. 3. William Brinckerhoff, who resides near Washington, D. C., married (first) Emilie S., and had: Helen Wilbur, who married Edward B. Harran, of Cheshire, England, and William B., Jr., living with his father. He married (second) Alice Richardson, and has: John Brinckerhoff. Children by the second marriage: 4. Edward Woolsey, born October 13, 1861; he was educated at Geneva and Heidelberg, and upon his return to America, lived in Belleville, New Jersey. He was elected to the New Jersey Assembly in 1890 and 1891; was one of the original members of the Essex County Park Commission in 1893; was elected surrogate of Essex County in 1894, serving till 1899; an original member of the Essex Troop; member of the Essex Club, of the New Jersey Historical Society, and other well known organizations. He married, October 15, 1902, Frances Lockwood Casebolt, daughter of George T. and Mary F. (Lockwood) Casebolt. Their only child, Edward Woolsey, Jr., was born February 7, 1910, and lives in Newark. 5. Percy, born May 21, 1863; was educated in Geneva and Heidelberg; was graduated from Yale University in the class of 1885, and from Columbia Law School in the class of 1887. He resided with his parents in Belleville till their death, practicing law in New York and New Jersey and taking an active part in local New Jersey politics, he was twice Democratic candidate for the Assembly, and at one time Democratic Congressional candidate for his district. He was an early member of the Essex Troop, and is a member of the University Club, and many other associations. He has been a resident of New York City since 1906. He married, November 4, 1910, Alice Hooker Day, a daughter of John Calvin Day and Alice Beecher Hooker, of Hartford, Connecticut.

Although always taking an active interest in public matters, William Jackson never aspired to office, and never held public office other than such as related to city or town. In his municipal activities he was a hard worker, and was always in the forefront of movements tending to the betterment of his neighborhood. He was one of the earliest of those actively interested in the Newark Public Library, and at various times was director in companies in Newark. At the time of his death he was a member of the finance committee of the board of directors of the Firemen's Insurance Company.

DOREMUS, Elias Osborn,

Financier, Public Official.

In the closing years of the seventeenth century there came from Holland to what is now Passaic, New Jersey, Cornelius Doremus, who became a large land owner, and founded the prominent New Jersey family of which Elias Osborn Doremus, a late resident of East Orange, was representative in the seventh American generation. An Indian deed of the Duck Purchase, dated May 16, 1703, describing a large tract of land lying along the Passaic river, has the name of Cornelius Doremus attached as a witness, the conveyance being made by twelve Indians, probably of the Hackensack tribe of Lenni-Lenapes. The name of the wife of Cornelius Doremus is not known, but his children were: Johannes, Holland, Thomas, Cornelius, Hendrick, Joris.

Thomas Doremus, third son of Cornelius Doremus, was born at Acquackanonck (Passaic), New Jersey, and later became a resident of Wesel, same State, where he married Annekes Abrahmse Ackerman, a native of Hackensack, New Jersey, and they were the parents of six children: Cornelius, Goline, Abraham, Peter, Johannes, Anneke.

Cornelius (2) Doremus, son of Thomas Doremus, was a resident of Doremustown, New Jersey, a man of influence in the community. He married Antje Young, who bore him ten children, among whom were: Hendricus, Thomas, Peter, Maritji, Johannes, Jannetji, Susannah, Alitta.

Peter Doremus, son of Cornelius (2) Doremus, was born at Slotterdam, New Jersey, in 1744, and later resided near Beavertown, same State, ranking among the representative citizens of that section. He married Polly Dey, and their children were: Jacob, Richard, Cornelius, Peter, and two daughters, one of whom became the wife of Henry Perry, and the other the wife of J. Speer.

Cornelius (3) Doremus, son of Peter Doremus, was born in the vicinity of Beavertown, New Jersey, in 1787. He lived a life of usefulness, and was an honored and esteemed citizen. He married Jane DeHart, who bore him five children: Peter Cornelius; John Cornelius; Sarah, became the wife of John R. Van Duyne, of Montville, New Jersey, and their only surviving child was Harrison Van Duyne, one of the leading citizens of Newark, New Jersey; Mary, became the wife of Cornelius Cook, both now deceased; Lydia, became the wife of Peter Van Houten, and after his death became the wife of Elias Littell, of Montclair, New Jersey, both now deceased.

Peter Cornelius Doremus, son of Cornelius (3) Doremus, was born April 9, 1807, died June 30, 1869. He was reared and educated in his native town, and in the year 1829 removed to Orange, New Jersey, and there spent the remainder of his days, respected by all with whom he was brought in contact, whether in business or social life. He married Julia A. Osborn, daughter of John H. Osborn, born in Bloomfield, New Jersey, in 1770, and his wife, Rhoda (Baldwin) Osborn, who was a daughter of Zophar Baldwin, who served with the Essex County Militia in the Revolutionary War. Zophar Baldwin was the son of David Baldwin, son of Benjamin Baldwin, son of Joseph Baldwin, son of John Baldwin, a signer of the Fundamental Agreement. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Doremus: Mary Cook, who became the wife of Charles Clark; Julia A., who became the wife of David J. Rogers; Elias Osborn, of whom further.

Elias Osborn Doremus, son of Peter Cornelius Doremus, was born in Orange, New Jersey, January 17, 1831, died at his residence in East Orange, May 13, 1907. He was educated in the public schools of Orange, and after completing his studies began an apprenticeship with his father, who was one of the leading builders of his day. He succeeded to his father's business, having as his partner his brother-in-law, Alfred Jones, and they continued building operations until 1874, under the name of Jones & Doremus, theirs being the largest building firm in all the Oranges. From 1874 until his death, Mr. Doremus was intimately connected with insurance and banking corporations, and he was also largely interested in the development of that part of Orange now East Orange, and with the Baldwins platted an important addition of forty acres. In 1876 he was elected a director of the American Insurance Company of Newark, in 1881 he became its vice-president, and in 1899 was elected president to succeed Frederick H. Harris, which office he held until his death, but in 1905 ill health compelled him to relinquish the greater portion of the active burden of executive manager. He was a director of the Orange National Bank for several years, but withdrew from that directorate several years prior to his death. He was for many years a member of the board of managers of the Orange Savings Bank, never relinquishing his managerial interest in that institution. He was also at different times a director of the Newark City National Bank, the National Newark Banking Company, and the United States Industrial Insurance Company. He was a member of the Newark Board of Trade,

and a member of the original board of managers of Rosedale Cemetery, serving for many years as president of this board.

Able and efficient as a business man, Mr. Doremus gave to the public as legislator and freeholder considerable of his valuable time, city, county and State benefitting thereby. He was elected freeholder in 1868, and through successive re-elections held that office for seventeen years, seven of them as president of the board. In 1872 he was the choice of the Republican party as representative to the State legislature and in 1873 was re-elected, his district being the old second. In the legislature he tendered important service as chairman of the committee on ways and means, chairman of the committee on education, and through membership of other important committees of the house. Two notable measures that he strongly championed became laws most valuable in their results: The compulsory education and the general railway laws.

Through his Colonial and Revolutionary ancestors he was eligible to many societies, and held membership in the New England Society of Orange, Sons of the American Revolution (of which he was one of the managers) and the New Jersey Historical Society. He was a member of the Masonic order for fifty-five years, receiving his Master Mason's degree in Union Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, in 1852. Later he was a charter member of Corinthian Lodge; he was a companion of Orange Chapter, Royal Arch Masons, and a Sir Knight of Damascus Commandery, Knights Templar, of Newark. He was an active and consistent member of the Presbyterian church, affiliating with Brick Church, East Orange. This brief record of the important activities of his life show Mr. Doremus to have been a man possessing the full confidence of his fellow-men. This was shown in his elevation to important public and private trusts, and by the close communion he held with influential men throughout the active years of his life. His executive ability was of a high order, his personal character above reproach.

Mr. Doremus married, in 1855, Harriet Peck, daughter of William Peck, and descendant of Joseph Peck, a signer of the Fundamental Agreement in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1639. Children: Emily, died at the age of eight years; Edwin Patterson, who after a brilliant and successful but brief business career, died May 24, 1895, aged twenty-seven years; Frederick Halsey, a merchant and importer of New York City; Fannie, became the wife of George F. Bassett, who died May 24, 1891.

CRANE, John Williams,

Jurist, Man of Affairs.

John Williams Crane, son of Moses Miller and Phoebe Stiles Williams Crane, was born at the old homestead that had been the birthplace of the Crane family for four generations, on December 23rd, 1834, and passed away at the same place, now known as No. 556 Morris avenue, Elizabeth, New Jersey, on December 31st, 1913. He was a direct descendant of Stephen Crane, one of the original Elizabethtown Associates who settled at that place in 1664.

He obtained his early education under Mr. Frederick W. Foote, at that time principal of the Old North End school, later attending Mr. James C. Nuttman's school in Elizabeth. He married, at Elizabeth, New Jersey, on December 21st, 1859, Anna Elizabeth, daughter of John and Nancy Lyon Wilson. The issue of this marriage was Moses Miller, born January 15th, 1864, and Henry Wilson, born May 7th, 1874.

The record of business successes that survives him is one that speaks truthfully of able powers, upright endeavor and industry, a reputation gained through more than fifty years connection with extensive real estate and insurance operations. To an active and useful business career he added long and honorable public service, and during his mature years was constantly and closely iden-

tified with the Democratic organization in his county, serving as a member of the county committee for thirty-eight years. His intimates knew him as a loyal and true gentleman, his business associates as a man of honor and responsibility, and Judge Crane, as he was universally known, from his judicial services in the Court of Common Pleas, ever stood in a position of regard and respect; his death severed the many and closely knit ties that bound him to his community, but all his works were good, and so likewise must be his reward.

In November, 1862, he was appointed clerk in the office of the county surrogate, the incumbent of the office at that time being Robert S. Green, subsequently Governor of New Jersey. In the year that he accepted his position under Mr. Green, he was elected to membership in the Union County Board of Freeholders, filling his position on that board for three terms. Upon retiring from the clerkship in the surrogate's office, he entered the business to which he devoted his lifetime, forming a partnership in the real estate and insurance business with A. Denman Mulford, under the firm name of Mulford & Crane. Mr. Mulford changing his residence to a western state, Mr. Crane and former sheriff Frederick F. Glasby entered into a similar association, the latter partnership being dissolved in 1879. From this date until his death, Mr. Crane was engaged independently in operations in real estate and insurance, and rose to leadership in these lines, being a director and for a number of years vice-president of the National Fire and Marine Insurance Company of Elizabeth. His knowledge and ability were frequently called into service for expert testimony in relation to real estate matters. His business interests were extensive, his management showing administrative faculties of a high order, and he used his talents for the benefit of his clients with general satisfaction. He served many times on commissions whose duties were the determination of property values, and in May, 1886, he was appointed by Justice Van Syckle one of the commissioners of adjustment of the arrears of taxes and assessments of the city of Elizabeth. Mr. Crane's associates on this commission were ex-Governor George C. Ludlow and F. L. Heidritter. The work was successfully accomplished and the result not only proved of great material benefit to the City but also gained high public endorsement.

Judge Crane was a member of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, where his ancestors had worshipped for the past two and a half centuries. He was a member of the Underwriters Association of Elizabeth, a director in the New Jersey Agricultural Society from the time of its organization, and for about twenty years was a director of the old First National Bank of Elizabeth. He possessed a wide acquaintance in his county and northern New Jersey, was everywhere gladly received and enjoyed the confidence and regard of all who knew him.

He was a lifelong Democrat and prominently identified with that party. In 1894 he was honored by an appointment by Governor George T. Werts to the position of Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for a five year term, occupying the bench with Judge Thomas F. McCormick and Judge Louis S. Heyer, but two years of his term had expired when associate judgeships were abolished by legislative enactment; his appointment by the Governor met with widespread approval that continued throughout his brief occupancy of the position. Mention has previously been made of the intimate connection of Judge Crane with Democratic councils in Union county. Broad in his views and generous in his politics, as in all things respecting the privileges and rights of his fellows, he nevertheless upheld his party with unchanging fealty, supporting his sincere faith in its principles at every turn. At an executive session of the Union

Edward A. Wright

County Democratic Committee resolutions of regret and condolence were adopted, which read as follows:—

Honorable J. Williams Crane, a member of this committee, died at his home in Union township, on the thirty-first day of December, Nineteen Hundred and Thirteen. Judge Crane, as he was familiarly called, was a veteran member of this committee, serving continuously from 1875 up to the time of his death, his services covering a period of thirty-eight years, and during thirty-three years of that period, from 1878 to 1912, he served the committee in the capacity of treasurer.

During all these years he was faithful in his attendance at committee meetings, and discharged his duties both as member and officer in a manner which won for him the confidence and respect of his colleagues. He was indeed a familiar figure at its gatherings, as he was on every occasion which called the leaders of his party together in conference and convention.

Desiring to record his services and the great loss which individually and collectively we have sustained, the members of the Union County Democratic Committee, in regular meeting assembled,

Resolved, That in the death of the Honorable J. Williams Crane, we suffer an irreparable loss, leaving a void in our ranks which no one else can fill. As a citizen, Democrat, official and jurist, his conduct was above reproach; in fact, it was ideal, and we extend to his family our heartfelt sympathy at his loss; and be it further

Resolved, That this modest tribute of our esteem be spread in full on the records of the organization and an engrossed copy thereof be prepared and presented to the family of our departed friend and colleague.

WRIGHT, Major Edward Henry,

Civil War Veteran, Ideal Citizen.

Among the men of exceptional devotion to duty in the city of Newark, New Jersey, of inflexible determination to do that which was right and just, despite criticism, the name of Edward Henry Wright took a foremost place. Intense patriotism was one of the fine qualities he inherited from a distinguished ancestry, and when the occasion arose, he was among the first to give his services for his beloved country. There is both propriety and satisfaction in giving a review of the life of a man who has really achieved, and when the achievement is of so varied a character and of so wide spread an influence, as is the case here, it almost becomes a matter of necessity that the review should be written in order to serve as an example to future generations.

Edward Henry Wright was born in Newark, New Jersey, April 5, 1824, and died September 17, 1913. After preparatory training at St. Paul's School, College Point, Long Island, New York, he matriculated at Princeton College, New Jersey, and was graduated from that institution with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1844, the degree of Master of Arts being conferred upon him in 1847. He commenced reading law under the preceptorship of Alexander Hamilton, of New York, pursued it with Archer Gifford, of Newark, then in the Law Department of Harvard University, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1847. In 1848 and 1849 he traveled and studied in Europe, thus obtaining a knowledge of European affairs which was of great benefit in his subsequent career. Upon his return to the United States, President Tyler appointed him secretary of the United States Legation at St. Petersburg, Russia, in May, 1849, and he retained this office, representing his native country with dignity, until the close of the administration of President Tyler. His support of the Democratic party extended over a period of half a century.

In 1861 he was one of the first to volunteer his services in the Union army, and in May of that year was appointed major of the Sixth United States Cavalry, and aide-de-camp on the staff of Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott, with the rank of colonel, and held the same rank on the staff of General George B. McClellan, upon the retirement of General Scott. On the Peninsula of Virginia and during the Maryland campaign, Major Wright rendered such signal service, that he was twice breveted for gal-

lant and meritorious conduct. At the close of the Maryland campaign he was ordered to report with his commander at Trenton, New Jersey, after which he returned to the duties of civil life. He became interested in a variety of enterprises, and held official position in a number of them, as follows: Director of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, the Firemen's Insurance Company and the Newark Gas Company; member of the board of trustees of the Episcopal Fund of the Division of Newark; president of the board of managers of the New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, being the active executive officer of the board for a quarter of a century. He was companion in the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States; member of Marcus L. Ward Post, No. 88, Grand Army of the Republic, in which he held office as commander and past commander; member of the Essex Club of Newark, and served as vice-president several terms; and affiliated with the Union Club of New York City. He was a member of the Episcopal church, and for a period of fifty-four years a devout communicant of the parish of the House of Prayer of Newark, and active in its support.

Major Wright married, in Ascension Church, New York City, October 9, 1860, Dorothe Eliza Mason, who was born at the home of Thaddeus Phelps, No. 23 Park Place, New York City, at that time one of the finest residential sections. She was a daughter of Stevens Thomson and Julia (Phelps) Mason, the former the first governor of the State of Michigan, and founder of the University of Michigan. Major and Mrs. Wright had children: Minerva, married Rowland Parry Keasby; William Mason, at one time major of the Eighth Infantry, and stationed at Monterey, California, married Marjorie Jerauld; Emily Virginia; Julia Phelps; Katherine Maria; Dora Mason, married Chauncey G. Parker; Edith Howard; Amabel Phelps; Edward Henry, Jr., married Caroline Lesher Firth.

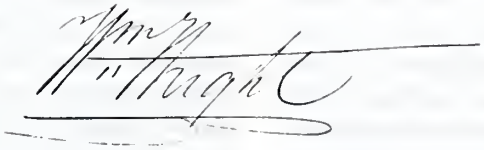
The time and means of Major Wright were ever freely given to the interests of the public, and he ranked among the best citizens. Liberal in his views without being radical, his ideas in many instances were in advance of his time, but later events have proven the wisdom which underlay them. Thoroughness, devotion to work and an unshakable integrity furnished the keynotes to his business character, the other side of which showed the broad-minded Christian gentleman, with charity and sympathy for all classes, creeds and conditions.

WRIGHT, William,

Prominent Manufacturer, Business Man.

It has been universally conceded that the busiest men are those who always have time to spare in order to assume additional duties, and apparently they are able to accomplish wonders. The very simple principle lying at the root of this state of affairs is systematic and methodical work. Every moment of time is given its full valuation, and every phase of life is appreciated in proportion to the useful work which has been faithfully performed. A man who was a fine exponent of this admirable class of men was William Wright, manufacturer, financier and statesman, whose efforts in behalf of the welfare and improvement of the community were unremitting, and who was successful in the accomplishment of projects which a less energetic and enterprising man would have lost courage in establishing.

William Wright was born in Clarkstown, Rockland county, New York, November 13, 1794, and died in Newark, New Jersey, November 1, 1866. He was a son of Dr. William Wright, who was graduated from Yale College in the class of 1774, and a lineal descendant of Benjamin Wright, who emigrated from England to Virginia in 1645, removed to Guilford, Connecticut, five years later, and not long afterward to a farm at the mouth of Wright's river, near Saybrook,



Connecticut, where the family has lived for a number of generations. He was the recipient of a thorough college preparatory education in Poughkeepsie, New York, but was obliged to forego entering college by reason of the death of his father in 1808, this necessitating his taking a business position at once. He found this in Bridgeport, Connecticut, where he became an apprentice in the harness manufacturing business of Anson G. Phelps, and while there volunteered against the British in the defense of Stonington. Some years later, in association with William Peet and Sheldon Smith, he was one of the organizers of the firm of Peet, Smith & Company, manufacturers of saddlery and harness, and so successful did this enterprise prove, that a branch house was established in Charleston, South Carolina.

Newark, to which city Mr. Wright moved in 1821, was the next scene of his activity, and he became a partner in the firm of Smith & Wright, later members of the firm being Messrs. Hanford Smith, Edwin Van Antwerp and William S. Faitoute. This soon became the most noted establishment of its kind in the city, and was the leader in the manufacture of leather goods in the State, and most probably in the United States, of that period. The factory was located at the southeast corner of Broad and Fair streets, and Mr. Wright was the leading spirit in its affairs until his retirement when he was about sixty years of age. A number of other important business enterprises of the city had the benefit of his cooperation, among them being the Newark Mechanics' Bank, the Mechanics' Insurance Company and the Newark Savings Institution, in all of which he held official position, being president of the last named from its organization until his death. The Morris & Essex railroad had the benefit of his executive ability from the time of its organization until death called him away. The manifold demands made upon the time of Mr. Wright by his weighty business responsibilities did not prevent him from following public affairs with the closest attention, greatly to the benefit of the community in which he resided, and the country at large. His earlier political affiliation was with the Whig party, and later his principles were those of the Democratic party. He was honored by election as mayor of Newark in 1840, as a representative of the Whig party, and filled this office with distinguished ability for a period of three years. In 1842, while still in office as mayor, he was nominated, and later elected, to Congress, defeating William B. Kinney, later minister to Italy. Mr. Wright was re-elected in 1844, and served in the House of Representatives from December, 1843, until March, 1847, and was considered one of the ablest men of these sessions. In 1847 he was elected for the office of governor of the State of New Jersey, but was defeated. Henry Clay always received his active support as a presidential candidate, and he was a delegate from New Jersey to the national convention of 1848. During the administration of President Fillmore, Mr. Wright was among those who abandoned the Whig party, deeming the principles supported by the Democratic party best suited to the needs and development of the country, and from that time forward, the Democratic party had no more ardent advocate than he. In the campaign of 1852 he was an active worker in the interests of the Democratic nominees and his reputation and influence were of great advantage to the party in many directions. He was elected to the Senate of the United States by this party, his term extending from March 3, 1853, to March 3, 1859, was succeeded by a Republican, whom he succeeded in 1863, and again was chosen to serve a full term. During his first term in this honorable body he was chosen chairman of the committee on manufactures, and during his second term he was a member of the committees on manufactures, public lands and revolutionary claims. His death occurred while he was

serving his second term as a United States Senator. For many years he was a member of the Episcopal Church, a liberal supporter of this institution, and a prominent communicant of the Newark House of Prayer.

Mr. Wright married, September 2, 1819, Minerva, a daughter of William and Jemima (Tomlinson) Darrow, and they had children: Frederick William, born May 21, 1820; Catherine Maria, born March 23, 1822; Edward Henry, a sketch of whom also appears in this work. Mr. Wright was a man of broad and liberal ideas, and his stern integrity was recognized in the business world. He combined an extraordinary genius for administration with indomitable perseverance, and his self-reliance never failed him. Genial, yet dignified, in his manner, he won the respect of those with whom he had relations in the business, social and political world, and the affection of a large circle of friends. In his home life he was a loving and devoted husband and father.

PLUM, Stephen Haines,

Manufacturer, Man of Affairs.

The late Stephen H. Plum, who throughout his active and honored life was a prominent and influential citizen of Newark, trusted and esteemed for his excellent characteristics, winning and retaining the confidence of all with whom he was brought in contact, whether in business, religious or social life, was a worthy representative of a family of prominence, whose names are prominently connected and associated with the States of Connecticut and New Jersey, especially the latter, from its early history down to the present time, a family conspicuous for its men of sterling probity and integrity, active and public-spirited, progressive and enterprising. The name has been variously spelled during the preceding generations, Plume, Plumb, Plumbe being some of the forms. The coat-of-arms of the Plume family are as follows: Ermine, a blend vair or and gules cottised vert. Crest (English): Out of a ducal coronet or, a plume of ostrich feathers argent. The Plumbs are an ancient Norman family, and are traced back to Normandy, A. D., 1180, and in England to A. D., 1240. In America the Plumes and Plums are among the oldest New England Colonial families.

John Plume, progenitor of the branch of the family herein recorded, a son of Robert and Grace (Crackbone) Plume, was born in Spaynes Hall, at Great Yeldham, Essex, England, from which country he removed to the New World, locating in Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1635, and there became a prominent and influential citizen. His wife Dorothy bore him eight children, among whom was Samuel. His death occurred in Branford, Connecticut, in 1648. Samuel Plum, son of John and Dorothy Plume, was born in England, January 4, 1625-26, died in Newark, New Jersey, January 22, 1703. He was also a resident of Wethersfield and Branford, Connecticut, removing to Newark in 1668. He married, name of wife unknown, and among his children was John Plum, born in Branford, Connecticut, October 28, 1657, died in Newark, New Jersey, July 12, 1710. He accompanied his father and the family there in 1668, and there spent the remainder of his days. He married Hannah Crane, who bore him five children, among whom was John Plume, born in Newark, New Jersey, about 1696, died there, after 1785. His entire life was spent in that city, and he appears to have been one of the few who wrote his surname Plume. He married (first) Joanna Crane, and (second) Mary ———, and among the children of his first wife was John Plum, born in Newark, New Jersey, about 1743, died there, about January, 1771. He married Susan Crane, who bore him four children, among whom was Matthias Plum, born in Newark, New Jersey, 1768, died there, in 1852, having spent his entire life in his native city. He married Phebe Wood-

ruff, who bore him five children, among whom was Stephen Haines, of whom further.

Stephen Haines Plum, born in Newark, New Jersey, January 7, 1800, died there, April 11, 1885, having long passed the allotted span of three score years and ten. After completing his studies in the common schools of his native city, he entered upon an apprenticeship to learn the trade of shoemaking, remaining until he thoroughly mastered the trade in all its details, and then established a business in that line on his own account in New York City, which was a success from the beginning, he later extending his operations throughout the southern and western States, which also proved a profitable enterprise. His goods were manufactured in the city of Newark, and he was among the first manufacturers of that city to gain for it its well-deserved reputation as a manufacturing center. About the year 1850 he gradually withdrew from business of a mercantile and manufacturing nature and invested his capital in other directions, becoming actively interested in the Newark Gas Light Company, he having been a member of the board of directors for a number of years. He was also a stockholder and director in the New Jersey Fire Insurance Company, the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company and the St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company of New York. He was a man of great force of character, of unimpeachable integrity, and to a natural dignity of manner added a geniality that won him numerous friends. He was charitable and generous, with a ready sympathy for those in affliction or need, and exerted a powerful influence for good in his community. A keynote to his success in his numerous activities was his executive force and mastery of detail in whatever engaged his attention.

Mr. Plum married Margaret Monteith Todd, born in Belvidere, New Jersey, died in Newark, New Jersey, January 6, 1883. She was a daughter of Michael and Martha (Ramsden) Todd, the former of whom emigrated from Glasgow, Scotland, to America in the latter part of the eighteenth century. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Plum, all born in Newark: 1. Charlotte, born 1835; became the wife of Theodore B. Coe. 2. Matthias, born November 24, 1839; a prominent business man of Newark, engaged in the sale of books and stationery, also in printing and book binding, and has an extensive paper warehouse; married Josephine A. Terhune; children: Anne Howard, became the wife of George W. Downs; Matthias, married Mary Campbell Gaddis; Stephen Haines, married Madge Wilder; William Terhune, married Bertha Krueger. 3. Stephen Haines, (q. v.).

PLUM, Stephen Haines, Jr.,

Man of Affairs, Philanthropist.

Stephen Haines Plum, Jr., son of Stephen Haines Plum (q. v.), was born in Newark, New Jersey, November 12, 1842, and died there, May 30, 1906. He attended the private school conducted by Mr. Hedges, and this knowledge was supplemented by a course in the high schools of Newark, which thoroughly prepared him for an active business career. He obtained his first insight of business by becoming a clerk in a drug establishment, and his next employment was in the City Bank of Newark, and at the expiration of eighteen months' service there, he accepted a position in the National Bank of the Republic, New York City, where his ability and faithfulness was rewarded by promotion from time to time. His connection with this institution continued for almost a quarter of a century, and for about eighteen years of that period he served in the capacity of paying teller. He resigned his position in the bank in order to devote his entire time and attention to his individual property interests, which came to him upon the death of his father in 1885, he having left an extensive estate. He spent eighteen months abroad visiting England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Italy, Germany,

Algeria and other foreign countries, thus adding considerably to his store of knowledge and also gaining for him a much-needed rest.

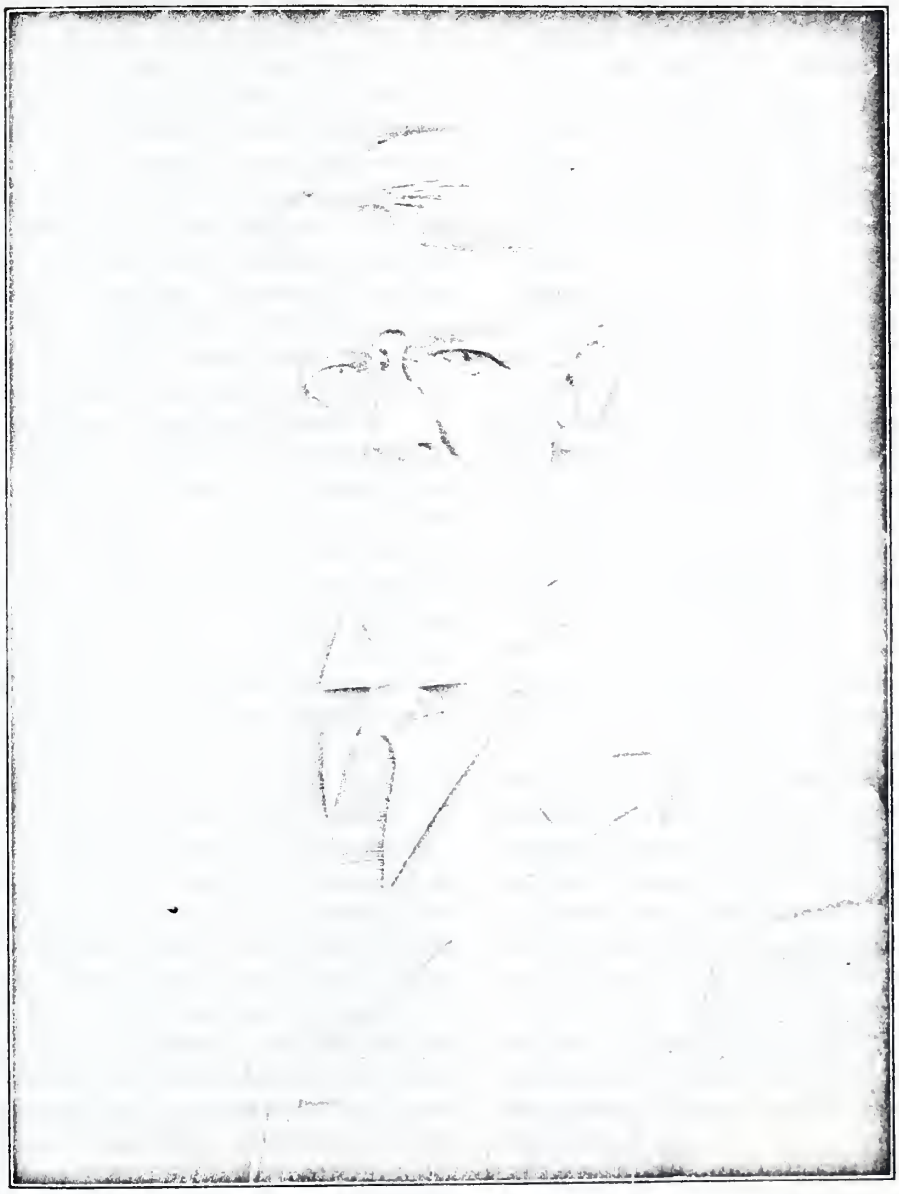
Mr. Plum was a philanthropist in the highest sense of the word, contributing liberally of his means to various charities, although in such an unostentatious and quiet manner that few except those directly benefitted were aware of the donor, this being true charity and the essence of true refinement of character. One of his most noble acts of charity was the building of the Eighth Avenue Day Nursery in Newark, in honor of his mother, this institution being a great boon to mothers who are compelled to leave their children in order to make a living for them. In connection with the late Mr. Horace Alling, he was an active factor in securing the subscriptions for the erection of the building for the Children's Aid and Prevention of Cruelty to Children Society in Newark, in which worthy undertaking he took a keen interest, contributing liberally toward its support and maintenance, and which he served in the capacity of president, filling that position at the time of his decease and for many years prior to that event. Mr. Plum joined the First Baptist Peddie Memorial Church, in 1858, at the age of sixteen years, and was thereafter an active and consistent member, serving for nineteen years as treasurer, for several years as president of its Board of Trustees, and an active worker in the missionary movement. He was also for many years a teacher in its Sunday school, using there his great influence and power over many young men, his daily life serving as an example for others to follow. In national and State affairs, Mr. Plum was in favor of the candidates of the Republican party, but in local affairs he cast his vote for the man who in his opinion was best qualified for office, irrespective of party affiliation. He was a man whom to know was to honor, one of the men whose careers were of signal usefulness, using their great talents and wealth to the best advantage, thus gaining what is far better than wealth or power, an honored and untarnished name.

Mr. Plum married, October 25, 1865, Mary, daughter of David C. and Lydia (Dodd) Runyon, of Newark, New Jersey. Children: 1. Margaret Monteith, became the wife of Henry G. Atha, treasurer of the Cast Steel Works of New Jersey; children: Margaret Monteith, born July 17, 1898, and Sarah, born March 8, 1901. 2. Martha J. 3. Stephen Haines (3), born January 18, 1877, in Newark; educated in Newark Academy and Princeton College, graduating from the latter in the class of 1901; engaged in the real estate business in Newark; a Republican in politics, member of the Peddie Memorial Church, in which he serves as trustee, and interested in all the good work in which his father took such a prominent part; married Blanche Devereux; children: Stephen Haines (4), born October 30, 1906, and Lucretia Mary, born December 30, 1907.

HUSTON, Judge Henry,

Prominent Lawyer and Jurist.

The comment has often been truthfully made that deserved appreciation of really great men is too frequently withheld until death awakens society, or a State, to a sense of its loss. This is less true of the late Judge Henry Huston, of Newton, New Jersey, than of most distinguished personages. There was never a period in his notable career when his mental equipment was not recognized by friend and foe alike as of a superior order. None ever failed to credit him with high moral purpose, true nobility of character, sterling sense of justice, and firm adherence to the loftiest political, social and professional ideals. Nor did he disappoint any intelligent opinion of his exceptional qualities of head and heart, and this universal estimate of his character became more pronounced after his sudden passing away. Sentiment assumed free and open



Henry Hutton

expression. He was deliberately reweighed in all his attributes of character, in all his accomplishments, in all his relations to public and civic affairs, and what had been the common verdict was only rendered the more emphatic. Honors, no matter how profuse, were all too insufficient for the distinguished dead. Mourning, however sincere and general, was but a feeble expression of the deep seated sense of bereavement. Through critical, yet most kind analysis, through sympathetic eulogium, and through touching dirge, was assigned his deservedly exalted niche in the hall of fame, there to stand as an encouragement to noble endeavor and as an inspiration to ambitious youths.

The Huston family in this country is of Scotch-Irish origin, and was founded here by John Huston, a linen weaver of the North of Ireland, who came to America about one hundred and fifty years ago and made his home near the Town of Newton, New Jersey. His son, Alexander Huston, was a farmer by occupation, prospered exceedingly, and was a man of influence in the section, filling the office of assessor of the Township of Newton, for about thirty-five years. One of his sons, John Huston, was also a successful farmer in this township.

James B. Huston, son of this second John Huston, was born in 1818, and died at Lafayette, Sussex county, New Jersey, March 18, 1894. During almost all the active years of his life he held positions of trust. He served as a lay judge of the Sussex Court of Common Pleas for a period of ten years; was for many years a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county; during a quarter of a century he was a member of the board of directors of the Sussex National Bank of Newton; and was engaged in the milling and mercantile business at Lafayette approximately forty years. He married Martha Kays, a daughter of Thomas Kays, and a granddaughter of John Kays, a Revolutionary soldier, who married a daughter of Benjamin Hull, an early settler of Sussex county, who had thirteen children, one hundred grandchildren, and whose descendants may be found in almost every State in the Union. Martha (Kays) Huston was a descendant of Henry Bale, a German, who came to America about 1750, and in Sussex county built the first grist mill east of the Blue Ridge. Among the children of Mr. Huston were: John, now living in Portland, Maine; Henry, the subject of this sketch; and Mrs. Mary Clay, of Newark.

Judge Henry Huston was born at Lafayette, Sussex county, New Jersey, November 26, 1853, and died at his home on Elm street, Newton, April 17, 1915, after an illness of only a few hours' duration. His elementary education was acquired in his native town at the private school conducted by Professor E. A. Stiles, of the Mount Retirement Seminary, and he was prepared for entrance to college at the Blair Presbyterian Academy. There he pursued his studies far enough to enable him to enter Princeton College in the sophomore class and he was graduated from this institution with honors in the class of 1874. For some time he had already decided to follow the legal profession, and he commenced his preparation toward this end in the office of his uncle, Thomas Kays, an eminent lawyer of Newton, was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in 1877, and as a counselor in 1880. He at once commenced the active practice of his profession, and in 1884 became associated with his uncle in a partnership which lasted until 1891, and which was conducted under the firm name of Kays, Huston & Kays.

During the thirty-five years of his practice in Sussex county, the services of Judge Huston were continuously in demand. It almost seemed a foregone conclusion that he would win cases, even under the greatest difficulties. Upon attaining his majority he had joined the ranks of the Republican party, and from the outset was looked upon as a leader. As a political speaker and writer, he took part in every campaign since

1876; his contributions to the newspapers always aroused deep interest, and on several occasions his was the leading spirit to important and greatly needed reforms. As a public speaker, he was fluent and convincing, his high literary attainments and pleasing address enabling him to sway his audiences at will. But it was not alone in the political field that his services as an orator were in demand. In the service of churches and organizations of varied scope and character, his talents were as freely given, and were the subject grave or gay, it was sure to be attractively handled by Judge Huston. He was particularly impressive and charming as an impromptu speaker, his brilliant ideas and quaint, whimsical and telling turns of speech being inimitable. His professional services were always in demand, and at the time of his death he had been retained on eighteen of the forty-two cases on the docket for the April term of court. He was appointed United States Circuit Court Commissioner for the District of New Jersey in 1879, and was admitted to practice in the United States Circuit and District Courts in 1881; in 1884 he was appointed a Special Master in Chancery by Chancellor Runyon. In April, 1896, Governor Griggs appointed him law judge for Sussex county to fill a vacancy, and in January, 1897, he was reappointed by the Governor, and confirmed by the Senate for a full term of five years. In 1907 he was appointed Prosecutor of Sussex county, was reappointed subsequently, and retired in 1912.

Judge Huston married, September 2, 1878, Laura A. Snyder, daughter of William and Mary (Kays) Snyder, of Lafayette. She survives her husband, as do also children: Henry W., of Newton, and Mrs. Nelson E. Frissell, of Trenton. The funeral services of Judge Huston were conducted by the Rev. Milton E. Grant, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and he was assisted by the Rev. Clarence Rouse, of the Presbyterian Church. During the funeral services all places of business in the town were closed in honor to his memory; the Court adjourned at two o'clock, and the members of the Sussex County Bar attended the services in a body, having passed resolutions in honor of his memory at a meeting held on April 20, 1915. Pages could be filled were the words of praise spoken of Judge Huston to be reproduced here, but the limits of this article will not permit their reproduction. Suffice it to say that he brought to the discharge of the duties of his office not only ripe experience and a thorough knowledge of professional affairs, but a conscientious desire and intention that, so far as was possible, sound business principles and methods should be applied to the administration of court affairs. He was not hampered by a desire for other or higher official position and so, with the directness and candor so characteristic of him, he dealt with the problems before him in a way that secured effectual results.

PETTIT, Dr. Alonzo,

Medical Practitioner, Humanitarian.

By the death of Dr. Alonzo Pettit, of Elizabeth, New Jersey, the community lost a distinguished physician, whose connection with the medical profession was one of prominence. Lured by the hope of result, he had carried his investigations beyond those of the average practitioner, and in the field of knowledge had gleaned many valuable truths whose practical utility to the world he had demonstrated in a successful practice.

Dr. Alonzo Pettit was born in Wilson, Niagara county, New York, January 11, 1842, and died at his home in Elizabeth, New Jersey, in November, 1908. He was a son of Samuel and Maria (Armstrong) Pettit, the former a farmer and one of the pioneer settlers of Wilson, New York, where he was deacon in the Baptist church. The American progenitor of the Pettit family was William Brewster, of Mayflower fame. Dr. Pettit attended the Wilson dis-

trict school, and after suitable preparation, matriculated at the University of Rochester, from which he was graduated in the class of 1863. He then took up the study of medicine at the University of Buffalo, from which he was graduated in the class of 1867, the degree of Doctor of Medicine being conferred upon him. For a short time he filled the responsible position of house physician at the Buffalo General Hospital, and, in 1867 established himself in the practice of his profession in Elizabeth, New Jersey. The excellent results he achieved in his practice made his rise in this a comparatively rapid one, and at the time of his death he was considered one of the leading physicians of the State. In association with several other physicians he founded the Elizabeth General Hospital, in which he was an attending surgeon for a period of twenty-seven years, and was chief of the medical staff from 1892 until 1905. He was president of the Union County Medical Society; president of the Clinical Society, Elizabeth General Hospital; city physician for Elizabeth; Union county jail physician; and physician to the Central Railroad of New Jersey. While he cast his vote for the candidates of the Republican party, he never took an active part in political affairs, holding the opinion that he was best serving his fellowmen by devoting himself to the duties of his professional life. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity, and the Elizabeth Town and Country Club. He was a constituent member of the Central Baptist Church, and a deacon in that institution at the time of his death.

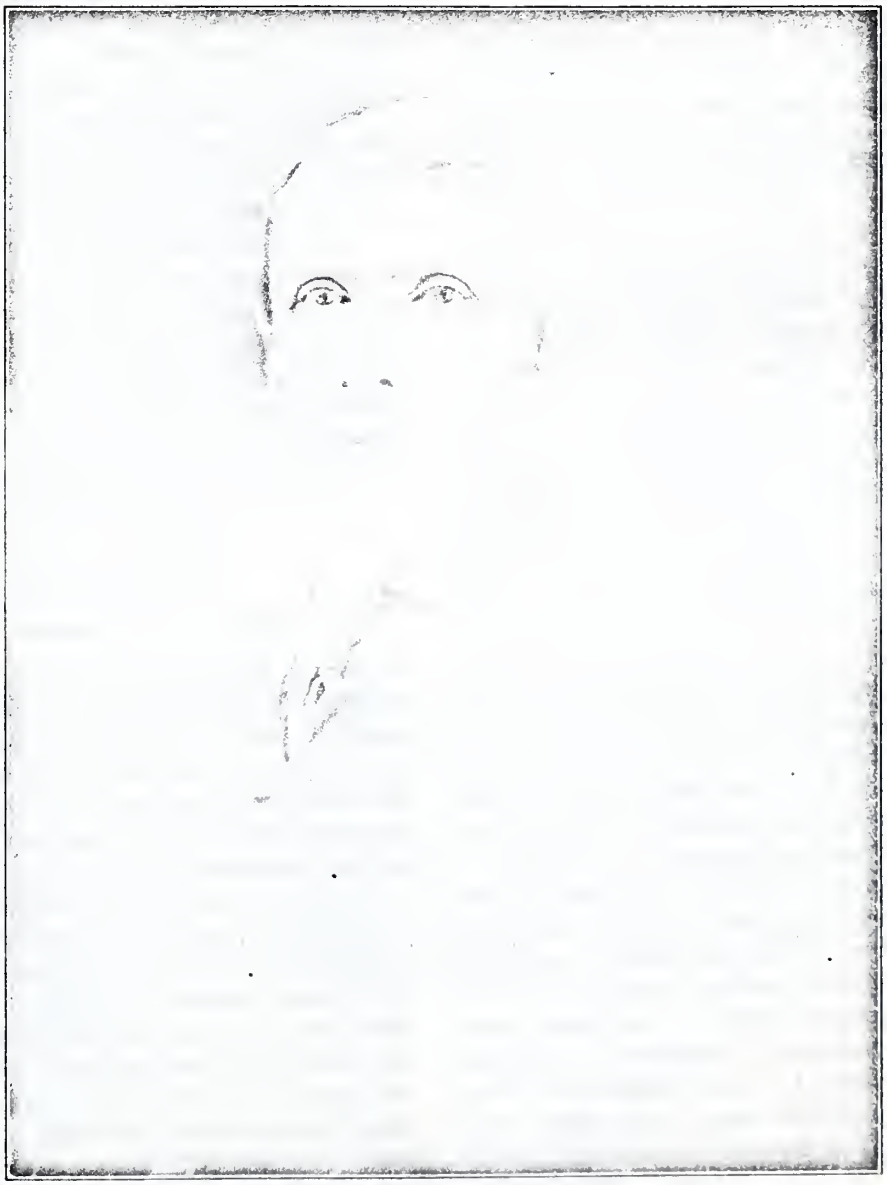
Dr. Pettit married, in Elizabeth, August 31, 1869, Ellen Maria Dimock. They had no children. No better estimate can be given of the character of Dr. Pettit than by quoting from what his colleagues and organizations with which he was connected, said of him at the time of his death. Dr. McLean, who had known and associated with Dr. Pettit for many years, said, among other things: "As a surgeon as well as a physician, Dr. Pettit stood high in his profession. He was a man who made lasting friends of all with whom he came in contact. He was a quiet, unassuming, Christian gentleman, a learned and highly successful physician and surgeon, and a man who, if he could not say a good word regarding a fellow man, would say nothing at all." Dr. Victor Mravlag, who was mayor-elect at the time of the death of Dr. Pettit, said: "His ability as a physician could not be questioned. He was always kind and courteous and personally, in my opinion, was one of the sweetest characters that ever lived. He surely had no superiors. He was a man of principle, and lived up to it. In his death, not only the medical fraternity, but the city, has lost one of its best and mostly highly prized men." Meetings to take suitable action were held by all the institutions and organizations with which he had been connected, and resolutions passed. Following is an extract from the tribute paid to his memory at the special meeting of the Clinical Society of the Elizabeth General Hospital: "He truly was a man without the slightest selfishness—the very personification of altruism. His sweetness of character, his fortitude in bodily suffering, his patient bearing under the severe dispensation of Providence, which almost deprived him of the companionship of his faithful wife—his purity of mind, his upright life, placed him upon a level rarely attained and never surpassed by men." In the resolutions adopted by the Dispensary Staff of the Elizabeth General Hospital we find: "It has been the will of the Almighty to take from us our beloved friend and associate, Dr. Alonzo Pettit, a man of sterling integrity, a skilled physician and an honored colleague; a man who spoke ill of no one; who gave the best of his natural endowments and broad knowledge without stint to the service of his fellow men." He was one of the charter members of the Union County Medical Society, and this also regarded him as "A quiet, unobtrusive, Christian

gentleman and physician, who was held in the highest esteem by all his professional brethren. His scientific attainments were of a high order, and the patient, conscientious, unselfish service which he has rendered to the people of Elizabeth, endeared him to the hearts and homes of a wide circle of those who were so fortunate as to enjoy his professional service."

The death of Mrs. Ellen (Dimock) Pettit, widow of the late Dr. Alonzo Pettit, deprived the city of Elizabeth, New Jersey, of one of its most earnest and high minded workers. A woman who put thoughts of self absolutely in the background, and whose mind was constantly filled with plans for the relief of suffering humanity.

Mrs. Pettit was born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, May 13, 1845, and died in July, 1912. She was a daughter of the Rev. Anthony Vaughn and Susan Rathbone (Weston) Dimock, a descendant in the paternal line from the hereditary champions of England, and in the maternal from Peter Brown, the thirty-third signer of the Mayflower Compact. Rev. Anthony Vaughn Dimock was a Baptist minister, as had been a number of his direct ancestors, and was stationed in Nova Scotia, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey, and had at one time been a missionary in Prince Edward's Island. The education of Mrs. Pettit was a very comprehensive one, and was acquired in the district schools of Willington, Connecticut, and Templeton, Massachusetts, and in the Connecticut Literary Institute in Suffield, Connecticut. She became a writer of missionary stories and Sunday school lessons, among them "Around the World," which was published in Boston. She was the able companion and co-worker of her talented husband, and labored earnestly with him in the establishment of the Elizabeth General Hospital. She was the honorary president for life of the Ladies' Aid Society connected with this institution, and as a mark of appreciation of her noble character and unvarying interest and aid, the Training School for Nurses was named in her honor. Mrs. Pettit married, at Elizabeth, August 31, 1869, Dr. Alonzo Pettit, whose memoir also appears in this work. She was a constituent member of the Central Baptist Church, and it is largely owing to her efforts that the institution was called into being. After the dissolution of the Broad Street Church, in 1877, Mrs. Pettit, with characteristic tenacity of purpose, continued her primary class, thus holding many of the workers together. For many years she was the presiding genius of its missionary enterprise, assistant superintendent of its Sunday School and superintendent of its primary department, thus almost literally fulfilling the meaning of the old-time expression "I belong to the Church."

That her activities were numerous and diversified, the following record will show: Assistant superintendent of the Central Baptist Sunday school; superintendent of the primary department of the Central Baptist Sunday school; member of the executive department of the International Sunday School Association; member of the primary department and officer of the International Sunday School Association; director in the State Summer School of Primary Methods, at Asbury Park; president of the State Primary Council of New Jersey; member of the executive committee of the Union County Sunday School Association; founder of the Primary Teachers' Union of Elizabeth, New Jersey; chairman of the International Conference of Women's Foreign Missionary Boards of United States and Canada; State president of Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society of New Jersey; member of the board of directors of the General Society of the Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society; originator of the Summer School of Missionary Methods at Northfield; founder of Foreign Missionary Cradle Roll; president of Ladies' Aid Society of Elizabeth General Hospital; founder of the Pettit Home for Nurses; founder of the Training School for Nurses of the



J. C. Townsend

Elizabeth General Hospital; one of the founders of the Graded System of Sunday School Lessons now in use (Interdenominational); president of the Central Association of New Jersey Baptist Women's Foreign Missionary Society; organizer of the Junior Department of the Women's Baptist Foreign Missionary Society; one of the incorporators of the Elizabeth Charity Organization, and of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children; a member of the Monday Club of Elizabeth, and of the Elizabeth Town and Country Club.

The home of Mrs. Pettit was a center of unbounded hospitality, a haven of rest and refreshment to returning missionaries, and its doors were ever open. Intense in her devotion to her own family, her friendship was a priceless boon, and those who knew her best, most treasure her memory as a lasting, changeless possession.

TOWNSEND, Zebulon E.,

Veteran Court Official.

An unusual scene was enacted in the Passaic county court presided over by Judge Black when the business of the court was suspended to pay tributes of respect to one not a lawyer or jurist, but to the oldest officer of the court. Zebulon E. Townsend was for forty-two years connected with the sheriff's office as deputy and court crier. At the time a former Governor of New Jersey and Attorney-General of the United States, John W. Griggs, spoke words of admiration and respect for his old friend, as did Judge Black and other eminent members of the bar. Known to his intimates as "Zeb," Mr. Townsend had a wide acquaintance among the best men in the State and left behind him a record of devotion to duty integrity and faithfulness never excelled. In recognition of his long term of devoted service, on motion of John W. Griggs, seconded by former Prosecutor Eugene Emley, the court adjourned on the afternoon of Mr. Townsend's funeral, many lawyers and court officials attending the last solemn services.

Zebulon E. Townsend was born in Paterson, New Jersey, in March, 1837, the place of his birth being the house on Main street, standing on the present site of the Van Dyk furniture store. He died October 27, 1912, aged seventy-five years. He was a son of Nathaniel Townsend, born in Sussex county, New Jersey, and a descendant of a family long numbered among the agriculturists of that county.

Nathaniel Townsend was born in Hamburg, Sussex county, in 1813, died in Paterson, New Jersey, March 17, 1899. He was well educated, and when nineteen years of age came to Paterson, where until his death he was prominent in business and in public life. He established one of the early livery barns in Paterson and prospered exceedingly, always holding a character for honorable dealing and uprightness. He was mayor of Paterson two terms, 1869-70, 1875-77, and sheriff of Passaic county, two terms, 1866-68, and 1872-74. He also served as city commissioner, and all his life was active in city politics, one of the representative Democrats of his day. He retired from business several years prior to his death, but never surrendered his interest in public affairs. His livery barns were on Main street, near Market, and during his first term as sheriff prior to the erection of suitable court rooms, the sessions of the county court were held there. During his second term as sheriff, the court house on Main street had been erected and court sessions removed there. Children of Nathaniel Townsend: Mrs. James G. Morgan; Mrs. E. D. Gardner, of Union Hill; Miss Jane Townsend, Mrs. Martha Dufford, of Paterson; and Zebulon E. Townsend.

Zebulon E. Townsend passed his childhood at his father's residence, 20 Hamilton street, Paterson, and there resided until his marriage in 1859, at the age of twenty-two years. He then installed his bride in their

own home at 16 Hamilton street, and there resided for nearly half a century, until death removed the wife, and four years later the husband followed.

Mr. Townsend secured his education in the public schools, and was associated with his father in business until the latter's first election as sheriff, when he appointed Zebulon E. Townsend his assistant, or under sheriff. This office he retained under each succeeding sheriff, performing the duties of that office and those of court crier, having been first appointed to the latter office by Judge (afterward Governor) Bedle. Although his father was a vigorous campaigner of the old school, the son took little active part in political affairs, although in 1878 he was the Democratic nominee for sheriff. He failed of an election by a small plurality, and never again was a candidate. He continued as under sheriff and court crier for forty-two years, and it was his boast that for forty years he had never missed an opening day of any term of the Passaic courts. Since that time he missed one day, but was again on duty at the opening of the September term, but a few weeks prior to his death. He was one of the kindliest hearted of men, modest and unassuming, highly respected, and esteemed by all who knew him, and "their name was legion." He did not appreciate that his end was so near, but planned some work he wanted to attend to only the day preceding his death. But the vital forces were all consumed, and quietly and peacefully the old veteran passed to that land where courts are not called, and only the Great Judge sits in judgment.

Mr. Townsend married, in 1859, Elizabeth R., daughter of Rev. S. W. Decker, a minister of the Methodist Episcopal church, belonging to the Newark Conference. Mrs. Townsend died in 1908, her married life covering a period but little short of half a century. Annie, the only child of Zebulon and Elizabeth R. (Decker) Townsend, married Thomas Drew, and resides in Paterson. Children: Emmett Townsend, Thomas Kendall, Elizabeth Townsend.

WERTS, George T.,

Distinguished Jurist, Governor.

Distinguished lawyer, jurist and public official, the career of George T. Werts, best known to Jerseymen as an honored governor, was a notable one from whatever point viewed. His standing as a lawyer was best attested by his appointment to the Supreme Bench of New Jersey; his popularity by the fact that he was never defeated in a political contest; his value as a public official by the fact that two of his bills, the Werts ballot reform bill and the Werts liquor bill, introduced by him as State Senator, became laws that are yet subjects of discussion. His term as governor was marked by strict attention to duty and a sincere desire to give the people who elected him, wise, just and impartial legislation. His business career was equally notable, his connection with enterprises of magnitude continuous until his retirement.

George T. Werts was born at Hackettstown, New Jersey, March 24, 1846, died at his residence in Jersey City, January 17, 1910, son of Peter Werts; his mother was a Vanatta. His father, a builder, moved to Bordentown, New Jersey, in 1849, and there the lad attended private and public schools, finishing at the high school, then entering the Model School at Trenton, and continuing a student there until he was seventeen years of age. He then began the study of law with his maternal uncle, Jacob Vanatta, at Morristown, New Jersey, a town destined to be the place of his activities for many years. He was admitted to the Morris county bar at the November term, 1867, and at once began practice in Morristown. He was successful in practice and very popular with his townsmen, was engaged on one side or the other of all important cases that came before the county court, and was chosen for

G.W. Lewis

many important city and county offices. His legal career continued successfully, interrupted only by his office holding, until February, 1892, when he was appointed by Governor Abbett and unanimously confirmed by the Senate, a justice of the Supreme Court of New Jersey. This office he accepted, resigning as State Senator from Morris county and as mayor of Morristown in order to do so. His term as Justice of the Supreme Court was a short one, although the duties were entirely congenial and in full accord with his private wishes, but the demands of his party that he become its gubernatorial candidate, were reluctantly acceded to, and he served most acceptably as governor of New Jersey during the years 1893-94-95, resigning his seat on the bench after his election. On retiring from the governor's chair, he resumed the practice of law, residing in Jersey City, and also engaging in important business enterprises. His career as a lawyer and jurist was an honorable one, gaining him the entire respect of both bench and bar. During the campaign for governor he made no speeches or personal effort of any kind, sitting daily at the Hudson county court house in discharge of his judicial duty.

His first public office was that of recorder of Morris county, an office he filled from May, 1883, until May, 1885. In 1886 he was elected mayor of Morristown, and was twice reëlected, each time without opposition, although originally nominated by the Democratic party, that having been his political affiliation from his first vote. He served as mayor from 1886 until 1892, and during that period also sat in both houses of the New Jersey legislature from Morris county, and was president of the Senate and was State Senator when appointed by Governor Leon Abbett to the Supreme Bench. He was exceedingly loth to give up his seat on the bench, and even after his nomination by the Democratic State Convention for the high office of governor, did not for some time determine to sacrifice his personal preferences to the party will. Finally he yielded, wrote his letter of acceptance, then performed all his judicial duties as usual, leaving his election or rejection entirely to the men who insisted on his candidacy. His opponent was that strong Republican, John Kean Jr., but Judge Werts was successful in defeating Mr. Kean by a plurality of 7265. Following his election, Judge Werts resigned his judgeship, and for the ensuing three years was New Jersey's capable, efficient and honored chief executive. At the close of his term in 1896 he returned to the practice of his profession and to his duties as president of the New York-New Jersey Bridge Company. He also served by appointment as member of the Morris Canal Commission, and as a member of the Hudson-Fulton Commission.

Governor Werts married Emily N. Runyon, who survived him. The family residence where he died was 275 Union street, Jersey City.

LEWIS, Griffith Walker,

Manufacturer, Man of Affairs.

There are various tests that may be applied to the life of a man in order to determine the value of that life to his community. Success comes to men in many forms and often favors are showered upon a man who absorbs them without realizing his duty to his fellow men. The true value of the life of Griffith Walker Lewis far transcends a sum expressed in figures, for it covered many fields of labor and was one that, receiving much, gave out yet more abundantly. There was no interest of the city of Burlington that was ever denied his helping hand, and when he stepped outside of local limits and became a State figure, it was but to enter a larger field of usefulness. The honors and emoluments of a successful business life were his in abundance; official honors were richly bestowed upon him by the voters of Burlington county, no successful candidate ever appearing against him at the

polls in that county; the fraternal societies gladly welcomed him to their midst, bestowing their official recognition; the institutions of philanthropy and charity supported by free will offerings looked upon him as a friend in whose fidelity they could ever confide; and men in every walk of life gave him their full confidence and friendship. By these tests his life was one of proven value, and so long as men value honor, uprightness, patriotism, public spirit, charitable impulse, and loyalty, the name of Griffith Walker Lewis will be spoken with deepest reverence.

His ancestors were of Pennsylvania residence, his grandfather coming to New Jersey from Bucks county. Griffith Walker, son of Charles and Ann (Love) Lewis, was born in New Jersey, located in Burlington, and there founded the shoe manufacturing business now known as G. W. Lewis and Son, which was largely brought to its present importance under the management of his son, Griffith Walker Lewis.

Griffith Walker Lewis, last named, was born in Burlington, New Jersey, July 1, 1862, and died in the city of his birth, August 28, 1915, son of Griffith Walker and Annie (Kimball) Lewis. He was deprived of a mother's care and love when seven years of age, his life from that period until his sixteenth year being spent on a farm near Jacksonville, in Burlington county. His education, begun in the public schools, was completed with a two years' course at Burlington Military College, and at the age of eighteen years he entered business life as his father's assistant in the shoe manufacturing business. He later was admitted to a partnership, and on the death of the elder Griffith Walker Lewis in February, 1899, succeeded him as head of G. W. Lewis & Son, established in January, 1857. He continued the efficient head of the company and after its incorporation became president, an office he filled until his death.

Mr. Lewis was a man of strong business and executive ability, and as the years brought him experience, full recognition of his powers was accorded by men of high position in the local business world. He was one of the incorporators and continuously a director of the Burlington City Loan and Trust Company, director of the City of Burlington Building and Loan Association, and president of the Burlington Savings Institution. He was elected vice-president of the Mechanics National Bank in 1906, and later was chosen the executive head, holding that high position at the time of his death. He had other business connections of less importance, as there was no move inaugurated that tended to advance the material interests of Burlington but found in him a willing, liberal supporter. His standing as a banker was unimpeachable, for he combined the shrewdness of the investor with the sound judgment and conservative action of the financier, in all his transactions building on the solid rock of probity and fair dealing. In public life Mr. Lewis won the high regard of men of all parties, and perhaps there never was a man of his prominence and length of service who had so few political enemies. And this was not because he was not strong in his political belief nor outspoken in his advocacy of republican men and measures, but because he was eminently fair, harbored no resentments or prejudices, and gave to every man the rights he strenuously insisted upon for himself, full liberty of political thought and action. In 1894 he first entered public official life as a member of the common council of Burlington, although he had taken active interest and part in political affairs ever since becoming a voter, in 1883. He served in council six years; was chairman of the finance committee two years, and president of council one year. In 1906 he was the candidate of the Republican party for Assembly, and at the November polls was returned victor over his Democratic opponent by a plurality of 2481 votes. He served his constituency and State so efficiently that he was re-

elected in 1907 and again in 1908, an expression of confidence always gratifying to the public man. During his last year in the house he was Republican floor leader, and worthily led his followers. In 1909 he was called to higher honors by election to the State Senate, representing Burlington county, winning the election by a plurality of 3279 votes over his Democratic opponent, who had also at a previous election contested with him for the office of assemblyman. In 1914 he was a candidate for Congress at the primaries, Isaac Bacharach, of Atlantic City, winning the nomination. At the time of his death Mr. Lewis was a member of the State Board of Railway Directors, an office to which he was appointed in 1915 by Governor Fielder. During his entire term of public service he was ever the public spirited citizen rather than the partisan, although he stood squarely with his party upon all issues of party faith, was constant in his loyalty to all its tenets, and permitted nothing to cloud his republicanism. He was most democratic in his nature and deemed every man his friend, whatever his station in life, unless that friendship was forfeited by unworthy deeds. He held the entire confidence of his constituency and whenever opportunity was granted this confidence found expression in a majority at the polls.

Not less highly regarded was Mr. Lewis in social and fraternal life. He was "made a Mason" in Burlington Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, and after passing several official chairs received the highest honor a subordinate lodge can confer, election to the worshipful master's chair. He held all degrees in Capitular and Templar Masonry, belonging to the Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, and Helena Commandery, No. 3, Knights Templar. In the Scottish Rite he held all degrees up to and including the thirty-second degree. He was also a noble of Lulu Temple, Philadelphia, Ancient Arabic Order, Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. To his Masonic obligations he added those of other prominent fraternal orders, belonging to Burlington Lodge, No. 22, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; Hope Lodge, No. 13, Knights of Pythias; and Mount Holly Lodge, No. 848, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being a past exalted ruler of the last named organization. His fraternity was genuine, and in all these bodies he held the unbounded love and esteem of his brethren. The charity they taught found an echo in his own heart, and many were his deeds of kindness and most unostentatiously performed. His liberality in the way of temporary loans was proverbial, and for small sums not exceeding fifty dollars he never required written form of obligation, putting every man upon his honor. In addition to the above societies he belonged to the Loyal Order of Moose, the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, was an active member of one of Burlington's fire companies, ex-president of the Oneida Boat Club, honorary member of the Lakanoo Boat Club, director of the Masonic Hall Association, director of the Burlington Free Library, and president of the Mount Holly Fair Association. The honorary pallbearers at his funeral were representative men from these organizations, and men with whom he had been associated in public life, including an ex-Governor of the State of New Jersey, Edward C. Stokes.

Senator Lewis married, June 28, 1893, Mary R., daughter of William W. and Rhoda J. (Falkenburg) Fenton, of Jacksonville, New Jersey, who survives him with two children: Howard Fenton Lewis and Helen Burr Lewis, all residing in Burlington.

The predominating trait in the character of Mr. Lewis was his great-heartedness. To relieve suffering or need was his first impulse when confronted with either. His generosity was not an impulse, however, but a sacred duty that he never attempted to shirk. He gave with a free heart and with a spirit of thankfulness that he was able to give. Yet he was discriminating, and although often his confidence was betrayed

he never became embittered, but until his death continued his practice of giving to the deserving. He was a well balanced man of gifted mentality and successful in his business undertakings. He was a man of great energy and never shirked a business or official task. Integrity was the foundation stone of his character and upon that rock he built a life filled with manly deeds, one that brought him close to the lives and hearts of the people, whom he ever trusted and who ever trusted him.

WHITNEY, Rev. George Henry, D. D.,

Clergyman, Educator, Litterateur.

The story of the life of Dr. Whitney is the history of a mind, not one of stirring events or unique situations. He was by temperament, education, and choice, essentially an educator, but in literature and in the pulpit also won conspicuous success. He loved books, and could make them. His "Bible Geography," published many years ago, is valued by travelers through Bible lands as one of the expert guides, and his frequent contributions to the press, secular and religious, were characterized by clearness, accuracy, and comprehensiveness. But his great work was as an educator, and what Arnold was to Rugby and Mark Hopkins to Williams College, so was George H. Whitney to Centenary Collegiate Institute. Elected its president in 1869, he made it a vital center of culture and character. Its phenomenal success commanded widespread attention, and alluring offers came to Dr. Whitney from some of the great universities of our land. But his heart was in the seminary, and he continued its head until 1895, when under the compulsion of physical disability he retired into the solitude of Pain. When a little later, fire swept out of existence the seminary buildings, it was feared the blow would end his life. On the contrary, it filled him with new zeal and inspired him to recreate his beloved seminary. He lived to see, largely as the result of his ideas, a new Institute rise, commanding in its architectural features, and, when the institution was again ready to receive students, he answered the call to act as temporary president. When succeeded in office, he continued President Meeker's ablest counsellor, and as president emeritus and trustee continued in active sympathy with the Seminary until the last.

While Dr. Whitney's fame will rest chiefly upon his work in the educational field, he was also a preacher of marked ability. He was a close student of theology, keeping in closest touch with modern science and philosophy. He preached truth, not in the abstract, but in the concrete, not as systematized doctrine, but as a practical precept. He preached as a teacher, the pulpit his desk, the congregation his class. But there came to him inspirational hours, when he cast off the scholastic cap and gown and allowed the fullness of his mind and heart to flow forth in freedom from his lips. Then his classical and biblical training appeared in its strength and inspired his speech. The beauty of his personal character grew with the years, losing its earlier puritan severity, and in its stead he substituted his own teaching,—that the love of Christ in one's own heart is a larger and safer rule of conduct than any formal law. In the gallery of Newark Conference necrology there hangs no portrait that will be more reverently remembered than that of the Reverend George H. Whitney, D. D., educator, and minister of the Gospel.

Dr. Whitney was of the seventh American generation of the family founded by Henry Whitney, born in England and first of record in Southold, Long Island, October 8, 1649, and was inhabitant of Huntington, Long Island, August 17, 1658, when he bought of Wyandance, sachem of Pammanake, "three whole necks of Meshapeake Land for the use of the whole town of Huntington." On October 11, 1669, he was

one of thirty-three named in "A true and perfect List of all the Freemen appertaining vnto the plantation of Norwake."

John, son of Henry Whitney, the founder, settled with his father in Norwalk, followed his business of millwright and miller, and succeeded him in ownership of the mill and homestead. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Smith.

Richard, son of John and Elizabeth (Smith) Whitney, was also a millwright and miller, living in Norwalk for several years, then settled in that part of the Stratfield Society lying within the town of Fairfield. He married Hannah, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Beers) Darling, of Fairfield.

John, son of Richard and Hannah (Darling) Whitney, was a ship carpenter at Stony Creek, in Branford, Connecticut. He married Deborah Smith, born in New Haven, Connecticut. His sons John, Enos, and Jared, all served in the Revolutionary War.

Jared, youngest son of John and Deborah (Smith) Whitney, was a ship carpenter and ship builder of Branford, Connecticut. He was captured during the Revolutionary War by a British armed vessel, and was confined in the Jersey prison ship in New York harbor. He married Sarah, daughter of David Rogers, a soldier of the Revolution.

William, son of Jared and Sarah (Rogers) Whitney, was born at Branford, Connecticut, June 16, 1800, and died in Newark, New Jersey. He was a manufacturer of boots and shoes, and a merchant, residing at various times in Connecticut, Washington, and Georgetown, District of Columbia, Springfield, Ohio, and Newark, New Jersey. When a lad of twelve, in November, 1812, he was captured, with the crew of the "Union" of Branford, by a British cruiser off Charleston, South Carolina, and five days later, after being separated from the British fleet in a gale, was recaptured by the American privateer "Mary Ann," of New York. He was a lifelong devoted Christian, and a prominent layman of the Methodist Protestant Church, serving as lay delegate in five quadrennial sessions of the General Conference of that church. William Whitney married (first) at Irvington, New Jersey, December 3, 1818, Permelia Cogswell, born at "North Farms," four miles west of Newark, New Jersey, May 13, 1796, died in Washington, District of Columbia, October 27, 1839, daughter of Aaron and Elizabeth (Baldwin) Cogswell. He married (second) August 6, 1842, Eveline Cogswell, sister of his first wife.

Such was the ancestry of George Henry Whitney, third son and fourth child of William Whitney and his first wife, Permelia Cogswell. He was born at Georgetown, District of Columbia, July 30, 1830, and died June 6, 1913. After graduation from Newark Academy, he taught in that school until his admission to Wesleyan University at Middletown, Connecticut, in 1858. He was graduated A. M. by Wesleyan University after a full course, then for one year was principal of the Academy at Macedon Centre, New York. For two years, 1859-1861, he was principal of Oneida Seminary, Oneida, New York. He had in the meantime completed theological courses, was duly ordained, and in April, 1861, became a member of the Newark Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He was pastor of Somerville, New Jersey, from April to November, 1861; at Elizabeth to March, 1863; at Plainfield to March, 1868; at Trinity, Jersey City, to March, 1870; and until March, 1871, was under appointment by the Conference engaged in the work of erecting Centenary Collegiate Institute at Hackettstown, New Jersey, one of the many noble memorials erected by the Methodist Episcopal Church during the year closing its first century of existence. He was elected president of the Seminary in 1869, but after the erection of the buildings was for three years, 1871-1874, pastor of St. George Church at Passaic, during which pastorate he built a new stone church there at a cost of $75,000. In April, 1874, he took up his

residence at Hackettstown, and for twenty-five years devoted himself solely to the upbuilding of that institution. During those twenty-five years he was the potent factor in determining the plans of the original buildings, in securing the funds for their erection, in the selection and organization of the faculty, and in creating the intellectual, social, and moral atmosphere of the school. Although supported by an able board of trustees and associated with a faculty of superior culture, his will was the recognized force in its management, and his monument is the imposing buildings of the Seminary overlooking Hackettstown on Seminary Hill. He resigned the presidency in 1895, the victim of a hopeless ailment, but his heart was ever there, and when in a night the Seminary buildings were destroyed by fire, it acted as a new call to life, and as member of the building committee he did more than all to shape the idea which the architect crystallized in the present beautiful, commodious and well arranged seminary buildings. He then served as temporary president until the election of his successor, then as president emeritus and as trustee continued his interest in the welfare of the seminary, an interest that only ended with his life.

Dr. Whitney's literary fame depends upon his "Handbook of Bible Geography," written in the years 1868-1871, reprinted in London, and translated into German; and upon his "Commentary on the Berean Sunday School Lesson" (1872-1874). In 1873 he made a map of Egypt, Sinai, and Palestine, six feet square, depicting the then most recent researches in these lands. In 1873, Mount Union College, Ohio, conferred upon him the degree D. D. He was one of the founders of Wesleyan Chapter, Alpha Delta Phi, while a student at the University, and at the time of his death was a member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church of Plainfield, New Jersey.

He married (first) at Theresa, New York, Rev. J. M. Freeman officiating, Caroline Amanda Shepard, born in Stockbridge, New York, May 17, 1834, died in Newton, New Jersey, December 19, 1865, daughter of Rev. Hiram and Amanda (Butterfield) Shepard; she is buried in Fairmount Cemetery, Newark. He married (second) December 24, 1867, at Plainfield, New Jersey, Rev. John H. Vincent officiating, Henrietta French, daughter of Dr. Phineas Mundy and Mary Emeline (Oswald) French. Child of first marriage: Irving Shepard. Children of second marriage: May Vincent, Bertha Hurst, George Harold, Helen.

VAN DUYNE, Harrison,

Ideal Citizen and Public Official.

Harrison Van Duyne was a scion of an old Dutch family, of whom the American progenitor was Martin Van Duyne, who settled in White Hall, near Boonton, Morris county, New Jersey, prior to 1700. His son James succeeded to the homestead, and was in turn succeeded by his son Ralph, whose son, John R., succeeded to the property. He married Sarah Doremus, and they were the parents of Harrison Van Duyne, who in turn succeeded to the property.

Harrison Van Duyne was born in Morris county, New Jersey, December 25, 1845, and died at his home, No. 350 Sumner avenue, Newark, New Jersey, May 3, 1914. Until the age of eleven years he resided in his native place, then his parents removed to Newark and he received his education in the public schools of that city, and was graduated from the high school in the class of 1862. After studying surveying and civil engineering, he spent a year in the oil regions of Pennsylvania, having purchased property in Woodside in 1873. Later he opened an office in Newark, New Jersey, where he continued the practice of his profession until the time of his death, gaining a place in the front ranks of surveyors and civil engineers in his section of the state.

For a number of years the public affairs of the city had been given a good share of his time, and he studied the important questions of the day with close attention. Shortly after attaining his majority he was induced by his friends to become a candidate for school commissioner, and he was elected and re-elected to the Board of Education, serving four years, all told, in that body. But Mr. Van Duyne had already made a record for himself, which convinced his friends that he would appear to advantage in a higher sphere of usefulness. Accordingly he was graduated, as it were, from the school board to the State Legislature in 1879 as a member of the lower house. There he at once arrayed himself on the side of the people as against corporations, which attitude he consistently held to. As a debater he was the equal of any in the house, and his knowledge of parliamentary law made it impossible for any of his opponents to get the better of him on a technicality. He had no difficulty in securing a re-election and was chosen for a third term by his constituents. This exceptional honor was recognized and concurred in by his colleagues, who further complimented him by making him speaker of the House. One of Mr. Van Duyne's acts in the New Jersey Legislature, which redounded greatly to the benefit of the people and for which he had been repeatedly complimented, was the change in the law under which the money raised by taxation for the support of the public schools was distributed. Previous to 1881 this money was raised by a two mill tax on all the property of the different counties, and distributed from the common fund according to the number of children in each county. While this plan would have been fair if the valuations had been made relatively equal, but as was well known, many of the counties grossly undervalued their property, while the Essex valuation was if anything high, and the result was that Essex county was mulcted each year from $30,000 to $75,000, which went to the so-called poorer counties. Under Mr. Van Duyne's law, the State assesses according to the property valuations, as before, but ninety per cent. of the amount raised in any county must go back to that county. The remaining ten per cent. is left to the judgment of the State Board of Education for distribution, and, as a matter of fact, is mostly returned to the county from which it came. Mr. Van Duyne attempted to get this legislation enacted in 1880, but it was not until a year after, when he became speaker of the House and gained much additional influence with the members, that he was enabled to carry his point.

In 1886 the tax liens of the city of Newark were in a very much tangled condition. Assessments had been levied upon property which could not bear the expense. Taxpayers were virtually swamped with liens, and the conditions were critical, as well as chaotic. A commission was formed to revise and adjust several million dollars' worth of back taxes and assessments. It was a task of great responsibility, and one which could be entrusted to none but men of unquestioned integrity. Mr. Van Duyne was chosen by the court as president of the commission, and he performed his duties in a conscientious and praiseworthy manner. When in 1894 a law was passed giving the then mayor, Julius A. Lebkuecher, power to appoint a new Board of Street and Water Commissioners, Mr. Van Duyne was one of his first selections, and he was made president of the board by the other members. His practical knowledge of city affairs, coupled with his technical training as a surveyor, made him a most valuable man in the board. The following spring, when the board was made an elective body, Mr. Van Duyne was chosen for two years more, and he was continued as president by the new board for another year. At the expiration of his term he was once more placed in nomination by his party, in 1897, for a full three-year term. Though his running mate was beaten by a Democrat,

and nearly the entire Republican ticket swamped, Mr. Van Duyne carried the city by over one thousand plurality.

Though this fact may seem surprising, the secret is an open one to anybody who has followed the doings of the Board of Works during the past few years. Invariably, Mr. Van Duyne was found on the right side of every question where the city's interests were at stake. During his incumbency of the office the board had considerable dealing with the street railroad companies, and the corporations were made to feel that the city had some rights in the streets. He waged what might be called incessant warfare upon the trolley people for better roadbeds, more cars to furnish seating accommodations for passengers, and a wider liberty in the use of transfer privileges. An ordinance to compel the street railroad companies to carry passengers for three cents when seats were not furnished was introduced by Mr. Van Duyne, and, though it failed to pass, it partially accomplished the object for which it was intended, by bringing the companies to a realization of the fact that more cars would have to be furnished.

The law of 1895 providing the capital fund for street paving and also providing an easy form of payment by which property owners could pay in installments in five years, and under which hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of street paving work was done, was mainly the suggestion of Mr. Van Duyne. Many thousand dollars worth of sewers were also constructed. Mr. Van Duyne always made it a point to familiarize himself with every ordinance and study the needs and the plans of every improvement. In such cases the city secured the benefit of his professional experience and his peculiar fitness for such matters. The city's water supply was also carefully looked after by Mr. Van Duyne, who served as chairman of the Department of Water for nearly two years, and the city's right under the water contract was zealously guarded by him.

Mr. Van Duyne was one of the organizers of the American Society of Municipal Improvement, an association composed of city officials from all parts of the country who met in annual convention to exchange views and reap the benefits of each other's experiences on all questions pertaining to urban development, and at the convention of the society in Nashville, Tennessee, in 1897, a testimonial was paid to Mr. Van Duyne's ability in the form of an election to the presidency of the society. He was for many years a member of the Newark Board of Trade, was a director of the Firemen's Insurance Company, and president of the Eighth Ward Building and Loan Association. He was a member of the Northern Republican Club, and a number of other political organizations. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity, up to and including the Knight Templar degree, and a member of the Holland Society of New York. The directors of the Board of Trade of Newark immediately called a meeting when the news of the death of Mr. Van Duyne was received, and resolutions were adopted suitable to the occasion. Eighty members of the board were requested to attend the funeral services. Special mention was made of his part in the campaign for the purification of the Passaic river, his interest in the reclamation of the meadows, and his energetic fight against the "Mountain View Reservoir" project.

Mr. Van Duyne married, in 1871, Elizabeth F., daughter of former Mayor Frederick W. Ricord, and of their children four sons and a daughter survive him: Dr. Sarah Elizabeth, Harrison R., Captain Frederick W., of the Fourth United States Infantry, J. Ralph and Philip R.

Frederick William Ricord was born on the Island of Guadaloupe, where his parents were temporarily living, October 7, 1810, and died August 12, 1897. His paternal grandfather was a wealthy and prominent man in France who, after the fall of the Girondists in 1794, and during the horrors which succeeded the accession of Robe-

Peter J. Clogeri

spierre was proscribed. He made his escape from the guillotine, fled into Italy, and from thence with his family to the West Indies. In 1798 he came to the United States, settled in Baltimore, where his youngest son, Dr. Philip Ricord, later one of the most distinguished physicians of Paris, was born.

Jean Baptiste Ricord, another son, and father of Frederick William Ricord, in early manhood was sent North to complete his education and acquire a profession. In 1810, the year he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City, he became a citizen of the United States, and settled at Belleville, New Jersey. There he married Elizabeth, a daughter of Rev. Peter Stryker, a cleryman of the Reformed church of Belleville. Mrs. Ricord was a writer of pronounced ability, an active worker in all enterprises of a charitable nature, was one of the founders of the Newark Orphan Asylum, and the first directress of the board of managers of this institution, an office she held until her death in 1865.

Frederick William Ricord lived with his parents for a short time in New York City, then until his eighth year in Woodbridge, New Jersey, after which they removed to Western New York, where he was prepared for entrance to Geneva College, at which he became a student at the early age of fourteen years. He was matriculated at Rutgers College, and left this institution, to study law in Geneva. His ambitious, progressive nature found this road to fortune a slow one, however, and he turned his attention to that of pedagogy, for which he was eminently fitted by nature. For a period of twelve years he taught a private school in Newark. In 1849 he was appointed librarian of the Newark Library Association, and in that office rendered invaluable service. His sincere love for books enabled him to make a wise choice among treasures of this nature, and his richly stored mind broadened still more. While in this office, he was elected a member of the first Board of Education of Newark, and served in that capacity from 1853 to 1869. He was secretary of the board for six years, and its president in 1867-68-69. During this period he was also appointed State Superintendent of Public Schools, and served a term of four years. In 1865 he was elected sheriff of Essex county, and was twice reelected. In 1869 he was elected mayor of the city of Newark, reelected in 1871, and served altogether four years. Not long after the expiration of this last mentioned term of public service he was appointed lay judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Essex county. Later he served for many years as librarian of the New Jersey Historical Society. While in office as mayor, Judge Ricord, against the long continued opposition of the common council, refused his consent to an ordinance giving the city wood pavements, and, although all means were tried to make him change his course, he carried the matter to the Supreme Court and the Court of Errors, was victorious, and thus saved the city great and needless expense.

His literary work, however, was always considered by Judge Ricord the most important feature of his life. He wrote and published the following works: "An English Grammar," D. Appleton & Company; "History of Rome," A. S. Barnes & Company; "Life of Madame de Longueville, from the French of Cousin," D. Appleton & Company; "The Henriade, from the French of Voltaire," H. W. Derby; "English Songs from Foreign Tongues," Charles Scribner's Sons. He also translated the "Comedies of Terence" from the Latin, and "More English Songs from Foreign Tongues," which comprised translations from the Latin, Danish, Flemish, German, French, Portugese and other languages.

ROGERS, Major Peter F.,

Civil War Veteran, Public Official.

Physically and morally, Major Rogers was literally "tried as by fire," his life history including chapters of years of railroad

life as fireman, years of service as an officer of New Jersey troops in the Civil War, and also years of service as a member of the police force of Newark. He emerged from these fierce trials of physical and moral courage unscathed, and with honor untarnished was advanced to the post he filled with further distinction for so many years, that of superintendent of the Home for Disabled Soldiers at Kearny, New Jersey. As a boy he learned the trade of silver plating. At the age of nineteen he became a locomotive fireman; and from April, 1861, until June, 1865, was numbered among the gallant Jerseymen who on the field of battle won honor and fame for themselves and their State. Then as an officer of the peace and as chief of the police department of the city of Newark, he rendered the highest service, beginning in 1878 his long term as superintendent of the Soldiers' Home, that ended in 1911. But his official connection with the Home did not end, his service as member of the board of managers continuing until his death in 1915.

Although nearing his seventy-ninth year, until stricken with fatal illness two weeks prior to his death, he was working on reports to be made at the annual encampment of veterans to be held in Washington in September, 1915, when he expected to be present in his official capacity as aide-de-camp and assistant inspector-general. Among the soldiers of New Jersey who served in wars of the past and in the National Guard of New Jersey, few men were so well or so favorably known as Major Rogers. Himself a gallant soldier, he had a personal sympathy with all who wore the blue, and as superintendent of the Home he endeared himself to the soldiers and their friends by his wise and businesslike administration. His rank of major was by brevet, his gallantry as captain when leading his men in frequent assaults at Petersburg and elsewhere winning him the honor. His career as lieutenant, captain, and chief of the Newark police force was highly creditable, and was terminated when the demands of politics and politicians prevailed. But what the city lost the State gained, and as superintendent of the Soldiers' Home for thirty-two years his service was invaluable.

Major Rogers was of English and Scotch parentage. His father, Peter Jones Rogers, was born in London, England; his mother, Elizabeth McEwen, in Paisley, Scotland. They were married in Glasgow, Scotland, and in 1843 came to the United States, bringing their children, a son, Peter F., and two daughters. They spent two years in New York City, then moved to Newark, New Jersey, where the mother died in 1849. The father later went west with the colony that founded the town of Greeley, Colorado, and there died in 1887.

Peter F. Rogers was born in Glasgow, Scotland, October 20, 1836, and died at his residence, No. 15 Seeley avenue, Arlington, New Jersey, May 8, 1915, aged seventy-eight years, six months, eighteen days. He was seven years of age when brought to New York by his parents, and nine years of age when they located in Newark, where he acquired his education in the public schools. His school life terminated at the age of fourteen, and his life as a wage earner then began. He worked at silver plating until he was nineteen years of age, as apprentice and journeyman, and then secured employment with the Morris and Essex Railroad Company. He continued in railroad engagements until 1858, part of that time being spent with the pioneer railroads of the west. His western experiences, wild and exciting as they were, did not induce him to permanent residence, and leaving railroad employ he located in Morristown, New Jersey, then in Somerville, New Jersey, working at his trade of silver plating in both places.

When "war's alarums" roused the north, Major Rogers entered heartily into the fray, and after recruiting a company of volunteers was chosen its captain. The company was recruited in April, 1861, sworn into service

as Company G, Third Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, on May 29, 1861, and was sent to the front. He served in the First Brigade, Fourth Division, Army of Northeastern Virginia, from July, 1861; Kearny's Brigade, Franklin's Division, Army of the Potomac, from August, 1861; was at the battle of Bull Run, Virginia, July 21, 1861; in the action at Cloud's Mills, August 29; and at Springfield Station, October 2. Two months after the first battle of Bull Run, Captain Rogers was taken seriously ill, was sent to Fairfax Hospital, and when sufficiently convalescent resigned on October 26, 1861, being honorably discharged on a surgeon's certificate, and returned home. He was physically incapable until the spring of 1862, and in August of that year he again enlisted as a private, then receiving a commission as second lieutenant of Company K, Twenty-sixth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, September 11, 1862, and first lieutenant November 19, 1862. On February 12, 1863, he was commissioned captain of Company K, his several promotions being awarded for "gallant and meritorious service on the field of battle." Captain Rogers served under Generals Burnside and Hooker in their Rappahannock river campaigns, and with the Twenty-sixth Regiment was mustered out at the expiration of its term of service, June 27, 1863. He again located in Newark, but could not long remain inactive while his country was in peril. He recruited a company of volunteers, and with it entered the service as Company E, Thirty-ninth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, receiving a captain's commission September 19, 1864. The Thirty-ninth saw hard service with the Army of the Potomac, and again "for gallant and meritorious service" at the head of troops before Petersburg, Captain Rogers was brevetted major of United States Volunteers, to date from April 2, 1865. He continued in command of Company E until the close of the war, and on June 17, 1865, was honorably discharged, returning to his home in Newark. The Twenty-sixth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry was organized and mustered in September 18, 1862, served in General Henry S. Brigg's provisional command from September 30, 1862, and in the Second Brigade, Second Division, Sixth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, from October 11, 1862. With this regiment Major Rogers was on duty in the defence of Washington, District of Columbia, September 27 to 30, 1862; moved to Frederick, Maryland, September 30, thence to Hagerstown, and remained there until October 31; advanced to New Baltimore, Virginia, October 31-November 9; marched to Stafford Court House, November 16-17, and to White Oak Church, December 4-6. Was in action at the battle of Fredericksburg, December 12-15; on duty near Belle Plain Landing from December 20, 1862, to April 28, 1863; on the "Mud March," January 20-23, 1863; operations at Franklin's Crossing from April 29 to May 2, 1863; second battle of Fredericksburg, May 3-4, 1863; assault and capture of Marye's Heights and occupation of Fredericksburg, May 3; battle of Salem Church, May 3-4; actions at Downman's Farm and near Bank's Ford May 4; operations at Franklin's Crossing or Deep Run Ravine, June 5-10; occupied a position in the front line of battle across the Bowling Green road, near the Bernard House, June 6-7. The regiment moved to Washington, District of Columbia, June 14-17, and to Newark, New Jersey, June 19, being mustered out June 27, 1863.

The regiment with which Major Rogers saw his last service, the Thirty-ninth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, was organized at Newark, New Jersey, September 23 to October 11, 1864, and served in the First Brigade, Second Division, Ninth Army Corps, Army of the Potomac, from October, 1864. Its service follows: Companies E, F, G, H, and K left the State on October 4; Company D, October 9; Companies B and I, October 10; Companies A and C, with field and staff,

October 14, 1864. The first five companies reported to Benham's Engineer Brigade, Army of the Potomac, October 9, and the other companies October 17. On fatigue duty in the defence of City Point, Virginia, until October 22; joined the Army of the Potomac at Poplar Grove Church, October 23; siege operations before Petersburg, October 23, 1864, to April 2, 1865; in position near Hawk's House during the reconnoissance in force toward Hatcher's Run, October 27-28, 1864; with the brigade, covered the withdrawal of the forces by Duncan road, October 28; in the line of defences near the Pegram House until November 29, 1864; posted in the rear of Fort Sedgwick, November 30, 1864, to February 15, 1865; reconnoissance to the Nottoway river, coöperating with Warren's raid on the Welden railroad, December 9-17, 1864; garrison of Fort Davis until April 2, 1865; under arms near Fort Sedgwick during the night of April 1-2; led the charge on Fort Mahone, April 2; capture of Fort Mahone and fall of Petersburg, April 2; pursuit of the enemy, April 2-6; guard of trains, prisoners, and on picket duty at Burkeville Junction, April 6-9; duty at Farmville until April 20; moved to Alexandria, April 20-28. Participating in the Grand Review at Washington on May 23, the regiment was mustered out on June 17, 1865.

After his return to private life, Major Rogers was in 1867 appointed to a lieutenancy on the Newark police force. In 1869 he was promoted captain, but in 1870 a political change gave the city to the opposition party, and Major Rogers retired from the police force, shortly afterward being appointed street commissioner and holding that office until another political upheaval restored him to the police force as its chief. He served as chief of police during 1873 and 1874, then, with many others, was for political reasons retired.

The most important and longest continued public service rendered by Major Rogers began October 31, 1878, with his appointment as superintendent of the New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, at Kearny. He endeared himself to the many occupants of the Home who during his more than thirty-two years as superintendent were directly under his care, and when in 1911 ill health demanded that he retire, deep and genuine was the sorrow of all connected with the home. The years of 1911 to his death in May, 1915, were spent by Major Rogers practically retired, although as a member of the board of managers of the Soldiers' Home he retained the liveliest interest in the men whom so long he had served as chief. He was one of the charter members of Lincoln Post, Grand Army of the Republic, and the last survivor of the band of veterans who signed the original charter of that post. Later he was one of the leading spirits in the organization of Marcus L. Ward Post, and fully expected to represent that post at Washington, District of Columbia, in September, 1915, in celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the disbanding of the Union army, and again to march proudly up Pennsylvania avenue with the few survivors of his old command. He was preparing, when stricken with his fatal illness, papers and reports for the national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, and had already received an appointment at aide-de-camp and assistant inspector-general of the encampment. Most worthy of preservation in a record of Major Rogers' life are the following resolutions:

New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers:

Whereas for the past thirty-three years Major Peter F. Rogers has been Superintendent of the New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers and by his kindness, probity and the careful and exact discharge of his duty and the paternal treatment of the Veterans under his care he has merited and earned the affection, good will and respect of each and every Veteran of said Home; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Veterans of the New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers aforesaid hereby express their profound sorrow at his relinquishment of the office he has so long and ably filled, feeling that they have lost a kind,

conscientious, and sympathetic friend, and they sincerely pray that his future years may be long, prosperous, and happy.

Resolved, That as a further appreciation of his services these resolutions be suitably engrossed and presented to Major Peter F. Rogers.

Kearny, N. J., Feb. 16, 1911.

Major Rogers was a man universally loved and respected, and had a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. He was honored for his sterling character, and attracted men by his kindly heart, genial disposition, and unfailing charity. He was broad-minded and liberal in his views, holding the respect even of his opponents. His ability as an executive was severely tested in the various important positions he held, and, whether in camp or on the field of battle, as police lieutenant, captain, or chief, or as superintendent or manager of the Kearny Home, he was never found wanting in any of the qualities that constitute the efficient, honorable soldier, the official, or the man. His funeral was largely attended, officials, comrades and friends vying in their last marks of respect for their friend, comrade, and associate.

He was laid to rest in the family burial plot at Hanover, Morris county, New Jersey, the Rev. John D. Ferguson, chaplain of the Soldiers' Home, conducting the funeral services.

Major Rogers married, in 1860, in Newark, Nancy Osborn Ball, daughter of Alexander and Charlotte Ball, of Hanover, New Jersey. Children, all living: Frank Morris, Virginia B., Charlotte E., and Aimee L., the last named the wife of George Smith, Jr., of Kearny.

HINCHLIFFE, John,

Fire Mayor of Paterson.

The late John Hinchliffe was prominently connected with the business and public life of Paterson, New Jersey, was pre-eminently a man of affairs, and one who wielded a wide and beneficial influence. His business capacity placed him in the foremost rank among the successful men of the day and he was, moreover, one of the world's workers whose labors are attended with results both for individual prosperity and for public good. Not so abnormally developed in any one direction as to be a genius, his was a well rounded character. His relations with his fellow men, the course he followed in his business life, the work that he did for the amelioration of hard conditions for the unfortunate and for the adoption of progressive measures along lines of intellectual and moral advancement, constituted a practical solution of the great sociological, economic and labor problems which are characteristic of the age.

Mayor John Hinchliffe was born in New York City, May 19, 1850, and died at St. Augustine, Florida, March 18, 1915, after an illness of about one year's duration. At the age of one year he was taken to Paterson, New Jersey, by his parents, and that city was his home from that time forth. A part of his education was acquired in the public schools of Paterson, and another part at King James Grammar School in Yorkshire, England, where his father had been born. In business, Mayor Hinchliffe had followed the avocation of a brewer of ale and beer. He was associated with his brothers, William and James, and with them conducted the Hinchliffe Brewing Company, which had been established by their father. Mayor Hinchliffe was also president of the Paterson Brewing and Malting Company, and of the Empire State Granite Company. He was associated with a number of other business enterprises, among them being his holding of extensive trolley interests on Staten Island, New York, and a big summer resort on the south shore of that island; and zinc prospecting at Franklin Furnace, in Sussex county. He was a member of the Paterson Lodge, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; Knights of Columbus; and Hamilton Club, of Paterson.

Mr. Hinchliffe married (first) Julia Greenhalgh, who died about 1887. He mar-

ried (second) in 1890, Mary A. Masterson, of New York City, who survives him with a son, John D., who was graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1913; an only daughter, Julia, died recently.

But it is as a public official that the name of Mayor Hinchliffe will be best known to posterity. From the time of his first election to public office, when he was barely twenty-five years of age, he has been prominently identified with public affairs. He was a member of the Board of Education from 1875 to 1877; a commissioner of taxes and assessments for two terms, from 1877 to 1881, and was president of this board during his last term. He was elected to the State Senate in 1891 by a plurality of 112 over Eugene Emley, Republican. The Senator was mayor of the city of Paterson for three successive terms, from 1897 to December 31, 1903, inclusive, six and one-half years altogether. He was mayor during the fire and floods of 1902 and 1903. He suspended the chief of police during the riots of 1902, and took command of the police force himself, placing the city under martial law and restoring peace and quiet. He refused outside aid during the fire, and his slogan, "Paterson can take care of her own," has been echoed and reëchoed throughout the civilized world. He served as a member of the State Sewerage Commission from 1899 to 1902, and was treasurer of that body until he resigned his membership. He was again elected to the State Senate in 1906, by a plurality of 4,348 over Wood McKee, Republican, it being the largest ever given a Democratic candidate for any office in Passaic county. In that year he served on the committees on clergy, labor and industry, municipal corporations, stationery and incidental expenses, Federal relations, and Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases. John Hinchliffe, as a member of the Legislature, was largely responsible for giving to Paterson its present form of appointive commission government. He accomplished this under fierce opposition from the advocates of the old board of aldermen system.

Upon the ruins of flame-ridden Paterson one man mounted to a high eminence of fame. When the story of the terrible sweep of wind and fire that wrought devastation on all that was best and fairest in the Lyons of America was told, Mayor John Hinchliffe was installed in the minds of the American people as the man of the hour in Paterson. Out of that night and day of awful terror and rending suspense, this man, who had retired to his home Saturday night little more than an ordinary citizen of an ordinary city, emerged with many laurels upon his singed and grimy brow.

The Paterson fire will live in the memory of man as one of the great conflagrations of a century. Involving as it did a loss of millions of dollars, the utter destruction of the finest municipal and commercial homes of the city, and transforming with its fiery breath hundreds of dwellings into ashes and ruins, the fiend of flame did not require any human holocaust, though it began its mad feast of destruction in the dead hour of midnight, a thing remarkable in itself. One hundred thousand persons were appalled witnesses of that monstrous conflagration. Most of them stood mute and helpless and watched the work of destruction.

It was by the very contrast of his attitude with the general helplessness that John Hinchliffe won his fame. Dismayed, but undaunted, by the magnitude of the attack upon the life and being of the city, he began to fight for preservation with his first waking instinct, and although wounded, bleeding and sore, this indefatigable man fought on, never pausing even to refreshen his waning vigor with food or stimulant; commanding when commands were necessary, exhorting and pleading when prayers were most efficacious; urging on the heroes who were aiding him in the fight, even when the smoke and dirt so begrimed his countenance as to make him a grewsome sight indeed.

And it was only after the conflagration was over, and the tired firemen had quenched the last sullen lick of flame, that John Hinchliffe's thoughts turned upon himself, and he deigned to give consideration to the fact that he was fatigued to the extremity of human endurance, that his clothing was caked with mud and soaked with water, and that his flesh had been torn and bruised in the savage ordeal through which he had passed. A hundred tales are told of the prodigious feats performed by Mayor Hinchliffe during the progress of the fire. He not only aided the firemen in their efforts, but whenever the emergency demanded a directing influence he did not hesitate to assume command. His advice to the firemen was at all times heeded, because veterans of many a "smoke-eating" experience say it was always good. It was by his advice that outside help was asked when the full realization of the danger dawned upon the people.

When the fire had been conquered the Mayor's thoughts were not of himself and his own comfort, but of the hundreds of his people who had lost home and property. He was the leading spirit in the taking of measures for the relief of the distressed. Through his instrumentality churches were thrown open as asylums and the city armory was converted into a temporary hospital for the shelter and care of many who were homeless. It was not until every needy person was housed and food and clothing supplied to meet the immediate wants of the sufferers, that Mayor Hinchliffe thought of his own needs, and then only after remaining on duty for nearly twenty hours, did he consent to retire to his own home to snatch a few hours' rest to fortify him for the equally trying ordeal of the morrow. Before he retired, however, Mayor Hinchliffe sounded the note proclaiming to the world the spirit of patriotism and independence which was to call forth words of praise. Offers of relief from neighboring cities came to Paterson ere the conflagration was done. The people were bereft and, in the language of their mayor himself, Paterson was transformed into a "city of poverty." But the thought of accepting the aid so kindly offered did not for one instant enter the mind of Mayor Hinchliffe. "Paterson has suffered grievously," said this mayor, "she is very grateful to the many who have displayed such magnificent sympathy, but Paterson can and will take care of itself."

So not a dollar of money nor contributions of any kind were accepted, save that which was contributed by the citizens and business men of the stricken city. The attitude of the Mayor awakened all the spirit of pride in his people. They ratified his stoical rejection of the extended hand of charity and said with him "Paterson is grateful, but will take care of herself." It was this spirit of pride, independence and self-reliance in the very darkest hour of her history that attracted the attention of the nation to Paterson. It was a unique picture and a display of fine spirit that has rarely been equalled, and it was due to the unyielding attitude of Mayor Hinchliffe that Paterson has maintained her position. That Mayor Hinchliffe undertook a most serious task when he turned away, in the name of Paterson, the thousands of dollars that were offered in contributions, none will deny. It was not believed that he could maintain this attitude, and predictions were made that he would recede and consent to accept outside aid. Even the people of Paterson appealed to the Mayor to consent to receive such contributions of money as were made unsolicited. The request was made by a delegation sent to the Mayor from the Central Relief Committee. But even to the official pleaders he turned an unwilling ear, and to their importunities said: "No, we will not accept a penny from abroad. Paterson can and will rehabilitate herself." All through the trying week, the most crucial period in Paterson's history, Mayor Hinchliffe proved himself to be a natural leader of his fellow men. He displayed fine judgment, ready

wit and sound sense in coping with every emergency that arose. He seemed to develop in this situation more than at any previous time in an extended public career, the faculty of performing good acts in a way that fitted him in his public capacity, yet attracted all men strongly to him.

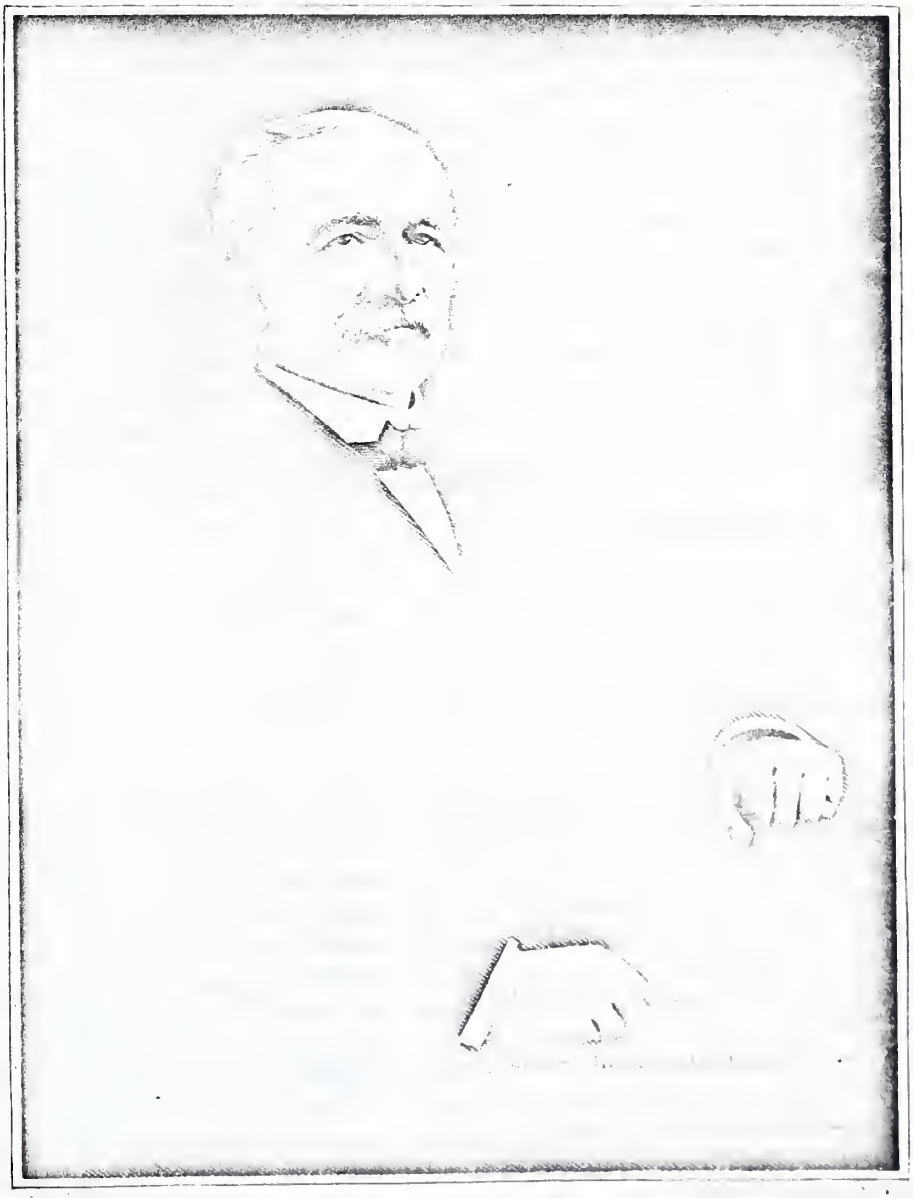
John Hinchliffe, like all men who have passed through many political battles, had gained enemies for himself, not personal foes, but those that come as a natural consequence of the strifes of politics. It is a part of the stock in trade of such men to belittle the influences for good exerted by the object of their enmity and hate. But in this emergency the testimony of Hinchliffe's enemies to the magnificent manner in which he first fought to save his city from total effacement and later bravely inaugurated the work of upbuilding, has not been one whit less enthusiastic than that of his dearest friends. Those who knew John Hinchliffe from his childhood say that his achievements of the week of the fire were the inevitable consequences of the opportunity that came to him. He had always displayed a strenuous vigor and a most marked individuality. He had always been noted for his love for a fight. From the time when, as a rugged boy, the product of city life, he contended with his playmates over a game of marbles, up to the hour when he undertook his now famous defense of his city against the annihilating efforts of the elements, John Hinchliffe had been self-assertive, disputatious and vigorous in all that he undertook. As a boy he led in the wholesome sports that all boys love; as a young man he retained his love for violent exercise and excelled his fellows with the ball and bat. Later on, when he took to politics as naturally as a duck takes to water, he exemplified the spirit of his earlier days in the exciting conflicts that his political affiliations engendered and he was never known to acknowledge that such an emergency as defeat could ever come to him.

DUNLOP, John,

Manufacturer, Financier.

The manufacturing interests of any city are among its most important assets, and the men who have been instrumental in introducing industries of this kind should be given due credit for them. The late John Dunlop, of Hackensack, New Jersey, brought with him from his native land of Scotland, those habits of thrift and industry, combined with sound, practical business methods, which are so conducive to the prosperity of a community.

John Dunlop was the son of George and Isabella (Waddell) Dunlop, and was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland, July 15, 1828. His early years were spent at Partick, Scotland, where he received his education and, at the age of nineteen years, he came to America, and settled in Texas. Being of an adventurous and ambitious nature, he was of the opinion that there were better opportunities for advancement in that comparatively unsettled state, than if he remained in the more crowded eastern section of the United States. At the time of the outbreak of the Civil War in 1861, Mr. Dunlop was engaged in business on the main Plaza in San Antonio, Texas, and went over the borders into Mexico to escape being impressed as a Confederate soldier. He was obliged to leave his young wife and infant daughter and cross the Rio Grande at Eagle Pass. Later he was joined by his family at Pedras Negres, and they proceeded to Monterey and from thence to Matamoras. Mr. Pierce, the American consul at that city, made Mr. Dunlop the bearer of dispatches to President Lincoln in Washington, District of Columbia. He had a personal interview with President Lincoln, who paid close attention to Mr. Dunlop's recital of the conditions in Texas, and, at a conference which was called, the question of sending an army down there was freely discussed. Mr. Dunlop volunteered his services to accompany this army in case it was sent, and, while



Hull Brownell.

awaiting developments, settled in Paterson, New Jersey, and there purchased a large amount of property, a portion of which is the present site of the Paterson city station of the New York, Susquehanna & Western railroad. He did not return to Texas, as the troops were not sent there, and in 1864 he engaged in the silk business with William S. Malcolm. Both young men were novices in this line, the parents of Mr. Dunlop having been engaged in ship building in Scotland, and Mr. Malcolm having had experience only in the manufacture of cotton textiles. Mr. Dunlop furnished two-thirds of the necessary capital, and Mr. Malcolm one-third, the firm being known as Dunlop & Malcolm, and their place of business, which was located at Straight and Morton streets, was known as the Union Silk Works. At the commencement of this enterprise they employed about eighty hands but this number has been rapidly and steadily increased until at the present time they have several hundreds of hands in the mills. Upon the death of Mr. Malcolm, Mr. Dunlop purchased his interest, and thereafter had sole control of this industry. In 1888 he started another factory in Spring Valley. The Paterson mills were completely destroyed by fire in 1890 and, while they were rebuilt, Mr. Dunlop did not again operate them, but rented them to others. He retired from the heavy responsibilities of business life in 1891, and his sons, George, J. Donald, and Beveridge, carry on the Spring Valley plant, known now as that of John Dunlop's Sons.

Mr. Dunlop married, May 28, 1860, Jeannie, a daughter of Thomas and Ellen (Hastie) Beveridge, of Oneida county, New York. They had children: Jean, deceased; George, married Miss Bacon, of Victor, New York; Agnes, married Frederick W. Cooke, of Paterson, New Jersey; J. Donald, married Effie Smith, of Spring Valley; Helen, married Rev. Albert Bacon, of Niagara Falls; Janet, married Dr. A. S. Corwin, of Rye, New York; Beveridge, married Miss Anna Marvin; Elsie, married J. H. Longmaid, of Montana; and Jessie.

By the death of Mr. Dunlop, which occurred December 11, 1907, business as well as social circles were deeply affected. He had been a director in many banks and a number of other institutions, and the loss of his wise counsel was a heavy blow. His chief pastimes were curling and hunting, and he was a member of the Ivanhoe Curling Club of Paterson, and of the St. Andrew's Club. His charities were numerous and so unostentatiously bestowed, that their full extent is only known by the happy recipients of his bounty.

BROWNING, John Hull,

Financier and Manufacturer.

John Hull Browning was descended from Anglo-Saxon ancestors through a long line resident in New England, and typified those qualities of industrious application, sound judgment and energy which conquered a wilderness upon our New England coast, at the same time conquering savage foes, and established firmly a modern civilization. The oldest form of the name bears the German spelling Bruning, and it later came to be rendered in various ways. According to the poet, Robert Browning, the earliest form of the name was de Bruni, which was the Norman-French name of one of the ancient German tribes which inhabited the shores of the Baltic Sea, in Northern Germany. In high German the form of the name is Brauning. The Brunings are supposed to have migrated from Germany to England, where the Anglo-Saxons changed the spelling to Browning, to suit their own tongue. The termination "ing" in the German language means a meadow or low pastureland, and hence the origin of the name as applied to inhabitants of the low meadows.

Nathaniel Browning, son of Mrs. Elizabeth Browning, was born in London about 1618, and died at Portsmouth, Rhode Is-

land, when about fifty-two years old. Mrs. Browning and her husband appear to have been non-conformists, and the persecution that followed them was probably the cause which led Nathaniel Browning to embark for America soon after he came of age, in the year 1640. Landing at Boston, he proceeded to Portsmouth, where he was made a freeman in 1654. This means that he was of good standing in the church, and that he was eligible to participate in the councils and government of the colony. He married, about 1650, Sarah, second daughter of William and Mary Freeborn, who sailed from Ipswich, England, in 1634.

Their son, William Browning, born about 1651, at Portsmouth, lived to be nearly eighty years of age, a farmer at North Kingston, Rhode Island. He was made freeman in 1684, and was twice married (first) in 1687 to Rebecca, daughter of Samuel and Hannah (Porter) Wilbur, granddaughter of Samuel Wilbur and John Porter, both of whom were original settlers at Portsmouth. His second wife's name was Sarah.

John Browning, youngest son of William and Rebecca (Wilbur) Browning, was born March 4, 1696, at South Kingston, Rhode Island, and died in 1777, at Exeter, same State, in his eighty-first year. He was made a freeman in 1744, and was a farmer, residing near the coast in South Kingston, where he had large landed possessions. He married, April 21, 1721, Ann, daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah (Smith) Hazard, granddaughter of Thomas Hazard, the immigrant progenitor of a notable American family.

Thomas Browning, the eldest son of the above marriage, born in 1722, in Kingston, died there in 1770. During his active life he was a farmer in Hopkinton, Rhode Island, and was made a freeman in 1742. Like his parents, he was a Quaker, served as justice of the peace at Little Compton, and was captain of the local militia company. His first wife, Mary, was a daughter of William and Mary (Wilkinson) Browning, and they were the parents of William Thomas Browning, born May 11, 1765, in South Kingston. He was a farmer in Preston, Connecticut, where he built a farm house, standing half in Preston and half in North Stonington, which is still standing in good preservation. He married Catherine, daughter of Robert and Catherine (Guinedeau) Morey, of Newport, Rhode Island. Their fifth son, John Hazard Browning, was born July 28, 1801, at the Browning homestead in Preston, where he was reared. He became a merchant in Milltown, Connecticut, and later in New London. In 1833 he moved to New York City, and engaged in the dry goods business, at the corner of Fulton and Water streets, as senior member of the firm of Browning & Hull. This business was greatly extended, and in 1849 was closed out, and in association with two others, Mr. Browning engaged in the general merchandise trade in California, his partners removing thither. Mr. Browning remained in New York, where he manufactured and purchased goods which were shipped to California for sale. Three times the store was burned, without insurance, resulting in a total loss. In 1857, Mr. Browning withdrew from all activity, except as a special partner with his son, who conducted a clothing store under the firm name of Hanford & Browning. This subsequently became Browning, King & Company, which now has stores in the principal cities of the United States. Mr. Browning married, September 21, 1829, Eliza Smith Hull, of Stonington, daughter of Col. John W. and Elizabeth (Smith) Hull, and they were the parents of four sons and a daughter.

The Hull family is also of ancient origin, and springs from Rev. Joseph Hull, who was born in Somersetshire, England, about 1594, and was rector of Northleigh, Devonshire, England, about fourteen years. With his wife, Agnes, he embarked for America in 1635, and shortly became pastor of the church at Weymouth, Massachusetts. He was prominent in local affairs, and presided

over several churches in Massachusetts, and subsequently, for nine years, at York, Maine. After ten years in Europe he became pastor at Dover, New Hampshire, where he died. He was the father of Capt. Tristram Hull, born in England, in 1626, who joined the Society of Friends, and resided at Yarmouth and Barnstable, Massachusetts. His son, Joseph Hull, born at Barnstable, 1652, was governor's assistant in Rhode Island four years, and suffered much persecution because of his affiliation with the Friends, in which society he became a minister. His son, Tristram Hull, lived in Westerly, Rhode Island, and was the father of Stephen Hull, whose son, Latham Hull, died in North Stonington, Connecticut. His son, John W. Hull, resided in that town, and was a colonel of the local militia. He married Elizabeth Smith, of Waterford, Connecticut, and they were the parents of Eliza Smith Hull, born May 26, 1812, died April 21, 1875. She was married, September 21, 1829, to John Hazard Browning, and became the mother of John Hull Browning, of further mention below.

John Hull Browning, youngest child of John Hazard and Eliza Smith (Hull) Browning, was born December 25, 1841, in Orange, New Jersey, where the family has been for some time established. After pursuing a course in the New York Academy, he embarked upon a business career in his twentieth year, entering the wholesale clothing firm of William C. Browning & Company, which business was very successful, and John Hull Browning ultimately became interested in various financial and business enterprises. Soon after 1883 he succeeded the late Charles G. Sisson as president of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, which position he occupied twenty-two years. He was secretary and treasurer of the East & West railroad of Alabama, and for twenty years was president of the Richmond County Gas Company, in what is now Greater New York. For some time he was treasurer of the Cherokee Iron Company of Cedartown, Georgia, and he was a director in the Citizens' National Bank of Englewood, New Jersey. Mr. Browning made his home in New York City, but maintained an attractive summer home at Tenafly, New Jersey. He was deeply interested in organized charitable work, both in New York and New Jersey, and in association with his wife erected a fresh air children's home at Tenafly. While he was essentially a business man, a director in many profitable enterprises, Mr. Browning always had time for a reasonable amount of recreation, and devoted much thought and care to benevolent work in the interest of mankind in general. He died suddenly in the Erie ferryhouse at the foot of Chambers street, New York, October 26, 1914. He married, October 19, 1871, Eva B. Sisson, daughter of Charles Grandison and Mary Elizabeth (Garrabrant) Sisson. Mr. Sisson was a projector, contractor and railroad president, one of the most useful citizens of New Jersey during more than a quarter of a century's residence in that state. He was a grandson of William Sisson, one of five brothers, from Soissons, in Normandy, France, all of whom settled in Rhode Island, a majority of them participating in the American Revolution. One, Nathan Sisson, endured terrible hardships on board British prison ships in New York harbor. Major Gilbert Sisson, son of William, was a native of North Stonington, Connecticut, where he was a merchant, and married Desire Maine, a woman of unusual talent, the seventh daughter of a large family, of French descent. They were the parents of Charles G. Sisson.

Mr. and Mrs. John Hull Browning were the parents of a son, John Hull Browning, born October 6, 1874.

OBERLY, Rev. Dr. Henry Harrison,

Clergyman, Litterateur.

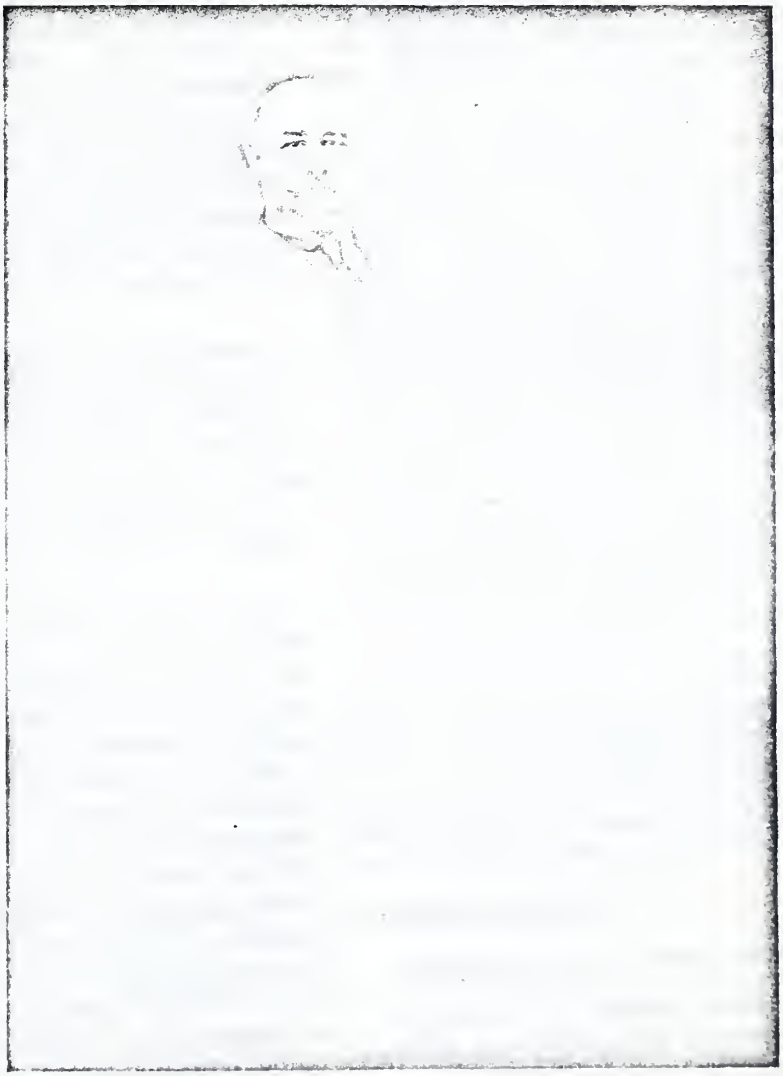
The influence of a beloved and revered pastor remains longer perhaps in any com-

munity than that of any other type of man. One of the most beneficent of these, and one whose saintliness was known to all, whether or not they were of his parish, was the Rev. Dr. Henry Harrison Oberly, rector of Christ Episcopal Church, in Elizabeth, New Jersey. A man of the most unaffected and beautiful piety, his sway over the people of his time was that due to the involuntary homage of the human mind towards an ideal of holiness and benevolence. The memory of such a man lingers long among those who have even indirectly known him, and leaves a strong, if mute, appeal for nobler and purer living.

Rev. Dr. Oberly was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, June 19, 1841, a son of Benjamin and Anne Elizabeth (Yard) Oberly, and a descendant of a Swiss family which has been resident there for almost two centuries. After passing through the grammar and high schools of his native town, he attended in succession Racine College, Racine, Wisconsin; Trinity College, at Hartford, Connecticut; and the Berkeley Divinity School, at Middletown, Connecticut. He was graduated from the two last named institutions, Trinity College conferring upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1899. He was ordained deacon while at Berkeley School, and ordained to the priesthood of the Protestant Episcopal Church by Bishop Potter, while serving his diaconate at Trinity Church, New York. His first rectorship was the parish of Holy Cross, Warrensburg, New York, where he remained three years. For another year he was rector at Cherry Valley, New York, then for five years rector of Trinity Church at West Troy, New York. He was appointed to the rectorship of Christ Church, Elizabeth, New Jersey, June 1, 1879, there having been but two rectors preceding him here —Rev. Stevens Parker, D. D., from 1863 to 1879, and the first rector, Rev. E. A Hoffman, D. D., from 1853 to 1863.

Dr. Oberly was an earnest worker in whatever he undertook. He was elected deputy from this diocese to the General Triennial Conventions of 1901, 1904 and 1910, serving on several important committees on both conventions. He was a member of the Clerical Union, and of the Church Congress, serving as a member of the executive committee. For many years he was the leading spirit in the Charity Organization Society in Elizabeth, having been one of the incorporators in 1903. He was a member of the executive board as well as chairman of the case committee, but for more than a year prior to his death, he had been obliged to abandon his activities in this direction. Many improvements were made in and around the church during his incumbency, one of them being the erection of the parish hall in East Scott Place. He maintained the surpliced choir for men and boys which had been organized by his predecessor; and instituted the choir festival which was held once a year; and also instituted the Guild of St. Paul.

Dr. Oberly was a Republican in his political opinions; was a member of Beta Beta Chapter of Psi Upsilon fraternity, and of the Psi Upsilon Club of New York City. His literary ability was of a very high order, his published works, "Testimony of the Prayer Book to the Continuity of the Church," a "Catechism," in four parts, and many articles for newspapers and magazines, sacred and secular. Four years prior to his death Dr. Oberly underwent a serious operation in a hospital in New York City. Only a short time previously, while returning with his wife from a trip to Italy and Switzerland, they were wrecked on the voyage, losing all their baggage, as did most of the other passengers. Dr. Oberly married, in Trinity Church, New York, October 2, 1871, Jane Averell, only daughter of Theodore T. S. and Jane Webb (Averell) Laidley, the former a colonel of ordnance, in the United States army. This article can find no better close than a few extracts from



Henry Young

what was said of Dr. Oberly at the time of his death by eminent men who knew him personally.

The Rev. Lytleton E. Hubard, rector of St. John's Church, said that while he had known Dr. Oberly only a few months, he had frequently seen him, and found him to be a most helpful man. He was sympathetic and understanding, and was of unusual ability and refinement. He understood the mission of the church, and was a guide and a teacher. His life and works have made a lasting impression, and the community has lost a friend.

The Rev. J. Frederick Virgin, rector of Grace Church, declared that Dr. Oberly occupied a position of prominence in the Episcopal church. In the diocesan conventions his opinions always carried weight; he had great influence in the church, and he was noted for his strong personality and churchmanship.

Rev. Winfield S. Baer, rector of Trinity Church, said in part: "I deeply regret the loss of my fellow worker, Dr. Oberly. His passing away is a loss to the diocese as well as to the parish and community. He was highly respected by his brethren in the clergy and was a man of influence in the councils of the diocese. His loss will be deeply felt. The members of his own parish can best testify to the work of his manhood, but no one can tell the good work he has done in the thirty-five years of faithful, devoted service as rector of Christ Church."

Howard T. Scheckler, superintendent of the Rescue Mission, declared that Dr. Oberly would be more missed in the future than can be realized at the present time because of his charity and kindly feeling toward the people of the city. He took a great interest in the work of the Mission.

From his brethren also comes the following extract from the minutes of the executive committee of the Church Congress.

New York, May 4, 1914.

The Executive Committee of the Church Congress desires to place on record some expression of the great sense of loss which has befallen us in the death of our beloved friend and colleague, the Reverend Henry Harrison Oberly, D. D. In the labors which he shared with us, he was uniformly active, faithful and conscientious as in all the other points at which he touched the life of the Church. Always standing unflinchingly for the truth as he saw it, he was nevertheless one of the broadest minded and most tolerant of men. As a critic he was keen and incisive, yet always sympathetic. A man of wide reading he was able to give a reason to them that asked for the faith that was in him, but the charm of his personality, his singular urbanity and the high standard of spirituality which he exemplified in his daily walk and conversation endeared him to those whose opinions were most widely divergent, as well as to those who saw with him, eye to eye. His great life work was his rectorship of Christ Church, Elizabeth, where for five and thirty years he had built upon the foundations of Eugene Augustus Hoffmann and Stevens Parker. The fruitfulness of his abundant labors is manifest in the strength and vigor of the parish, as well as in the impress of his public spirit upon the civic life of the community which could always depend upon the help of the clear head and the warm heart of Doctor Oberly. His absence leaves a wide gap in an innermost Congress circle. We are at a loss to fill his place, for "He was a man take him all in all, I shall not look upon his like again." We shall sorely miss his counsel and his help, but we sorrow most of all, because we shall see his face no more. Singularly full of comfort to us as to all who knew and loved him is the holy assurance. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord for they rest from their labors."

YOUNG, Henry, Sr.,

Brilliant Lawyer, Public Official.

A graduate of Princeton before he was eighteen yars of age, an attorney at the earliest possible lawful age of twenty-one, and in receipt of the degree A. M. from Princeton the same year, Assistant United States District Attorney at twenty-three, and counsellor at twenty-four, is the proud record left by Henry Young, of Newark. His subsequent legal career was one of equal honor while his courtesy, lofty principle, devotion to duty, and open hearted kindliness won him the undying respect and affection of all who knew him.

Henry Young sprang from a Scotch an-

cestor exiled from his native land for "conscience sake." His father was Charles E. Young, his grandfather John Young, a Newark leather manufacturer and eminent business man, conceded generally to have been the first leather manufacturer to establish in Newark. From such progenitors, came Henry Young, Sr., and to their virtues and talents, he added his own qualities of mind, the polish of a university education and a charming personality.

Robert Young, founder of the family in America, was a Scotchman, who settled in Newark in 1696, with his family and other of his countrymen. Two of his sons, David and John, settled in Hanover, Morris county, New Jersey. David Young was an ordained minister of the Presbyterian church, married, and left issue. Among his grandsons was David Young, the astronomer. John, the other son of Robert Young "the founder," died in Hanover in 1783, aged seventy-three years. Among his descendants was another John Young, founder of the Newark branch.

John Young, of the fourth American generation, was born in Hanover, Morris county, about 1776, and died in Newark, New Jersey, February 15, 1854. In 1829 he moved from Hanover to Newark, where he is universally credited with having been the first manufacturer of leather. He was for years associated with George Dougherty in the manufacture of Morocco leather, then a new article of manufacture, and an industry that has made Newark famous as its chief seat of manufacture. This firm, if not the first in leather manufacturing, was first in the manufacture of Morocco. John Young while in Morris county, was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Morristown, and on coming to Newark, joined by letter, the Third Presbyterian Church of that city. He married Catherine Tuttle.

Charles E. Young, son of John and Catherine (Tuttle) Young, was born in Whippany, Morris county, New Jersey, February 19, 1816, and died in Newark, in 1898, one of the most active and enterprising men of his day. He began business life as a dry goods merchant, later associating with his father in leather manufacture. He developed the business and made their Morocco department the most important in the city. He was a potent factor in the organization of many financial and commercial enterprises, including the National State Bank and the Newark board of trade. He married Charlotte Wilbur, daughter of Rodney and Charlotte (Denman) Wilbur, of Newark, and maternal granddaughter of Matthias Denman. Dr. Charles Young, eldest son of Charles E. Young, was one of Newark's most eminent physicians and surgeons for forty years prior to his retirement.

Henry Young, second son of Charles E. and Charlotte (Wilbur) Young, was born October 24, 1844, and died at his Newark home, 1078 South Broad street, March 30, 1908. He early developed rare mental qualities, passing through preparatory schools and entering Princeton University at the age of fifteen years, as a member of the sophomore class. He completed a full course and was graduated with honor, class of "62" but his youth prevented his receiving his degree until arriving at the age of twenty-one, three years later. After leaving Princeton he prepared for the profession of law under Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen, of Newark, and at Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in 1865 and as counsellor in 1868. In 1867 he was appointed Assistant United States District Attorney, and in 1873 was elected city counsel by the Newark common council. Such was the value placed upon his legal services by the city fathers that he served in that office by successive reappointments until 1884. This was a period of distrust, defalcation and partisan dispute in Newark, and fortunate indeed was the city to have had so efficient and capable a head of the law department. He bore himself with such absolute impartiality, was so just, honorable and courage-

D. S. Cushing.

was, that he stood in public estimation as the most capable counsel the city or State had ever possessed. From 1884 until 1903 Mr. Young was engaged in private practice in Newark, but in 1903 he accepted at the hands of Mayor Doremus, a reappointment as city counsel. He served until 1904, then resigned to accept from Governor Murphy, the position of Prosecutor of Pleas for Essex county. Four years later his earthly career ended.

Mr. Young was learned in the law, especially of municipalities and the relation they bore to New Jersey law. He was sought for in consultation and his opinions were of great weight. His high position at the New Jersey bar was fairly won and undisputed by his brethren of the profession, who acknowledged his intellectual attainment, legal learning and personal graces. He was a member of many legal bodies, including the bar association of his own State and the Lawyers' Club of Newark. His friends were many among all classes and at his funeral, the highest men in the State vied with the lowly to do him honor. Chief Justice Gummere, Vice Chancellor Emery, Governor Murphy, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Jay Newton Van Ness, Oscar Keen, Cortlandt Parker, Jr., J. O. Pitney and George W. Hubbell were pall bearers, and in the thronged North Reformed Church sat many men distinguished in State and Nation.

Mr. Young was one of the governors of the Essex Club, and a member of the North Reformed Church of Newark. In both organizations he took a deep interest, and in both he was deeply beloved and highly esteemed. His courtesy was unfailing, his devotion to every duty, supreme, his kindly friendliness never wanting, and his principle, lofty. He was a man of real worth to his city, a tower of strength as an advocate and a friend who never failed.

Mr. Young married Margaret, daughter of James K. and Mary (Kellogg) Hitchcock, of Utica, New York. Children: Henry (2), a prominent lawyer of Newark; Stuart Adams, also an honored member of the Essex county bar; Roger, a business man of Newark.

ROPES, David Nichols,

Enterprising Citizen, Public Official.

During a career of signal activity and usefulness, the late David Nichols Ropes did much to further the industrial, civic and economic progress of the State of New Jersey, and his influence in promoting the various affairs of the community honored by his residence was both potent and farreaching. He stood as a type of the steadfast, honest, honorable and upright business man and loyal and public spirited citizen, and his fine intellectual powers materially increased his usefulness and prestige as one of the noble workers of the world. The entire course of his life was dominated by the same high sense of duty that prompted him to tender his services in support of all righteous causes, and he maintained an inviolable hold upon the respect and esteem of all who knew him. A man of firm convictions, broad minded, keen and distinct individuality, he made his life count for good in all its relations, and it is most appropriate that a tribute of some length be paid him in this memorial volume. He was a descendant of English and Huguenot stock which can be traced for a number of generations. According to Burke's "Landed Gentry," the original spelling of the name was Roope, and we find the pedigree entered in the College of Arms, October 11, 1600, as follows: Arms: Argent, a lion, rampant, per fesse, gules and vert, between seven pheons, azure. Crest: A cock pheasant, combed and wattled gules. Motto: *Nulla rosa sine spinnis.*

George Ropes, the immigrant ancestor of David Nichols Ropes, came to America prior to 1636, according to the records of the General Court, in the employ of Mr. Garford. He was litigant in a lawsuit in 1637. After his term of indenture with Mr. Garford had expired, he returned to England

in 1638 and was to have twenty acres of land upon his return to America. He was a carpenter by trade. His wife, Mary, was admitted to Salem church, May 15, 1642, prior to which year he had returned there, and died in June, 1670, in that town. His widow died in 1691. Children: George, Jonathan, Sarah, Mary, John, William, Abigail and Samuel. George was killed in King Philip's War.

John Ropes, son of George and Mary Ropes, was baptized at Salem, Massachusetts, July 4, 1647. He bought land at Newbury in 1702, and later other tracts, and his son, Nathan, was appointed administrator of his estate July 19, 1722. He married, March 25, 1669, Lydia Wells. Children, born at Salem: Benjamin, Lydia, Mary, John, Samuel, Elizabeth and Nathaniel.

Samuel Ropes, son of John and Lydia (Wells) Ropes, was born at Salem, January 24, 1686-87, and died October 12, 1761. He married, January 12, 1709-10, Lydia Neal, daughter of Joseph and Judith (Croad) Neal. Children, born at Salem: Lydia, Lydia (second), Samuel, Joseph and Benjamin.

Benjamin Ropes, son of Samuel and Lydia (Neal) Ropes, was born at Salem, March 22, 1721-22, and died April 20, 1790. He was a cooper, lived in Salem, and owned much land there. He was a member of Dr. Whittaker's church, afterward of Dr. Hopkin's church, of which he was deacon. He married, March 27, 1746, Ruth Hardy, who died in December, 1795; she was a daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Pickering) Hardy; great-granddaughter of Lieutenant John and Alice (Flint) (Bullock) Pickering; and great-great-granddaughter of John Pickering, the immigrant ancestor from England.

Timothy Ropes, son of Benjamin and Ruth (Hardy) Ropes, was born in Salem, April 9, 1773, and died February 17, 1848. He was a cooper and later a master mariner. Together with his brother, Hardy, he bought the homestead property from the other heirs for the sum of two thousand dollars, later purchasing Hardy's share from him for $1,333, and thus became the sole proprietor. He married Sarah Delhonde, born September 15, 1775, a daughter of Thomas and Sarah (Holmes) Delhonde. Thomas Delhonde was a prominent physician of Boston in his day. His father, Dr. John Delhonde, was born in France, and being of the Protestant denomination, was obliged to flee that country to avoid religious persecution after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. He emigrated to America and made his home in Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Ropes had several children.

David Nichols Ropes, son of Timothy and Sarah (Delhonde) Ropes, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, December 5, 1814, and died in Orange, New Jersey, July 23, 1889. His education was mainly acquired in the town of his birth, where he attended the academy and the high school. He was but sixteen years of age when he entered upon what proved in the course of years to be an unusually active business career. His first venture was in the crockery business in Salem, where, in association with his brother, Timothy, he opened a small store. Close attention to their business enabled them to gain a large amount of experience, and two years later he with his brother George went to Portland, Maine, where in 1832, they became the first manufacturers of table cutlery in the United States, the actual work being done in Saccarappa, Maine. They were the inventors and patentees of American table knives. Until they were burned out some years later, they carried on this industry very successfully. After this event, Mr. Ropes went to Meriden, Connecticut, and there entered into a business association with Julius Pratt, the firm operating under the style of Pratt, Ropes, Webb & Company, this being the forerunner of the Meriden Cutlery Company, whose products be-

came known throughout the civilized world. The interests of the company requiring a man of ability in New York City, Mr. Ropes assumed charge there in 1855. He became practically interested in the India Rubber Comb Company about 1862, was subsequently elected to the vice-presidency, and was one of the largest stockholders. After coming to New York for business reasons, Mr. Ropes selected Newark as a place of residence, but after a few months, removed to Orange, New Jersey, in October, 1855, and lived in that section until his lamented death. The following spring he bought a house and lot at the corner of High and White streets, enlarged and improved the house, purchased a quantity of adjoining land, and made this dwelling his home until 1888. Some of the tracts he purchased were on Park avenue, Washington and Day streets, Valley Road, and other sections. He opened streets through the lands he purchased in all directions, and extended High street to Park avenue. He made many improvements on his property, divided it into building lots, erected attractive houses, and assisted materially in the development of the Oranges. The amount he spent in grading his property, alone amounted to more than $100,000. In the matter of transportation facilities he was one of the leading spirits of the section, and instituted many new ideas. His property was crossed by the Watchung railroad, which ran through it from southwest to northeast, and it was distinctly through the personal efforts and the personal financial support of Mr. Ropes that this road was constructed. The original charter had been obtained for a horse railroad, but as changing conditions made a steam road a necessity, a supplement was added to the charter, enabling the word horse to be eliminated, and a steam road was commenced as a branch of the Montclair railroad. This last mentioned company became bankrupt before the completion of the new branch, and Mr. Ropes, with his usual energy and business foresight, assumed the greater part of the responsibility of finishing the Watchung branch. For a long time the conduct of this work and its later operation resulted only in pecuniary loss to Mr. Ropes, until it became a feeder for the Erie Road. In order to secure a right of way for this branch it was necessary for him to make many additional purchases of land, and these added to the property already in his possession made him an extensive land owner. Everything he did was done on a most generous scale; he graded the streets he cut through, curbed, and often flagged them, then deeded them to the city. He sold many of his lots at a profit, and could have sold many more in the same manner, had he not added too many restrictions in his deeds. During 1860 and 1870, when the values were very high, he made many of these purchases, and found it necessary to carry mortgages on a large quantity of the property. When the panic of 1873 caused such widespread disaster, Mr. Ropes was obliged to part with much of his property under foreclosure proceedings, the greater part of his fortune being lost in this manner. With the little property he managed to retain he continued business for a time in New York, then opened a real estate office in Orange, and there disposed of the property he still owned to the best advantage. In 1877 the city of Orange, with a view of obtaining a supply of water for public use, caused six driven wells to be opened north of Park avenue and near the West Orange line, these being on the property of Mr. Ropes. The supply of water was apparently inexhaustible and analysis by Professor Leeds, of Stevens Institute of Technology, showed it to be equal to spring water, and free from all impurities. Mr. Ropes submitted the matter to the West Orange Township Committee, October 12, 1887, but this valuable and excellent water supply was not accepted.

In political belief Mr. Ropes was a strong Abolitionist, and while a resident of Portland, Maine, his house was known as being one of the stations of the "underground railroad," used so frequently by the escaping slaves. In 1856 he was one of the originators of the Republican party in Orange, and was prominent in the Lincoln campaign. He was a leading spirit in securing the incorporation of the city of Orange, and was radically opposed to the separation of East and West Orange from the city proper. In 1864 he was elected mayor of Orange, was re-elected the following year, and was a member of the common council as a representative from the Second Ward from 1866 to 1872, inclusive. While serving in these offices he displayed a devotion to the interests of the community which earned for him the commendation of political foe as well as friend. The cause of education always found in him a warm and strong supporter, and he was one of the three trustees appointed under the "Central" School District, in April, 1862, at which time an attempt was made to consolidate all the schools of the Ashland, Central and St. Mark's districts into one. His efforts to increase the efficiency of the schools in his jurisdiction finally resulted in the separation of West Orange and its erection as a township. He was one of the founders of The New England Society, of Orange, and served as president, vice-president, and counsellor of this body. His nature was a strong one, but it was one rather of action than of words. At an early day he was a member of the New Church Society (Swedenborgian), but at first while living at Orange he attended the Orange Valley Congregational Church. He was of a generous and kindly nature, and his charities were frequent and widespread, but bestowed, wherever this was possible, in a quiet and unostentatious manner.

Mr. Ropes married, October 6, 1846, Lydia L. Bisbee. Mr. and Mrs. Ropes were the parents of children as follows: 1. Charles Franklin, born December 10, 1847, died in 1889. He married in California, and had two children: Eleanor and Gertrude. 2. Clara, born 1850, who has also been president of the Board of Managers of the East Orange Homeopathic Dispensary, married, in 1874, Professor Charles Jenkins Prescott, born in 1832, died September 20, 1902, a descendant of James Prescott, of Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, 1643, who came to this country from Lincolnshire, England. 3. John Bisbee, deceased. 4. Albert Barrett, deceased. 5. Edith, deceased. 6. Arthur Dudley. Mrs. Prescott has one son: Standish, born in Orange, April 25, 1875, is in the Engineering Department of the New York Central Railroad Company; he is unmarried and makes his home with his mother in Orange.

Mrs. Lydia Laurelia (Bisbee) Ropes, wife of David Nichols Ropes, always a contributor to the various philanthropic institutions of the Oranges and one of the founders of many of them, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, August 10, 1826, daughter of Rev. John Bisbee, of Plympton, Massachusetts, who was a lineal descendant of Miles Standish, and also of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, and of his wife, Mercy B. Bisbee, who after the death of Rev. John Bisbee became the wife of Captain Daniel Jackson, of Plymouth, and later she became one of the first woman physicians of Homeopathy in the United States.

After the removal of Mr. and Mrs. Ropes to Orange, New Jersey, in 1855, she at once became one of the leading workers in all good movements among the women of the Oranges. She was one of the fifteen charter members of the Woman's Club of Orange, organized in 1872, and it was largely through her personality and those associated with her that the club grew into its present usefulness. She occupied the office of president in the club from 1876 to 1884, inclusive, and held the confidence and respect of the members during that time, as

Lydia L. Rogers

she did during all the years of her life, and her administration was one of the most prosperous. She wrote a history of the club for the Chicago Exposition covering the twenty-one years since its organization. This was most fortunate as immediately after, all the club papers were destroyed by fire. She was interested in and supported both morally and financially, the work of the Orange Bureau of Associated Charities from its incorporation in 1884, and through her generosity five hundred dollars was set aside by the bureau as the nucleus for a permanent fund to teach Household Economy to the families dealt with by the Society, or for any purpose for which the organization may wish to use it. She was one of the directors of the first Evening School established in Orange before the Young Men's Christian Association was organized and which was carried on two winters under the auspices of the Woman's Club. She was president of the Homeopathic Hospital, and when this was disbanded the Homeopathic Dispensary was opened with the same Board of Governors. She was president of the dispensary for many years and remained on the board until her death. She was also an honorary member of the Board of Managers of the Essex County Homeopathic Hospital, in which she took a keen interest. By donating a piece of property to be used as a site or to be sold and the proceeds to be used for a fund for a public bath, she assisted materially in establishing that institution, which has proven to be a source of benefit and recreation to many people. Mrs. Ropes was a charter member of the New Church (Swedenborgian) of Orange, joining in 1866, and was a regular attendant at the services, taking an active interest in the work of the various societies connected therewith.

Mrs. Ropes died March 21, 1910, at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Clara Prescott, with whom she had lived for twenty-three years, aged eighty-four years. Mrs. Ropes was a firm friend, generous and staunch, and a loving and tender wife and mother. Thus she lived, and thus she died, always actuated by a spirit of love and duty and commanding the respect and esteem of all with whom she came in contact during her active and useful career. Always progressive and ready to help any cause which looked forward to the uplift of humanity, she will be remembered in years to come, as she has been in the past, not alone because of her activity in the philanthropies of the Oranges, but for her deep and friendly interest in everyone with whom she associated. Almost her last words were: "I did not know I had so many friends," showing thus she had forgotten or was unconscious how many she had befriended.

The high esteem in which Mr. Ropes was universally held was partly evidenced by the well nigh innumerable letters of condolence, resolutions, editorials, etc., which appeared at the time of his death, but the limits of this memoir will permit us to reproduce but one example of them. It is a minute entered upon the records of the New England Society, and reads as follows:

"Few men have lived and died among us leaving a record of a purer and more useful life than our late associate and friend Mr. David N. Ropes. Born in New England of the best Puritan blood and tracing his lineage back to the Huguenots of France, he was just such a man as the union of all that was noble and good in these two great forces of the Reformation might be expected to produce. Elements of character derived from both, made him the well balanced man he was, uniting with the stern integrity of the one, the gentleness of the other in all those acts of life which endeared him so signally to all who came within the sphere of his influence and knew him but to honor and respect. Born in 1814, in the old City of Salem, Mass., just as the present century was entering upon its stupendous progress in all avenues of man's activities and receiving the education of the common school and academy, he early left the paternal roof to enter upon the rough ways of life and battle, as thousands of the brave boys of New England have done for fortune, reputation and usefulness to his fellow men. Carrying with him the early implanted principles of honesty and integrity into

an active life he could not be other than he was, the energetic man of business, the uncompromising advocate of the right, the friend of the slave, the foe of injustice, the helper of the needy and the wise counsellor in matters of public policy and public welfare.

"In the organization of this Society he was from the first a trusted counsellor, for several years Vice-President, and for two years our worthy and respected President. In all its activities he bore an efficient part and from his intimate knowledge of the wants of our vicinity, he gave most important aid and counsel to those plans and efforts of this Society on behalf of the public welfare which have done so much to beautify our neighborhood and render it, as it is, the delightful home of an enlightened and prosperous people.

"His efforts in the practical realization and accomplishment of many of the improvements we now enjoy, may be best appreciated by our daily experiences and need not be here enumerated. While we recall with tenderest sympathy the financial embarrassment that in the great revulsion fell upon him without fault on his part and from circumstances beyond his control or human knowledge to forsee, we cannot but admire the fortitude, the manliness and Christian spirit with which he met them and labored and toiled, oftentimes against hope, to protect the rights and interests of those whose confidence he had shared in brighter days. It may be said truly of him, that in all the relations of public and private life, he acted well his part, and departing left behind him a reputation for uprightness, honesty and charity, unsullied by a blemish to mar his character or lessen our respect.

"'He was a man
More apt through inborn gentleness to err
In giving mercy's tide too free a course,
Than with a thrifty and illiberal hand
To circumscribe its channel.'"

PIERSON, William, M. D.,

Physician, Surgeon, Model Citizen.

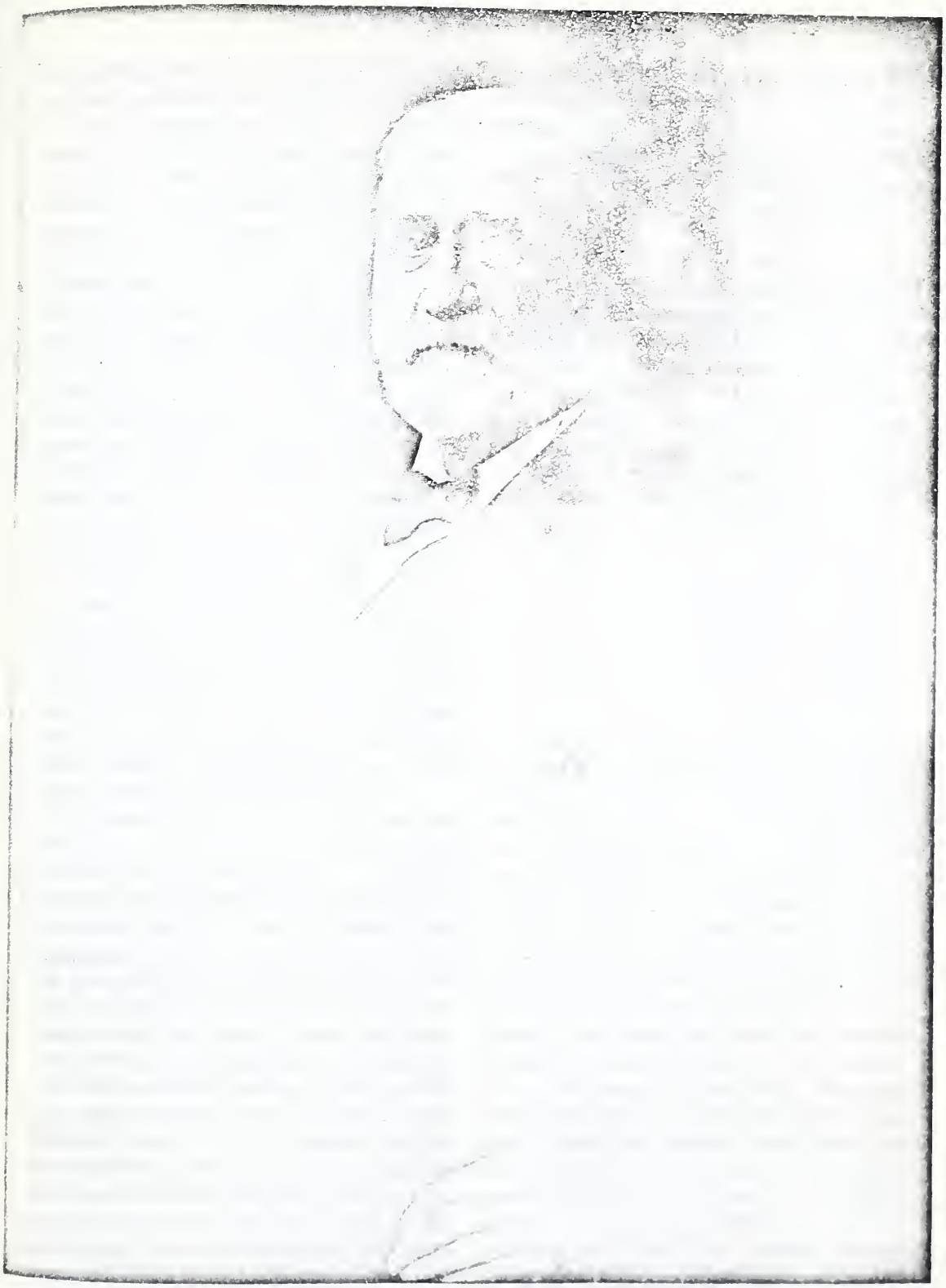
Among those who have attained distinct prestige in the practice of medicine and surgery in the State of New Jersey, and whose success came as the logical sequence of thorough technical information and natural predilection, and that sympathy and tact which are an absolute essential in the profession, was Dr. William Pierson, late of Orange, New Jersey, whose family was represented in the medical profession for a number of successive generations. His family is one of the old ones of the State, and a few words concerning the earlier generations are not out of place here.

Thomas Pierson Sr. came with the Branford settlers of Newark in 1666, and was one of the signers of the "Fundamental Agreement." He had a number of parcels of land granted him, and was a weaver by trade. In his will, dated 1698, he names children: Samuel, Thomas, Hannah, Abigail, Elizabeth and Mary; son, Sam. Lyon.

Samuel Pierson, eldest child of Thomas Sr. and Maria (Harrison) Pierson, was born in Branford, Connecticut, in 1663, and was three years of age when brought by his parents to Newark. Doubtless he removed with his father to Watsessing some years later. He was a carpenter by trade, and took up a tract of land between the First and Second Mountains, being one of the first settlers there. The first mention of his name is as one of the organizers of the Mountain Society, and he was a deacon and one of the leaders in this organization. He died March 19, 1730, and is buried in the "old graveyard." He married Mary Harrison, daughter of his uncle, Sergeant Richard Harrison. Children: Joseph, Samuel, James, Caleb, Jemima, Mary, Hannah.

Samuel Pierson, son of Samuel and Mary (Harrison) Pierson, was born at the homestead between the First and Second Mountains, in 1698, and died in 1781. He resided on the farm all his life; was elected deacon of the First Church in 1748, and served in this office continuously until his death. He married Mary Sergeant, and had children: Eunice, Rebecca, Samuel, John, Matthias, Mary, Joseph, Joanna and Zenas.

Dr. Matthias Pierson, son of Samuel and Mary (Sergeant) Pierson, was born at the Pierson homestead, June 20, 1734, and died May 9, 1809. He was a student at Prince-



William Penn

ton College, and later studied medicine, but did not commence to practice this profession until almost thirty years of age. He was the first and for many years the only physician in the mountain region, his professional work covering the section now known as the Oranges, Bloomfield and Caldwell, and extending to the border of Morris county. Early in the course of his practice he removed to a house near the center of the village, this being located on the present site of the Central Presbyterian Church on Main street. He was an active worker in the interests of education, and became one of the incorporators of the Orange Academy in 1783. During the War of the Revolution, while he was not engaged in actual military service, his work in behalf of the patriot cause was of the most effective character. He and his family, as well as almost all of the citizens of Newark, had sought safety in the mountains during the Hessian raid, and his house was occupied by the British while they remained in Newark. Dr. Pierson married Phebe Nutman, who died in 1826, a daughter of Isaac Nutman. Children: Nancy, Sarah, Isaac, Matthias, William, Mary and Harriet.

Dr. Isaac Pierson, son of Dr. Matthias and Phebe (Nutman) Pierson, was born in Orange, New Jersey, August 15, 1770. The Orange Academy furnished his preparatory education, and he was graduated from Princeton College in the class of 1789. Having completed the studies necessary to obtain his degree as a Doctor of Medicine, he became associated with his father in professional work, and his practice extended over a widely extended section of the country. For many years he was a member of the Medical Society of New Jersey, and served as president of this body in 1827. He took a prominent part in the public affairs of the county, served for a time as sheriff of Essex county, and was a member of the Twentieth and Twenty-first sessions of the Congress of the United States. In 1821 he was one of the incorporators of the "Orange Spring Company," which developed the famous chalybeate springs in what is now Hutton Park. Dr. Pierson married Nancy Crane, daughter of Aaron Crane. Children: William, Albert, Phebe S., Fanny, George, Edward, Aaron, Isaac, Harriet and Sarah Ann.

Dr. William Pierson Sr., son of Dr. Isaac and Nancy (Crane) Pierson, was born in Orange, December 4, 1796. One of his brothers, Rev. Albert Pierson, was a well known and successful teacher, and another, Rev. George Pierson, was the first pastor of the Second Presbyterian, or Brick Church, of Orange. Dr. Pierson received his preparatory education at the Orange Academy, and was graduated from the College of New Jersey at Princeton, in the class of 1816. Under the able preceptorship of his father he commenced the study of medicine, then continued these studies at the University of Pennsylvania, and at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York City. He received his degree as Doctor of Medicine and his license from the Medical Society of New Jersey in 1820, and was the recording secretary of this association for thirty years. His practice was an extended one. In public affairs he was an important factor. He served as a member of the New Jersey Legislature in 1837-38; a director of the Board of Freeholders; sheriff of Essex county, 1846-50; was active in the construction of the Morris & Essex Railroad; a corporator of the Newark Savings Institution, and for many years its vice-president; when the town of Orange was incorporated, he was elected as its first mayor, served three successive years, and was then a member of the Common Council for another three years; he was the originator and one of the corporators of the Rosedale Cemetery, of Orange, in 1840, and active as a trustee until almost the close of his life. Dr. Pierson married Margaret Hillyer, daughter of Rev. Asa Hillyer, D. D., for many years pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Orange.

Children: Jane Riker, Anne, William, Edward Dickson, and Margaret Riker.

Dr. William Pierson Jr., son of Dr. William Pierson Sr. and Margaret (Hiliyer) Pierson, was born in Orange, New Jersey, November 20, 1830, and died June 12, 1900. He inherited his love of the medical profession from his worthy ancestors, and early began a course of study especially adapted to the work he intended to follow. After a thorough preparatory course at the Newark Academy, the Flushing Institute, and under private tuition, he matriculated at the Medical Department of the University of New York, and was graduated from this institution in the class of 1852 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. The honorary degree of Master of Arts was later conferred upon him by Nassau Hall, Princeton, New Jersey. He had also pursued his studies under the preceptorship of his father, and was for a time house physician of the Charity Hospital, and later at the Brooklyn City Hospital. For a time he was associated with his father in his professional work, also with Dr. Crane, and then made a specialty of surgery, in which branch he earned great distinction. For many years he was the only operating obstetrician in the Oranges, and he was in great demand as a consulting physician. His professional labors engrossed his time and attention to such an extent that there was but little left to devote to the public affairs of the community, but his deep interest in the cause of education could not be entirely suppressed even by his professional work. For many years he was a member of the Board of Education, was elected the first president of this body, and served capably in this office for twelve consecutive years. He was an impressive and influential advocate for the higher education of the masses, and greatly raised the standard of education in the city in which he resided. Both as a member and as an official he was connected with numerous and varied organizations, a condensed list of which is here given. As a director and for some time vice-president of the Orange Bank, he assisted in its management; member of the New Jersey State Medical Society, served as its secretary many years commencing from 1866, and was later its president; member of the Essex County District Medical Society, and also served as president; one of the founders of the New Jersey Academy of Medicine; member of the Orange Mountain Medical Society, which was organized at his home; member of the old Medical Union of Newark; the American Medical Association; Princeton Club of Newark; the Orange Princeton Society of Orange; the State Sanitary Society. In the proceedings of these organizations may be found many contributions from his pen, some as formal papers read before the members, others as reports of interesting cases. When he rose in a meeting he was always listened to with respect and close attention; his manner of speaking and writing was logical, concise and direct. The trend of his mind was toward the practical, and he was always ready to give a fair trial to new methods of operation, comparing them with care with the older methods in vogue. He was attending surgeon at the Orange Memorial Hospital; consulting surgeon of St. Mary's Hospital, Morristown; consulting surgeon of St. Barnabas' Hospital, Newark; attending physician at Seton Hall College of South Orange and at the Orange Orphans' Home; attending surgeon and medical director of St. Michael's Hospital, Newark. During the Civil War, Dr. Pierson was surgeon of the board of enrollment of the Fourth Congressional District of New Jersey, and was volunteer surgeon on the Governor's staff. He was several times assigned to duty on the battlefield, where he rendered important service as surgeon of the Sanitary Commission. He was justly proud of his ancestors on both sides, many of them having achieved distinction in each generation. His great-grandfather, Lieutenant Abraham Riker, served in the Con-

tinental army prior to the signing of the Declaration of Independence, and the original commission is still in existence in the home of the doctor, dated at Philadelphia, June 20, 1775, signed by John Hancock.

Dr. Pierson married Isabel F. Adams, daughter of B. F. Adams, of Chicago, son of Benjamin Adams, born in 1763; son of Benjamin Adams, born in 1728; son of Thomas Adams, and grandson of Thomas Adams; son of William Adams, the ancestor, born in England, 1594, came to America in 1628, and settled in Ipswich. Dr. and Mrs. Pierson had children: Margaret, Louise and Isabel.

Following are a few extracts from a memorial of Dr. William Pierson, read before the New England Society of Orange, October 6, 1900, by Hon. Frederic Adams:

"I need not enumerate the positions of trust that he occupied in business enterprises and financial institutions; they were such as naturally fell to a man with a decided capacity for affairs. He understood the value of money, and he understood also that elusive and inscrutable thing, perilous as the sound of the Sirens, the value of land. Having in his composition nothing of the visionary or speculator, he easily escaped the rocks on which less wary men were shipwrecked and, investing with cautious boldness, in improved or immediately improved real estate, he early began to lay the foundation of what came to be a competent fortune. I am not competent to judge him by a professional standard, but I may speak of him as he appeared to a patient. The non-professional view of a professional man, though not exact, and never technical, is apt to be in the long run not far from the truth, and is at any rate the view by which every professional man stands or falls. There were certain characteristics that would be sure to strike one who knew Dr. Pierson. First of all, you owned the charm and felt the power of a personality at once forceful and attractive; the erect, compact figure of medium height, ready servant of his will; the alert step, the genial voice, the cordial greeting, the cheery laugh that told his gayety of heart, the friendly interest, the serious attention, the intuitive insight, the enlighted, judicious action, the easy, self-reliant bearing that made you trust him because you saw he trusted himself:

"Gifts such as purchase, with unminted gold.
Smiles from the young and blessings from the old."

"A notable trait was his quick and close observation. He was no wizard of the Sherlock Holmes order, a being whose existence outside of a book may well be doubted, but he had a keen eye for those little things that are so often the clues to great ones. And when he had reached the limit of proof, he could guess shrewdly from the known to the unknown, from the ascertained to the not immediately ascertainable, which, I hope that I may say without any offense to any physician, is in medicine, no less than in law and divinity, a useful and much employed accomplishment. Another characteristic was his love for and mastery of the theory and practice of surgery. Nothing could be more reassuring than the promptness with which he took hold of a surgical case, the clearness of his analysis, the decision with which he operated or decided not to operate, and the success that almost always rewarded him.

"Yet his real throne was not in the operating room, but in the family circle. It was said of a great English advocate that he was a thirteenth man on every jury he addressed. Dr. Pierson was an honorary member of every household that he visited. His very entrance into a room flooded it with sunshine. 'A merry heart,' we are told, 'doeth good like a medicine.' Solomon might have added, what is no less true, that a merry heart improves the effect of medicine. It was in the homes of his patients, at the center of the strong and sensitive network of domestic interests and relationships, dealing with every vicissitude of physical being from birth to death, that Dr. Pierson secured the confidence and won the hearts of all. This was the secret of his hold on the community, of the affection that surrounded him like an atmosphere, of the sympathy that went out to him in his decline, of the overshadowing sense of a common loss when it was known that his course was run. What was his leading motive and ruling purpose;—his master passion, if I may use so urgent a phrase? The answer to this question is as clear in my own mind as sunlight. It was to do good; not vaguely but definitely; by work and example rather than by talk and precept; mainly, of course, in his own line, but also, very largely, in organized benevolent effort to help the wards of society and alleviate human suffering. To such objects he gave money, and what was worth more than money, his time, his counsel, his influence, and his happy, good-humored faculty of stirring up others with a hearty stimulus to go and do likewise. How wisely and efficiently in all this, he was supported by the members of his own household I need not say, for that long since became and now is a part of

the familiar history and daily working of public charity in Orange."

In 1907 a tablet to the memory of Dr. Pierson was erected in the Memorial Hospital, the event being a notable one in the community. Beautiful tributes were paid to the memory of Dr. Pierson by Drs. Young and Thomas W. Harvey, and the tablet was unveiled by Miss Caroline K. Herrick. It bears the following inscription: "In loving memory of William Pierson, M. D., to whose untiring effort Orange Memorial Hospital owes its origin, this tablet is erected by those who have benefited by his skill and profited by his wisdom."

RANDOLPH, Theodore Frelinghuysen,

Governor, U. S. Senator.

Theodore Frelinghuysen Randolph, legislator, and Governor of New Jersey, was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, June 24, 1816, son of James Fitz Randolph.

He attended the Rutgers Grammar School, and in 1840 removed to Vicksburg, Mississippi, where he engaged in mercantile pursuits. He returned to New Jersey in 1852, settling in Jersey City. He became interested in the mining and transportation of coal and iron, and was president of the Morris & Essex railroad many years. He was a representative in the State Legislature, 1859-61; was elected State Senator in 1862 to fill a vacancy, and was re-elected for the full term, serving 1862-65, and while in the Senate introduced a bill providing for a State Comptroller. In 1865 he removed to Morristown, New Jersey. He was elected Governnor in 1869. During his administration the State Riparian Commission was established, the Camden & Amboy monopoly tax was repealed; and the Morris Plains Lunatic Asylum was constructed. On the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, July 12, 1871, he issued a proclamation insuring the right of parade to the Orangemen of New Jersey, giving them State protection, and thus avoiding a riot similar to the one that occurred in New York City the same day. He was United States Senator from New Jersey, 1875-81. He was a member of the Democratic National Committee; a trustee of Rutgers College; and one of the founders and president of the Washington Headquarters Association of Morristown, New Jersey.

He married, in 1851, Fanny F., daughter of N. D. Colman, of Kentucky. He died in Morristown, New Jersey, November 7, 1883.

JOHNSON, J. Augustus,

Lawyer, Diplomatist.

It was the distinction of Hon. J. Augustus Johnson to hold high position in the diplomatic service of the nation under four different administrations—a most remarkable, and perhaps, an unparalleled record. He was appointed by President Buchanan to his first consular position, and was continued under Presidents Lincoln, Johnson and Grant, receiving the personal thanks of President Lincoln for valuable service in Syria. He was known to the scholars of the world as the discoverer of the Hamath inscriptions; to the political economists as president of the Confederated Good Government clubs and other reform organizations; and to seamen as their untiring friend in securing better conditions for them, both while afloat and ashore. He was one of the six sons of Reverend Lorenzo Dow Johnson, an eminent minister whose sons rose to equal eminence in the different professions they embraced. The family through direct lineage and intermarriage date to Colonial and Revolutionary days, and number many of the distinguished men and women of New England among their ancestors.

J. Augustus Johnson, son of Reverend Lorenzo Dow and Mary (Burges) Johnson, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 3, 1836, and died in South Orange.

J. Augustus Johnson

New Jersey, February 27, 1914. He attained a profound knowledge of science, literature and law, and was duly admitted to practice his profession in all State and Federal courts of New York and other States, and to the Supreme Court at Washington, District of Columbia. The law did not particularly appeal to him in his younger years, the political atmosphere of Washington and the service of his country being more in accordance with his tastes. He spent some years at Washington in his later boyhood, doing secretary work for different Senators and in small government positions before obtaining an appointment to the consular service. In 1858 he received from President Buchanan the appointment as United States Consul at Beirut, Syria, and later performing there important service under President Lincoln, from whom he received personal thanks in 1862. In 1867 he was raised to the rank of Consul General by President Johnson, continuing in Syria under President Grant, who also entrusted to him delicate matters of State to be adjusted between the United States and the Ottoman government, which necessitated his being sent to Jaffa and Cyprus. It was in 1870 that he discovered the Hamath inscriptions at Hamath, in Northern Syria, that gave him a worldwide reputation among scientists, and shortly afterward he resigned from the consular service and returned to the United States. He located in New York City, began the practice of law and so continued during his remaining active years, gaining honorable position as an able and upright wise counselor and advocate. He took an active part in the political activities of New York City, and was a member of the "Committee of Seventy" in 1894, joining with vigor in all the movements that tended toward better and purer politics. He was an apostle of Civil Service reform, and strongly supported the policy of organizing "Good Government" clubs in various states. He was an active member of the Civil Service Reform Association, and president of the Council of Confederated Good Government Clubs. While his interest in all municipal affairs was intense, he was especially interested in the public schools and in sailors. He was active in the movement that gave to the latter the splendid building at 25 State street, the Seaman's Church Institute, the Seamen's Legal Aid Society, and in the enactment of laws for their protection. He was a member of many legal and scientific societies, the Lawyers Club, and Union League of New York City, joining the latter body in 1875.

His Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry gained him right of entrance to many societies basing their membership on early colonial descent, a privilege he exercised in many instances, belonging to the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, the New England Society, and others. His name was everywhere honored, and his long life of seventy-eight years was one well spent and fruitful. He was a member of the Congregational church, and in all things measured up to the full stature of a man. He was a great reader, an interesting, pleasing speaker, and a strong forceful contributor to the literature of the profession and associations of which he was a member. Broadminded and public-spirited, he wielded a strong influence over his fellows that was always used for wise and beneficent purposes.

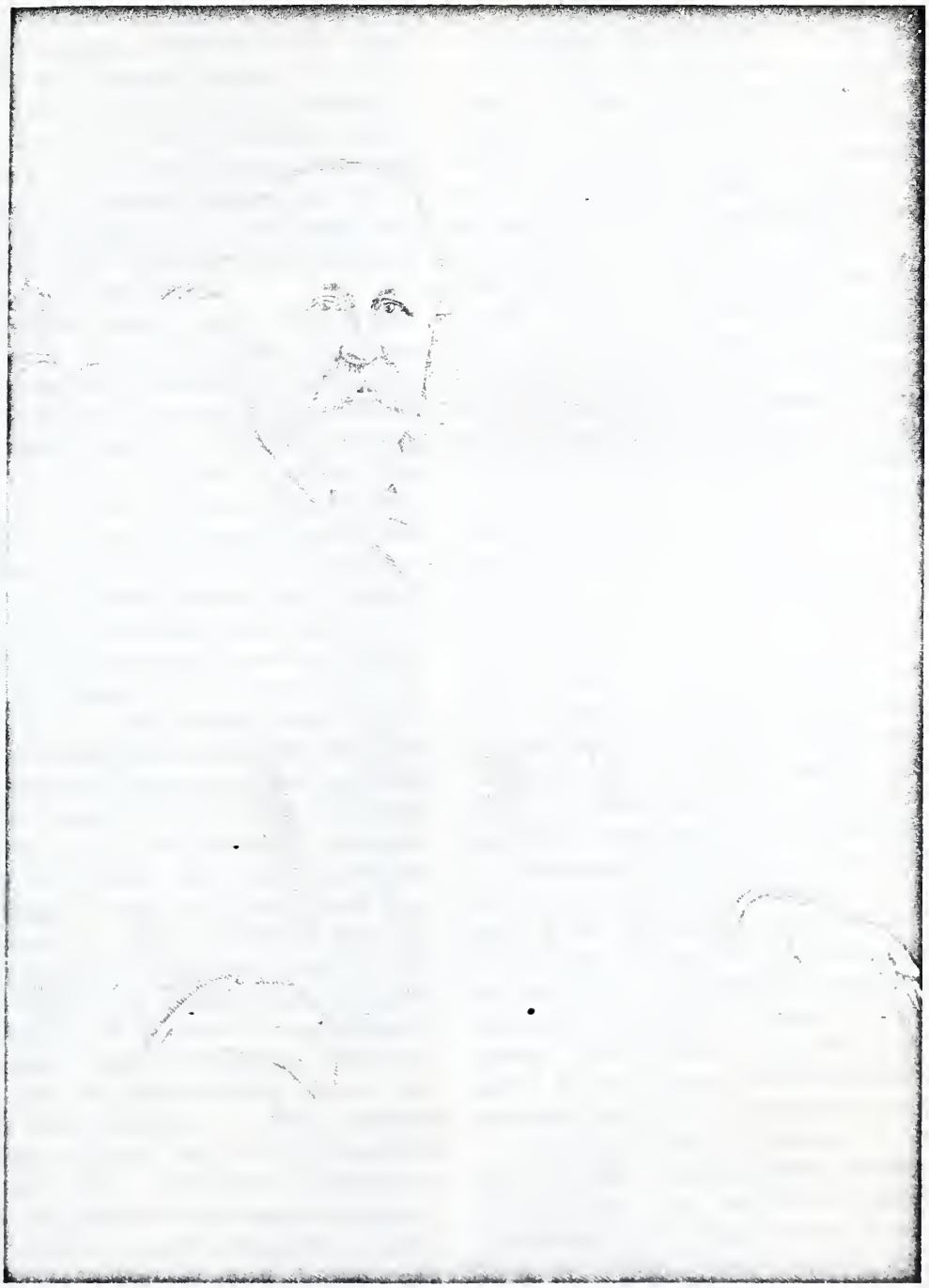
Mr. Johnson married (first) in 1857, Sarah M. Barclay, of Virginia, who bore him two sons, Barclay and Tristram Johnson, the latter a prominent figure in the political world until his death in 1911. He married (second) in 1886, Fanny Valeda Matthews, who bore him a son, Hallett; and a daughter, Valeda. Mrs. Fanny V. Johnson survives her husband, residing at 460 Scotland road, South Orange, New Jersey.

KIRKPATRICK, Hon. Andrew,

Lawyer, Federal Jurist.

Judge Andrew Kirkpatrick, says his biographer, "was the type of all that is highest and best in American civilization, of the purest integrity, and the loftiest ideals, devoted to the obligations of his family, and bound to his friends by attainments most amiable, and attractive in his personal character." He was born in Washington, D. C., October 8, 1844, and died in Newark, New Jersey, May 3, 1904, son of John Bayard and Margaret (Weaver) Kirkpatrick. His father was born in New Brunswick, where he passed his life as one of its most enterprising citizens, a few years excepted, when he was acting as Third Assistant Auditor of the United States Treasury. Hon. Andrew Kirkpatrick, grandfather of Judge Kirkpatrick, is written of on another page of this work.

Judge Kirkpatrick was educated at the Rutgers Grammar School in New Brunswick, and at Princeton College, where he remained for three years and left to graduate at Union College, Schenectady, New York, from which he graduated in 1863, receiving his honorary degree of M. A. from Princeton University in 1870, and in 1903 the degree of LL.D. from Union College. He then entered the office of the Hon. Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen, of Newark, and was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney in 1866, and as counsellor in 1869. For several years he practiced as one of the members of the firm of Frederick Theodore Frelinghuysen, and then he went into partnership with the Hon. Frederick H. Teese. He was eminently successful, and was a recognized leader. In April, 1885, he was appointed judge of the Essex county court of common pleas by Governor Abbett, and continuously reappointed until 1896, when he resigned to become judge of the United States district court of New Jersey, which position was then offered to him by President Grover Cleveland. This position he held until his death. "His career on the bench showed a wide knowledge of the law, together with a large fund of common sense, and his methods were celebrated for this latter trait. He acquitted himself with honor, and the brevity of his charges to juries were frequently commented on * * * His legal knowledge was brought to bear on the cases, to the disentanglement of many knotty problems. His record as a federal judge was brilliant, and to his courtesy and humanity there were hundreds to testify. Quick-witted, intolerant of shams of any kind, and broad-minded, Judge Kirkpatrick conducted cases to the admiration of lawyers and jurists of many minds * * * He possessed wide reading and because of the soundness of his judgment his opinions carried weight in the legal world. They were regarded as peculiarly clear in statement and had the quality of being easily comprehended by the lay mind. He was a keen student of human nature, a man of force and insight of character." Among the important commercial and corporation cases determined by him were the United States Steel Company, the United States Shipbuilding Company, and the Asphalt Trust. He was essentially the lawyer and the judge with administrative powers of a high order, and on one memorable occasion he exercised these powers for the great advantage of one of the most extensive businesses in the country. In 1893 the Domestic Manufacturing Company failed, and Judge Kirkpatrick was appointed receiver with authority to continue the business of making and selling Domestic sewing machines. Notwithstanding the unexampled financial depression which marked the year of the World's Fair he discharged his trust with such skill that works with hundreds of employees continued in operation, and at the expiration of his official term as receiver he delivered the property to the stockholders entirely freed from its embarrassments and with assets sufficient to pay all of its creditors in full. He was one of the organizers and for



ANDREW KIRKPATRICK

some time was president of the Federal Trust Company, a director in the Howard Savings Institution, treasurer of the T. P. Howell Company, a director in the Fidelity Title and Deposit Company, a director in the Newark Gas Company, a member of the Newark City Hall commission, and a member of the Newark Sinking Fund commission. He was the treasurer and one of the original governors of the Essex Club, and one of the organizers of the Sons of the American Revolution.

In 1869 he married (first) Alice, daughter of Joel W. and Margaret (Harrison) Condit, the sister of Estelle Condit, who married Thomas Talmadge Kinney. Their three children were: 1. Andrew, of New York City, born October 12, 1870; educated at St. Paul's School, Concord, New Hampshire; spent one year at Cornell, and five years in the Pennsylvania railroad shops at Altoona; became assistant road foreman of engines of the Pennsylvania railroad, and is now in the automobile business; he married Mae Bittner and has one child, Andrew, Jr. 2. John Bayard, born May 1, 1872; attended St. Paul's School; graduated from Harvard University in 1894, and from the law school of that instittuion in 1897; admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in February, 1898, and as counsellor in February, 1901. 3. Alice Condit, born December 11, 1874; graduated from St. Agnes' School, Albany, New York. In 1883 Judge Kirkpatrick married (second) Louise C., daughter of Theodore P. and Elizabeth Woodruff (King) Howell, of New York City, and their three children are: 4. Littleton, born September 2, 1884; attended Newark Academy, St. Paul's School, and graduated from Princeton University in 1906; engaged in the real estate and insurance business, under the firm name of Kirkpatrick & Young; married, June 9, 1908, Amanda Lewis Crane. 5. Isabelle, born January 18, 1886; married Albert H. Marckwald, of Short Hills, New Jersey. 6. Elizabeth, born August 2, 1895.

LADD, Benjamin F.,

Influential Journalist.

The calling that Benjamin F. Ladd pursued in Vineland, New Jersey,—journalism,—was one that brought him much in the public eye, but the fact that he was widely known does not explain his great popularity nor the universal respect in which his memory is held, regard and liking that came in recognition of his many excellent virtues. For thirty-seven years he was connected with the Vineland "Evening Journal," for thirty-five years of that time as sole owner and editor, and as the head of that newspaper he placed it among the leaders of journals of its standing. A prominent figure in local affairs, he was identified in official capacity with many of Vineland's most important institutions, and everywhere was accorded sincere respect for the uprightness of his life and the sturdy manner in which he stood by his convictions. Even during a lifetime passed in a profession in which enemies are more easily made than in any other he avoided the bitterness and hard feeling that so often results from an ill considered or unstably founded statement, and, while defending to the last his opinion and judgment, never used his paper to promulgate falsehood or to publish that which best remained unprinted. At his death it was written by his associates that there passed "a man of sterling purpose for the right, a good citizen, a real friend." His death marked his yielding to a cardiac ailment whose effects extended over a period of four years, and occurred at his home on Landis avenue, December 18, 1913.

The family of which Benjamin F. Ladd was a member was founded in America by Samuel Ladd, who settled in Haverhill, Massachusetts, in 1649, coming from his home in England, where he had fought against the Cromwellian forces in the army of King Charles. The descent from the founder to Benjamin F. Ladd, of Vineland, is through John, David, Jeremiah, and

Cyrus, to Chester, grandfather of Benjamin F. Chester Ladd was born in Burlington, New York, in 1795, and left the State of his birth to settle in Pennsylvania, moving thence to Rockford, Illinois, where he was among the pioneers, pursuing the farmer's calling. He was a man of deep religious beliefs, and although not an ordained minister preached at the informal church services held by the settlers of the region. He married Harriet Hammond and was the father of Harvey Ladd, father of Benjamin F. Ladd.

Harvey Hammond Ladd was born in Burlington, New York, May 22, 1825, and died in Chicago, Illinois, in 1880. His early life was spent in his birthplace, and prior to 1840 he moved to what became known as the oil district of Pennsylvania, when the wealth of the underlying mineral deposits became known. His home was on Oil Creek, the present site of Oil City, and there for a time he taught school, later moving to Belvidere, Illinois, where he learned the carpenter's trade. Appleton, Wisconsin, was his next home, and in this locality he became interested in the cutting and dressing of lumber, dealing in lumber for several years. In 1865 he moved to Vineland, New Jersey, making his home in this place for fourteen years, and in 1879 went to Chicago, Illinois, where his death occurred one year later. He was an early member of the Sons of Temperance, was also much interested in matters educational, and in Vineland, which at the time of his settlement was in its youth, served for several years as school trustee. He married, in 1850, Lucinda D. Perry, who, at a great age, survives him to the present time (1915), daughter of Benjamin F. and Abigail (Newland) Perry, her grandfather Perry a Revolutionary soldier and a cousin of Commodore Perry, who won his fame in the War of 1812. Children of Harvey and Lucinda D. (Perry) Ladd: Benjamin F., of whom further; and Clara L. Field, who is still living.

Benjamin F., son of Harvey and Lucinda D. (Perry) Ladd, was born in Appleton, Wisconsin, May 4, 1855. His earliest school training was gained in Stevensville, where his parents were for a short time residing, and he afterward attended the Appleton school, completing his education in the Vineland high school. At the time of his entrance to the Vineland school, its classes were held in the Plum Street Hall, and here he came under the teaching of Professor Charles Wright. He learned the printer's trade in the office of the "Vineland Weekly," and was also for a time employed in the office of the "Independent." His career as a publisher began on May 1, 1876, when, in partnership with Obert Spencer, he purchased the "Evening Journal," a paper of one year's standing, established by Walter E. Cansdell, which was at first the "Daily Journal," but was changed to the "Evening Journal," December 14, 1880. This association continued until June 24, 1878, when Mr. Spencer retired from the firm and Mr. Ladd became sole owner of the paper, the publication of which he continued until his death. That the standard of the "Evening Journal" has been kept high and that the paper has proved itself worthy of the patronage of the townspeople is shown in the fact that during its life more than a dozen newspapers began publication, only to find themselves unable to remove "The Journal" from its secure entrenchments of public favor. A Democrat in politics, Mr. Ladd devoted his paper to the service of that party, but in politics, as in all else, the truth was stated with no attempt at deceit or compromise.

In connection with his publishing interests, Mr. Ladd was for a time engaged in real estate and insurance business in partnership with the late Thomas B. Steel, but after the death of Mr. Steel he sold the business to Henry Taylor. In the organization of the Tradesmen's Bank he played an important part, becoming a member of the board of directors, and on the death of Mr.

Thos: T. Kinney

S. R. Fowler succeeded to the vice-presidency, of which office he was the incumbent at his death. His concern for the industrial and commercial welfare of Vineland found expression in his work in the Board of Trade, of which he was president for a term of years, and in all things that called for the support of good citizenship and public spirit he was a resourceful and energetic leader. Mr. Ladd was a member of the Free and Accepted Masons and the Royal Arcanum.

Mr. Ladd married, November 23, 1878, Julia M. Gifford, daughter of Chester C. Gifford, a pioneer resident of Vineland. Mrs. Ladd survives her husband with four children, Charles F., George C., Mary B., and Edward H.

KINNEY, Thomas Talmadge,

Journalist, Enterprising Citizen.

Thomas Talmadge Kinney, eldest child of William Burnet Kinney (q. v.), by his first wife, Mary Chandler, was born in Newark, August 15, 1821, and died there, December 2, 1900.

He received his early education in the Newark Academy, and was prepared for college in the classical school of Rev. William R. Weeks, D. D. In 1841 he was graduated from Princeton University. Among his classmates were John Craig Biddle, Francis Preston Blair, Amzi Dodd, Theodore Ledyard Cuyler, and Archibald Alexander Hodge. As a student he showed particular aptitude for the natural sciences. In his senior year he served as assistant to his professor, the distinguished Dr. Joseph Henry, and the intimacy thus established ripened into a personal friendship which continued throughout life. After his graduation he studied law in the office of Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, who later became an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1844, but never practiced. Upon the retirement of his father from the editorship of the Newark "Daily Advertiser" in 1851, he succeeded as editor and manager. To his work he devoted much energy, maintaining the high character of the paper in all respects. He especially applied himself to the development of facilities for newsgathering, and was an important factor in the original system which culminated in the comprehensive organization known as the Associated Press. In 1860 he bought the property on the southeast corner of Market and Broad streets, Newark, which was then and still is the business center of the city.

Mr. Kinney was the projector of the Newark Board of Trade, and was sent by that body as its delegate to the convention which organized the National Board of Trade in Philadelphia. One of the founders of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, he was for many years its president. For a long time he was a trustee and the active manager of the Asylum for the Indigent Deaf and Dumb Children of New Jersey. He was also a member of the New Jersey State Board of Geology, and from 1878 to 1882 was president of the State Board of Agriculture, of which he was for many years a member. In 1860 he was one of the delegates to the Republican National Convention at Chicago, actively supporting the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. He was a director of the National State Bank, of Newark, the Newark City Ice Company, and the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, and was one of the founders of the Newark Electric Light and Power Company, and the Fidelity Title and Deposit Company, of which he was president for many years from its organization. He was a member of the board of East Jersey Proprietors, and an hereditary member of the Society of the Cincinnati. About 1895 he retired from the management of the "Daily Advertiser." He was a staunch Republican, and when James G. Blaine was Secretary of State he received the offer of Minister to Italy, which he declined. Having always

a decided preference for quiet and unpretending pursuits and the life of a private citizen, he was never a candidate for public office. In his personal character he was active and earnest in devotion to his duties and obligations, possessing strong domestic affections and warm friendly attachments, and he exerted throughout his life a useful influence.

He married, October 1, 1863, Estelle, daughter of Joel W. and Margaret (Harrison) Condit. She was born in Newark, and died there, December 26, 1907. Her life was marked by keen interest and much activity, quietly exercised, in philanthropic work in Newark. One of the founders of the Babies' Hospital and its president, she was incessant in her efforts to promote the usefulness of that institution. In a resolution of the board of managers of the hospital the following tribute was paid to her: "Kind, generous, and wise, her nature was adapted to the good work, and her great business capacity made her the best of managers and advisers. The hospital is a monument to her goodness and wisdom." The Newark Exchange for Women's Work was established in 1881 at a meeting held in her home, and she was its president until her death. This organization also has placed on record testimony to her conscientious and valuable services, in which reference is made to her "broad and ready sympathy with all in trouble or need; her innumerable acts of charity and kindness, which she with modest spirit made nothing of; her genial spirit, which was an uplift to all who came in touch with her; her many graces of mind and heart." She was descended from John Condit, who came to America in 1678, and with his son Peter settled in Newark, where he purchased lands.

Children of Thomas Talmadge and Estelle (Condit) Kinney: 1. Mary Clementine, born August 12, 1864; married William Campbell Clark, of Newark; children: i. Estelle Campbell Clark; ii. Mai Felicity Clark. 2. Margaret Condit, born October 28, 1865; married, April 14, 1904, Carroll Phillips Bassett; children: i. Carroll Kinney Bassett; ii. Estelle Condit Bassett; iii. William Burnet Kinney Bassett. 3. Estelle Burnet, born July 9, 1868; married Frederick, son of Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of Newark; children: i. Frederick Frelinghuysen; ii. Thomas Talmadge Kinney Frelinghuysen; iii. Theodore Frelinghuysen; iv. George Frelinghuysen. 4. William Burnet, lawyer. 5. Thomas Talmadge, born October 24, 1872; died February 14, 1885.

BEATTIE, Robert,

Enterprising Manufacturer.

No man in Passaic county has been more prominently identified with her progressive advancement than the late Robert Beattie, head of the Beattie Manufacturing Company many years, to whom is due much of the substantial development upon which rests the prosperity and happiness of the community. He ever manifested a public spirited loyalty to all interests for the general good, and his practical ideas and untiring labors left their impress on many of the most beneficial improvements of the county.

His father, also Robert Beattie, was a native of Ireland, from which country he emigrated to America in the first half of the nineteenth century. More than half a century ago he founded the business which has since become such an important industry. He purchased a building at Little Falls, Passaic county, New Jersey, which had been used as a grist mill, remodeled it for his purpose, and installed the necessary equipment for the manufacture of ingrain and three-ply carpet. He was one of the pioneer carpet manufacturers of this country. It is said that the first power loom ever used for carpet weaving was installed and operated by Mr. Beattie about the year 1840. It was invented and manufactured by Nicholas Haight, at that time the

Robt Beattie

manager of the New Jersey and Little Falls Carpet Company, which had been organized in New York in 1822. Mr. Beattie went to Little Falls to start the looms of this company, but they did not prove a success. The invention, however, had sufficient merit to cause E. B. Bigelow to make a careful study of it prior to perfecting the loom which gained for him fortune and fame. During the Civil War Mr. Beattie, with the sagacity of the keen sighted business man, abandoned the manufacture of carpets, and devoted his attention and looms to the manufacture of blankets, a bit of business acumen which afforded ample returns. Upon the termination of the war, he resumed his carpet manufacturing operations. He married Agnes McGraw, a native of Scotland, and had children: Robert and William, Mary, Catherine, Josephine Agnes.

Robert Beattie, the particular subject of this sketch, was born in New York City, January 10, 1842, and died at his home at Little Falls, Passaic county, New Jersey, January 29, 1910, after an illness of several weeks duration, from a complication of diseases. Upon the completion of his education he became associated in the carpet manufacturing business with his father, and was identified with this industry throughout his life. As above stated, the business was founded by the elder Beattie in 1840; it was operated as the Little Falls Carpet Mills, 1843-1871, under the title of Robert Beattie & Sons, 1871-1882, and was incorporated as the Beattie Manufacturing Company, in 1882, at which time the elder Robert Beattie became president of the corporation, and his son William, treasurer. They had New York offices at No. 133 Fifth avenue, and a Chicago office at No. 1509 Heyworth Building, of which R. Howard Beattie, a son of William, had charge many years. In 1870 Brussels and tapestry carpets were added to the output of the mill, and subsequently velvet and felt carpets were also manufactured there. Upon the death of the elder Mr. Beattie, the business was carried on by his two sons, and when William Beattie died in 1897, Robert Beattie became president of the company, conducting its affairs with remarkable executive ability, and retaining his active interest in everything connected with it until a few weeks prior to his death. In recent years velvet carpets and rugs have been manufactured exclusively, the demand for carpets having gradually died out, as the practical utility of rugs has become more and more apparent. The business is now carried on by the younger members of the Beattie family. At a meeting of the stockholders of the company after the death of Mr. Beattie, Robert Beattie Jr., his son, was elected a director, and R. Howard Beattie, a son of the late William Beattie, was elected president. The death of Mr. Beattie cast a wide spread gloom over the community. The services were attended by prominent men from all parts of the country, and the remains were interred in the family plot at Laurel Grove Cemetery.

Mr. Beattie married (first) Sophia Sigler; (second) Ruth Woodhull, of New York State. By the first marriage he had a son, William H., now superintendent of the mills at Little Falls, and a daughter, Kate; by the second marriage he had: Robert Jr., assistant superintendent of the mills, and Frank Kitching. Mr. Beattie was well preserved, dignified and courteous in his demeanor, and of kindly disposition. The portrait accompanying this sketch is from a photograph taken when he was forty-eight years of age. He was a notably generous man, of a deeply sympathetic nature, and his contributions to charitable and religious projects were always liberal in the extreme. He was a man of broad and liberal views. Especially fond of travel, he spent much time in this form of recreation, but preferred travel in his own country to that abroad. Hunting and fishing also received their due share of attention, and he was an expert in both sports. He took

a deep and beneficial interest in forestry, was a pioneer member of the Northwood Club, in the Adirondacks, and also of an organization formed to protect the timber lands of the same section. His social affiliation nearer his home was with the Hamilton Club, of Paterson, New Jersey.

CUTHBERT, Mayland,

Naval Officer in the Civil War.

Those things which men bear in their minds and hearts as thoughts and sentiments worthy of remembrance and which they are fond of quoting, serve as almost unfailing indices to their lives and characters, for those things which men cherish, whether as ideals or lower passions, leave indelible imprints upon their lives. So it was with Mayland Cuthbert, of Beverly, New Jersey, and the key to his calm faith and assurance in his later years of a final shepherding by the Good Shepherd was found in his love for the sweet verses of the poet which conclude,

> "I hope to see my Pilot face to face,
> When I have crossed the bar."

Guided through his life of sixty-eight years by this hope, strong in his faith to the end, he so lived that men could find no smirch upon his name or reputation, and bore to his grave the loving respect and regard of his community, his business associates, and his former comrades of the battle field.

The life of Mayland Cuthbert, early devoted to technical and professional training, was turned from the course of steady effort and advancement it would naturally have followed by the outbreak of the War between the States. This conflict he entered as an engineer in the United States navy, being in active service from August, 1861, until his honorable discharge from the navy in August of 1864, receiving a severe wound at the battle of Port Royal that caused him suffering for the remainder of his life. Returning to civil life, he pursued the business that had claimed him prior to his enlistment, that of drugs, following this in Scranton and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, then, after a short residence in Colorado, forming an association with James S. Mason & Company, of Philadelphia, that continued until his death.

Mr. Cuthbert traced his family line to distinguished ancestry, and was a grandson of Captain Anthony Cuthbert, of Revolutionary fame, who won conspicuous notice by his gallant defence of his company's guns at the battle of Trenton. He was also a descendant of David Ogden, who came to America in the "good ship Welcome."

Mayland Cuthbert, son of Samuel and Anna (Mayland) Cuthbert, was born in Philadelphia, April 11, 1838, and died at his home on the bank of the Delaware, Edgewater Park, Beverly, New Jersey, April 30, 1906. He was educated in the schools of his native city, and when a youth of sixteen years entered the druggist establishment of Bullock & Crenshaw. His vision of usefulness extended far beyond the mere earning of a weekly wage, and when, two years later, he was offered the opportunity of studying analytical chemistry in the laboratory of Professor James C. Booth, he at once accepted. In December, 1857, Mr. Cuthbert, then only nineteen years of age, was honored by election to the Academy of Natural Sciences. In 1859 he experienced another great advance in his profession by his appointment as assistant and superintendent in Dr. Edward R. Squibb's chemical laboratory in Brooklyn, New York, although he there remained for but one year. The cause of his leaving this position was the political disturbances between the north and south, which seemed as though they might at any minute precipitate the country into civil war. Feeling strongly on the subjects in dispute, convinced that war could not be averted, if even long delayed, certain that the Union would find more than sufficient defenders in the army ranks, he resolved to prepare himself for service in

which there would be little of the spectacular but much of the useful, and entered the Philadelphia machine shop of Neafie & Levy, to qualify for engineer in the United States navy. So assiduously did he apply himself to his tasks, so rapidly did he master all of the technical and practical side of engineering, that on August 24, 1861, he was accepted as third assistant engineer in the United States navy, on April 21, 1863, being promoted to the rank of second assistant engineer. His first ship was the "Mohican," and among others he served on the "Pequod" and "Powhatan" in the course of his three years service. He was on the "Mohican" in the battle of Port Royal, and in the course of this engagement received a serious wound, a piece of shell laying bare the femoral artery. In 1864 Mr. Cuthbert resigned from the service and was honorably discharged on August 22, being raised from the rank of ensign to that of lieutenant.

Returning from the war, he for a time conducted drug operations in Scranton, Pennsylvania, then following the same business in Philadelphia. Here he began to suffer more severely from the wound he had received at Port Royal and which had never ceased troubling him, and so moved to Colorado, in the hope that the more bracing climate would induce complete recovery. While in the west, he dealt in real estate, and upon once more returning to his birthplace, Philadelphia, he formed a connection with James S. Mason & Company, in the manufacture of blacking, that continued throughout his active years.

Mr. Cuthbert was a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution; the Naval Order of the United States; the Army and Navy Club, of Washington, District of Columbia; and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, being elected to class one membership, February 6, 1889. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in politics staunchly upheld Republican principles. Mr. Cuthbert was one of the first residents of that beautiful section of Beverly known as Edgewater Park, and here, in his home on the Delaware, he died. In closing this brief review of his useful career, the following is quoted from a record filed by his companions of the Loyal Legion:

"Those who knew him intimately admired his strong will and his untiring energy, his broad sense of justice to his fellow men, his integrity and good faith in all things, and especially his supersensitive sense of honor in all matters involving honesty and good faith in the fulfillment of promises. Companion Cuthbert was a man of keen and quick perceptions and ever ready and courageous to defend his convictions."

Mayland Cuthbert married, October 6, 1863, Fanny Chambers, daughter of James E. and Clarissa McCauley (Chambers) Brooks. Their son Allen now holds an important position as civil engineer with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and is stationed at the Altoona, Pennsylvania, headquarters of the company.

McKENZIE, William,

Public-Spirited Citizen.

Seldom does an alien by birth become so thoroughly imbued with a spirit of devotion and interest in his adopted community as did William McKenzie, of Carlton Hill, first mayor of the borough of East Rutherford, New Jersey, and organizer and first president of many of the now important institutions of Rutherford and East Rutherford. He revived the almost defunct Boiling Springs Bleachery at Carlton Hill, set its machinery again in successful operation, and had the proud satisfaction of turning it again into a "hive of industry," employing over six hundred hands, and by this means restoring prosperity to the community. He entered heartily into the public life of Boiling Springs township, Bergen county, became one of the leading Republicans of the county, and by his energy, initiative and political acumen, placed that county high in the

Wm. A. Mackenzie

favor of the Republican party, although once himself defeated for the Assembly. He was one of the organizers of several important corporations, freely supported all good causes, and left behind him many monuments to his business ability, his public spirit and his devoted interest in the community of his adoption.

William McKenzie was born in Glasgow, Scotland, August 22, 1841, and died at his handsome residence at Carlton Hill, Bergen county, New Jersey, April 12, 1915. He was educated in Glasgow, and became familiar with cotton manufacture in the famous mills of his native land, not coming to the United States until he had attained young manhood. Upon first coming to this country he located in New England, was with the Norwich Bleachery Company, at Norwich, Connecticut, for a period of eighteen years, commencing in 1866, then one year with the Dunnell Manufacturing Company, of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. He then came to Carlton Hill, New Jersey, and, forming a partnership, obtained control of the lifeless Boiling Springs Bleachery, restored it to a condition of usefulness, and built up a splendid business under the name of the Standard Bleachery Company, of which he became president when it was incorporated in 1896. The rebuilding of the fortunes of the bleachery was not an easy task, but one that taxed his powers to the utmost, and for several years after his coming to Carlton Hill, he devoted his great energies and executive ability to the conduct of his private business affairs, the public seeing but little of him. In 1905 he and his sons became the sole proprietors of these extensive works.

The plant of the standard Bleachery at Carlton Hill covers more than twelve acres of ground, and it is the largest concern of its kind in the world. Its operations consist in the conversion of cotton piece goods from gray cloths, as they come from the loom, into the fine, finished products which eventually reach the market. These goods, manufactured principally in New England, are shipped direct to the bleachery. They include lawns, India linens, organdies, crepes, Swiss curtains, Persian lawns, long cloth, embroidery goods, and a number of fancy woven fabrics for women's and children's dresses, in plain and mercerized finish. Many processes of great interest are used in converting the fabrics into the finished product, several days being spent in passing through the various stages of development. When finished the goods are neatly packed and shipped all over the world, the bleachery having a reputation for careful workmanship, which is unsurpassed. An average of one thousand hands are now employed, and the plant is operated day and night. The village of Carlton Hill is practically an outgrowth of this industry's development, and the company owns eighty acres of land. The offices of the company are at Carlton Hill, and at No. 320 Broadway, New York.

When this business was on a firm footing and prosperity had come to him, Mr. McKenzie mingled more with the people, and hand in hand with other leaders worked for community good. His first public interest was in township affairs. As chairman of the executive committee from Boiling Springs township, he sat in the county committee, becoming thoroughly familiar with political conditions, and in 1898 was chairman of the Republican county executive committee, declining the position in 1899. He was defeated for office in his earlier days, but that only nerved him to greater energy, and to his efforts and influence final party success in Bergen county is due. He became well known in political circles all over the county and state, and in 1896 was elected by the State Convention as delegate to the Republican National Convention, held in St. Louis. He was a member of the Passaic Sewerage Commission for a period of twelve years.

When East Rutherford craved borough

which there would be little of the spectacular but much of the useful, and entered the Philadelphia machine shop of Neafie & Levy, to qualify for engineer in the United States navy. So assiduously did he apply himself to his tasks, so rapidly did he master all of the technical and practical side of engineering, that on August 24, 1861, he was accepted as third assistant engineer in the United States navy, on April 21, 1863, being promoted to the rank of second assistant engineer. His first ship was the "Mohican," and among others he served on the "Pequod" and "Powhatan" in the course of his three years service. He was on the "Mohican" in the battle of Port Royal, and in the course of this engagement received a serious wound, a piece of shell laying bare the femoral artery. In 1864 Mr. Cuthbert resigned from the service and was honorably discharged on August 22, being raised from the rank of ensign to that of lieutenant.

Returning from the war, he for a time conducted drug operations in Scranton, Pennsylvania, then following the same business in Philadelphia. Here he began to suffer more severely from the wound he had received at Port Royal and which had never ceased troubling him, and so moved to Colorado, in the hope that the more bracing climate would induce complete recovery. While in the west, he dealt in real estate, and upon once more returning to his birthplace, Philadelphia, he formed a connection with James S. Mason & Company, in the manufacture of blacking, that continued throughout his active years.

Mr. Cuthbert was a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution; the Naval Order of the United States; the Army and Navy Club, of Washington, District of Columbia; and the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, being elected to class one membership, February 6, 1889. He was a communicant of the Protestant Episcopal church, and in politics staunchly upheld Republican principles. Mr. Cuthbert was one of the first residents of that beautiful section of Beverly known as Edgewater Park, and here, in his home on the Delaware, he died. In closing this brief review of his useful career, the following is quoted from a record filed by his companions of the Loyal Legion:

"Those who knew him intimately admired his strong will and his untiring energy, his broad sense of justice to his fellow men, his integrity and good faith in all things, and especially his supersensitive sense of honor in all matters involving honesty and good faith in the fulfillment of promises. Companion Cuthbert was a man of keen and quick perceptions and ever ready and courageous to defend his convictions."

Mayland Cuthbert married, October 6, 1863, Fanny Chambers, daughter of James E. and Clarissa McCauley (Chambers) Brooks. Their son Allen now holds an important position as civil engineer with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and is stationed at the Altoona, Pennsylvania, headquarters of the company.

McKENZIE, William,

Public-Spirited Citizen.

Seldom does an alien by birth become so thoroughly imbued with a spirit of devotion and interest in his adopted community as did William McKenzie, of Carlton Hill, first mayor of the borough of East Rutherford, New Jersey, and organizer and first president of many of the now important institutions of Rutherford and East Rutherford. He revived the almost defunct Boiling Springs Bleachery at Carlton Hill, set its machinery again in successful operation, and had the proud satisfaction of turning it again into a "hive of industry," employing over six hundred hands, and by this means restoring prosperity to the community. He entered heartily into the public life of Boiling Springs township, Bergen county, became one of the leading Republicans of the county, and by his energy, initiative and political acumen, placed that county high in the

dignity, Mr. McKenzie furthered that ambition by personal work and influence, and when it was finally incorporated, was elected its first mayor, and served several terms. He was one of the organizers, and the first president, of the Rutherford and East Rutherford Board of Trade; was one of the founders of the Rutherford Free Library, and its first vice-president; one of the founders of the East Rutherford Free Library; one of the incorporators, of the East Rutherford Savings, Loan and Trust Company, and its first president; president of the Passaic Lumber Company of Wallington; one of the incorporators, a director, and vice-president, of the Rutherford National Bank; one of the incorporators of The Hobart Trust Company, of Passaic, and its first president; a member of the Board of Governors of the Passaic Hospital; and in all of these offices his strong personality and great business ability were valuable assets. In later years Mr. McKenzie traveled abroad extensively, and cultivated his natural taste for good books, art, the drama and the opera. His fine home was "Braeside," at Carlton Hill, New Jersey, a beautiful place on the hillside, overlooking the plant of the concern which he built up. He was a member of the Union Club, the Royal Arcanum, the Order of Scottish Clans, and of various trade associations. He gave freely of his time, his talents, his means, to his town and townsmen, measured up to all the requirements of good citizenship, and left behind him an honored name.

Mr. McKenzie's sons are: James J., William, Kenneth M. and Bertram D., and his daughter is Mrs. Harry W. Pierson, of Boston. The sons are also married.

WHITNEY, Thomas H. and George D.,

Enterprising Manufacturers.

Since 1807 the name Whitney has been identified with the glass manufacturing industry of South Jersey, and at Glassboro, Gloucester county, the Whitney Glass Works perpetuate the name in its relation to a great industry. The business, which was incorporated as the Whitney Glass Works in 1887, was founded in 1775 by the Stanger Brothers, Germans, who built and operated a small plant until 1780. They failed through the depreciation of the Continental currency, and when sold by the sheriff the property was bought by Colonel Thomas Heston, of Hestonville, now a part of Philadelphia. Colonel Heston and Edward Carpenter jointly made the purchase, enlarged the works, and began the manufacture of window glass, shipping their manufacture to Philadelphia by flat-boat. In 1802 Colonel Heston died, and in 1807 Captain Eben Whitney, of Castine, Maine, a master mariner, married Bathsheba, daughter of Colonel Heston, and located in Glassboro. Captain Eben Whitney was a son of Samuel Whitney, descendant of John and Elinor Whitney, who with five sons sailed from London, England, to America, on the ship "Elizabeth and Ann," in 1635. They settled at Watertown, Massachusettts, where John Whitney died, full of honors, June 1, 1673, aged eighty-four years. Captain Eben Whitney, master mariner, while on a voyage from Madeira to Philadelphia, was wrecked off Cape May, New Jersey, in 1806, and for several months thereafter was engaged in saving his cargo and in repairing his vessel. During this period he made many trips to Philadelphia, passing through Glassboro. He became acquainted with Miss Heston, they were mutually attracted, and on August 27, 1807, they were married in Philadelphia. Captain Eben Whitney then located in Glassboro. Captain Eben Whitney was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 17, 1780, and died in 1823. His wife, Bathsheba Heston, died in Glassboro, aged seventy-seven years, and was buried in the churchyard there. She was the mother of three sons,—Thomas Heston, Eben, and Samuel A. Whitney. Thomas H. and Samuel A. Whitney, becoming permanently identified with the glass

works their grandfather, Colonel Heston, aided in establishing, and they were connected with the works for nearly half a century.

Thomas Heston Whitney in 1835 purchased a one-third interest in the business, and two years later acquired the entire works. He continued sole owner until 1840, when he sold a half interest to his brother, Samuel A. Whitney. In 1842 the name was changed from the Harmony Glass Works to the Whitney Glass Company. Thomas H. Whitney died in 1882, and Samuel A. Whitney having retired, John P. Whitney, eldest son of Thomas H., and a nephew, Thomas W. Synnot, continued the business as Whitney Brothers until 1887, when its magnitude became such that it was deemed wise to incorporate. This was done under the name of the Whitney Glass Works, John P. Whitney being chosen vice-president and treasurer, and later president of the corporation. He was the active head of the works for nearly twenty-five years, then resigned, and was succeeded by his brother, George Dudley Whitney.

Thomas H. Whitney married Josephine Whitney, and resided in Glassboro until his death at the beautiful homestead "Holly Bush." He was a man of great business ability, and of deeply generous impulse and public spirit. To his sons he left the priceless legacy of an honored name, and to them committed the care of the business he had developed. Under John P. Whitney the business grew to large proportions, giving at one time employment to about one thousand operatives, and producing over six million bottles annually. Besides five furnaces at Glassboro, the company operated a plant at Salem, New Jersey, owned a plant at Blairsville, Pennsylvania, and a window glass plant at South Glassboro. To the Whitneys belong the credit of introducing many improvements in glass manufacturing, the result of years of costly experiment, and it was largely through them that the recognized standard of efficiency in machine bottle blowing was reached. To the head of this great business George Dudley Whitney, a lawyer practicing in Philadelphia, was called upon the resignation of his brother, John P. Whitney, in 1907. While all his previous training had been professional, he relinquished the position he had gained at the Philadelphia bar, and until his death faithfully and capably administered the trust confided to him. He had inherited executive ability from his honored father, Thomas H. Whitney, whose whole life was devoted to business, and in addition possessed a clear, logical, well trained, judicial mind, strengthened by his college training and years of legal practice. His brothers, Thomas H., Samuel A., and Cutler Whitney, were associated with him, and now represent the Whitney name in the glass manufacturing business. A sister, Fannie, married Frank C. Hatch, of Boston.

George Dudley Whitney was born at "Holly Bush," the family homestead in Glassboro, March 22, 1872, and died February 24, 1915, youngest son of Thomas H. and Josephine (Whitney) Whitney. He passed through an extended course of preparatory study in the best schools, then entered Princeton University, whence he was graduated A. B., class of 1894. He then prepared for the legal profession, graduating from the Columbia University of Washington, D. C., was admitted to the bar, and began practice in Philadelphia, where he successfully established a lucrative business. After the resignation of his brother, John P. Whitney, from the presidency of the Whitney Glass Works, a position he had capably filled for nearly twenty-five years, George D. Whitney succeeded him as executive head of the business that had been so long and so efficiently operated in the Whitney name. He gave up his legal practice, and devoted all his energies to the management of the business. The blowing

Wm H Barnes

of glass bottles has been an industry that has witnessed many changes, has passed through periods of great prosperity and corresponding depression, but the Whitney works have steadily progressed and to the Whitney brothers the honor of the present high standard of excellence in machine bottle blowing is largely due.

A Republican in politics, Mr. Whitney took deep interest in party success, serving for years on the executive committee of the Gloucester County Republican Central Committee. He never sought office, and when without his consent he was made a member of the county Board of Freeholders, he but served his term, then positively declined re-elections. He was a member of St. Thomas' Protestant Episcopal Church, a vestryman and treasurer. He was a member of the Union League, University and Princeton clubs, of Philadelphia, and in that city, as everywhere, was highly esteemed. He was a man of high character, cultured and literary in his tastes, a gentleman always, courteous and companionable. He never married, but always maintained his residence in Glassboro, his home a beautiful country estate.

The funeral of Mr. Whitney was largely attended, many Philadelphians being present to testify the love and respect they felt toward their dead friend. Reverend Charles Bratten Dubell, rector of St. Thomas', conducted the services, after which he was laid with his fathers in the family plot in the churchyard. St. Thomas' has ever been near and dear to the Whitney heart, an attractive stone church edifice belonging to the parish in Glassboro having been erected by Thomas H. and Samuel A. Whitney many years ago.

BARNETT, William Hall,

Business Man, Ideal Citizen.

William Hall Barnett, who for many years was identified with the financial and business world of Newark, and not less closely with its religious and charitable interests, came to that city when but a year old, from which time until his death he made his home there. Growing up with it at the time of its largest development, he formed for himself a prominent place in its active life, and left behind him the name not only of a practical, successful man, but also of a philanthropist whose interest lay ever in the betterment of his city and the assistance of the more unfortunate among its inhabitants.

Mr. Barnett was a native of South Carolina, having been born on the twenty-seventh day of April, 1847, in the city of Columbia, in that state, the second of the three sons of James G. and Mary (Hendrickson) Barnett. His brothers were David H. Barnett, of Columbia, South Carolina, and James G. Barnett Jr., who was born in Newark after the family had come to that place, and still resides there. In 1848, Mr. Barnett Sr. removed with his family from their southern home and settled in the New Jersey city, where he opened a clothing store and conducted it successfully for many years. It was here that William Hall Barnett received his education, first at Dr. Pingrey's school, later at the school of Mr. Grant, and finally at the Newark Academy, from which he graduated in 1864. In that year, Mr. Barnett being then seventeen years of age, he joined with his father in the latter's flourishing trunk business, and here he remained ten years, or until 1874, when he formed a most successful partnership with Henry Elcox for the manufacture and sale of jewelry. But Mr. Barnett had not yet found his permanent berth in the mercantile world, and, at length, with T. J. Preston as partner, took up the linseed oil business, in which he was highly successful. In 1906, at the age of fifty-nine, he retired entirely from active participation in business life, and devoted himself to those charitable and religious interests which so claimed his attention. The Home

for the Friendless was for a long time a matter of special solicitude to him, and he served it in the capacity of trustee and upon its building committee. He was a devoted member of the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, and one of its trustees, as well as a trustee of the St. John's Colored Church. Besides all these activities, Mr. Barnett found time to engage in social and club life, and a number of organizations, secret and otherwise, named him among their members. He belonged to Kane Lodge, No. 55, Free and Accepted Mason; Damascus Commandery, Knights Templar; Salaam Temple, the Scottish Rite bodies; and was also a member of the Essex Club.

Mr. Barnett was married to Miss Mary Wildin, a daughter of Captain Wildin, of Newark. She died in 1883, leaving him childless. Mr. Barnett's death occurred on January 16, 1913, and he left a considerable fortune consisting of real estate and a considerable quantity of stock in the Murphy Varnish Company. To the Central Methodist Church he made a four thousand dollar cash bequest.

The life of William Hall Barnett exemplifies in many ways the idea of good citizenship, in that it displayed an active interest in so many and diverse affairs of the community of which he was a member. Private and public matters were alike deemed neither too insignificant nor too remote for the bestowal of his personal care and attention, and in both alike he gave to all that he undertook the best that was in him.

BENTLEY, Peter (2nd),

Lawyer, Corporation Counsel.

Peter Bentley (2d), of Jersey City, son of Peter Bentley Sr., displayed in large degree the paternal characteristics, and was a lawyer of excellent attainments, and a marked capacity for large affairs. He was born in Jersey City, December 5, 1845. He attended no public educational institution but received liberal instruction under the tutorship of the Rev. Mr. Van Cleck. From the outset he was marked for the law, by his own disposition and the paternal example, and he early engaged in preparation for his profession, in his father's office, and under his watchful care and solicitude. Mentally, he resembled his father in many respects, and it was said of him that few, if any, attorneys of his day came to the bar so well grounded in legal knowledge, and conception of its practical application. On being admitted to the bar he was at once received by his father as a partner, and was entrusted with the entire care of office business. After the death of his father he became senior member of the firm of Bentley & Hartshorne; this partnership was dissolved in 1886, and thereafter he practiced alone. While he added largely to his clientele, he retained his father's former clients, who held to him with well-reposed confidence. He frequently championed the cause of his neighbors as his father had done. In a notable instance, he was the successful counsel in proceedings whereby the unjust water rents on vacant property and upon property where water privileges were not used, were set aside and made inoperative, effecting a great saving to taxpayers. Again, at the time of his death, he was counsel for citizens in the proceedings instituted to set aside the entire tax levy on the ground of gross inequality in its assessment. Mr. Bentley was conspicuously successful in safeguarding large corporate interests, to the avoidance of tedious and expensive litigation. He was leading counsel for the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, and counsel for the Standard Oil Company, the Barber Asphalt Company of New York City, and the Provident Institution for Savings and the Consumers' Gas Company, both of Jersey City, and he also rendered important professional service to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Mr. Bentley married, November 3, 1870,

Emma Parker, of Jersey City, daughter of Captain Robert Parker, the owner of Watts' Island, in Chesapeake Bay, which has been in the Parker family since its first occupation in Colonial times. Children: Eleanor, born July 13, 1871, married Warren H. Dixon, son of the late Justice Dixon, of Jersey City; Emily, born December 5, 1872, married John H. Winans; Peter (3d), born February 6, 1874; Richard Parker, born September 25, 1875; John, born June 16, 1879; Eugenie, born December 23, 1881; Parker, born June 16, 1884. Mr. Bentley died in Jersey City, April 30, 1888.

LINDSLEY, James Hervey,

Accomplished Architect.

By the death of James Hervey Lindsley, late of East Orange, New Jersey, that town sustained an irreparable loss and was deprived of the presence of one whom it had come to look upon as a guardian, benefactor and friend. He had fostered many benevolent and charitable enterprises, was prominently connected with many affairs which pertained to the public welfare, was the promoter of business interests of farreaching effect in the commercial and financial activity of the town, and especially in his chosen profession, architecture, had rendered notable service.

The Lindsley family is a very ancient one, and the name is variously spelled Linle, Linley, Linsley and Lindsley. It was originally Linesley, and there is a town of that name in County Lancaster, England, where this family had their seat. The coat of arms is as follows: Sable, a lion rampant between eight crosses pattée fitcheé argent. Crest: An arm in armour, embowed, holding in the glove a sabre, all proper.

The first record of the family in this country concerns John and Francis Linley, from whom all the Americans of this name are descended. These two bearers of the name emigrated from a place not far to the southwest of London, England, and settled in the New Haven Colony about 1640. John Linley took the oath of fidelity to the New Haven Colony, July 1, 1644, and his name and that of Francis Linley appear on the New Haven records of the following year in a suit for "damadges" as follows: "Stephen Medcalfe complayned that he was going into the house of John Linley, Francis Linley, his brother, being in the house, told him he would sell him a gunne, the said Stephen asked him if it were a good one, he answered yea, as any was in the towne." The "gunne" proved defective as was shown by the result and the finding of the court. "The court considering the premises, the great damadge Stephen Medcalfe had susteyned in the losse of his eye, wth the losse of his time and the great chardge of the cure, Mr. Pell affirming it was worth 10[l], ordered Francis Linley to pay to Stephen Medcalfe 20[l], damadges." Branford, formerly Totoket, was established as a plantation in 1644 and the names of John and Francis Linley appear on the records in 1646. They were probably among the first planters. John remained at Branford, where he died, his children having settled "ancient Woodbury." Francis came with the first settlers to Newark, and his name appears among the forty additional settlers who signed the "Fundamental Agreement," June 24, 1667.

James Hervey Lindsley, son of Peter Lindsley, a well-known builder of Newark, New Jersey, was born in Newark, October 26, 1835, and died August 19, 1899, at Mendham, New Jersey, where he was spending the summer. He was the recipient of an excellent education acquired in the private school conducted by Rev. Hunt, and at other private institutions of learning, one of these being at Succasunna. From his early years he displayed an unusual amount of interest in and talent for the profession of architecture, and his ideas were both original and practical, as well as artistic. He studied this profession with the well known Mr. Hatfield, of New York, remaining the

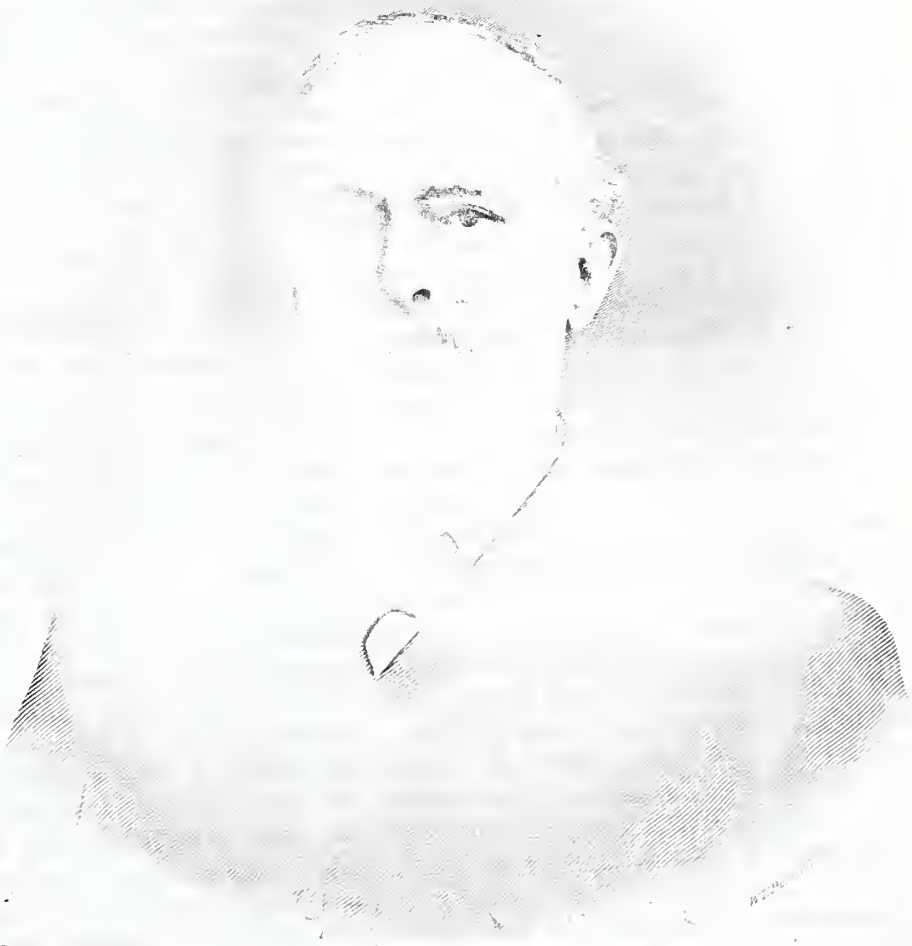
Truly Yours
Thos Buckley

associate of this gentleman for a number of years, then located in Newark, New Jersey, with which city his business interests were identified until his death, with the exception of three years, during which he lived in Denver, Colorado. For many years he was the consulting architect of the old Board of Education of the city of Newark, and during the four years prior to his death held a similar position with the East Orange Board of Education, where his services were appreciated to the fullest extent, and under his able supervision the Eastern and Franklin schools were enlarged and reconstructed and thus changed into model school buildings. The Dodd Street public school in East Orange is acknowledged to be one of the finest in the entire country. In political matters Mr. Lindsley was a stanch Republican, but was never desirous of holding public office, holding the opinion that he was best serving the interests of the community by concentrating his energies in the proper conduct of his professional work, and thus improving the city in this direction. He never, however, neglected to cast his vote in the interests of the Republican party, his first vote being given for General Fremont. He was very young when he joined the First Baptist Church, now Peddie Memorial, of Newark, and for a half a century he was an active and devoted worker in its interests. He was a member of the Newark Board of Trade; a life member of the New Jersey Historical Society; a counsellor of the Founders and Patriots of America, being a charter member of the New York Society; and a member of the Republican Club of East Orange. At the time of his death he was in office as vice-president of the New Jersey Society of Architects, and many of the finest residences, churches and schools of Newark and its vicinity were erected or remodeled by him. His own residence was at No. 440 William street, where his funeral services were held.

Mr. Lindsley married (first) Eliza Agens Bruen, who died in 1881, a descendant of Obadiah Bruen, one of the old settlers of Newark. There were two sons born of this union: Frederick Bruen, a resident of California, and James Mortimer, a resident of St. Louis, Missouri. Mr. Lindsley married (second) Adele Halsted Dodd, a daughter of Stephen Horton and Letitia (Halsted) Dodd; granddaughter of Samuel Tyler Dodd; and whose line goes through Zebina, David, John, Daniel and Daniel. She was born on the original Dodd tract in East Orange, which consisted of more than five hundred acres of land, and on which six generations of the family had been born; the present Dodd street of East Orange runs through this tract. The Halsted family is an old one of Long Island. Letitia (Halsted) Dodd, mother of Mrs. Lindsley, was a daughter of Abram Colyer and Mary A. (Wilson) Halsted; a great-grandmother of Mrs. Lindsley, Elizabeth Colyer, born June 10, 1771, at Jamaica, Long Island, married Philip Halsted. By this second marriage of Mr. Lindsley there was a daughter: Marion Halsted Lindsley, and he was survived by all of his children.

Numerous were the resolutions adopted was a daughter, Marion Halsted Lindsley, the letters of condolence received by the bereaved family, and the public expressions of regret which appeared in the press. The limits of this article will not permit of their reproduction, but the following extract from the "Peddie Memorial Church Journal" must be accorded a place:

"Reference should be made to the loss sustained by this Church in the death of our Brother Mr. James H. Lindsley in August last. Mr. Lindsley has been a member of the Music Committee for a number of years, and was specially faithful in his attention to the duties in which he always took a keen and intelligent interest. It is not known by your Committee at what age our Brother departed this life, but in an obituary notice published at the time it was stated that 'he joined the First Baptist Church, now Peddie Memorial, at Newark, at a very early age and for fifty years was active and influential in all good and charitable work.' With the exception of a short period following the change



Robert Burns

of his residence to Orange, New Jersey, all those years were passed in the fellowship of this Church, for which he had a deep and abiding affection. He was proud of its history, of its influence and of its membership; and loved to speak of them all at the times when others who felt less intensely in these matters would have had nothing to say of Church life or of religious experiences. He was a gentle and humble Christian man, of refined and artistic instincts, of a sweet and lovable disposition. To those whose privilege it was to know him intimately he was most winsome, and his friendship a precious treasure. Your Committee gratefully submits this tribute to the worth and service of our Brother in the hope that same may be made a part of the records of the Church."

GOODBODY, Robert,

Financier, Model Citizen.

Robert Goodbody, a well known financier of New York and New Jersey, was a man who lived up to the standard of character set by a line of distinguished ancestors, in the energy and probity of his conduct in the management of the many important interests entrusted to his care. His grandfather, James Perry, was a leading spirit in the construction of the first railroad between Kingston and Dublin. The careers of such men as Mr. Goodbody show the possibilities open to those who possess good business abilities, and the high integrity common alike to the good citizen and the good business man. His whole life was devoted to the highest and best, and all his endeavors were for the furtherance of those noble ideals he made the rule of his daily life. A nature of singular sweetness, openness and sincerity, he probably never had an enemy. But any estimate of his character would be unjust that did not point to the natural ability and keen mental gifts which he improved by daily and hourly use. He succeeded better than the average business man because he had a wider intellectual equipment than the ordinary business man. He had a profound knowledge of human nature, and his judgment was sound.

Robert Goodbody was born in Clara, Kings county, Ireland, July 25, 1850, and died April 13, 1911. The schools in his native town furnished his earlier education, and he then became a student at Trinity College, Dublin, Ireland, from which he was graduated in the class of 1871 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Later the degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him. He was graduated with honors, and a gold medal for excellence in mathematics was awarded him. After leaving college he took up the study of law, and passed the necessary examination required to become a solicitor, but never engaged in legal practice. He organized the firm of Goodbody & Webb, stock brokers of Dublin, and became a member of the Dublin Stock Exchange. This firm, of which he was senior partner, was successfully engaged in business for a number of years.

In 1885 Mr. Goodbody came to America, and organized the firm of Goodbody, Glyn & Dow, in New York City, where they were brokers and general dealers in all kinds of securities and investments. They were members of the Stock Exchange, and Mr. Goodbody himself became a member of the Stock Exchange after he had become naturalized. In 1891 he was the founder of the firm of Goodbody & Company, which is still in existence at No. 80 Broadway, New York City. So deliberate, well-considered and accurate were his methods of doing business, that he was successful in all his undertakings. In 1899, in association with several others, he purchased "The Paterson Guardian," and published this for some time.

During the first few years of his stay in this country, Mr. Goodbody lived in Orange, New Jersey, but in 1889 he removed to his country seat on the outskirts of Haledon, New Jersey, where he was the owner of many fine acres of park land, covered with beautiful native trees. He was very fond of travel, made annual trips abroad, and as

he was a fine speaker, and possessed of rare descriptive power, his conversation on his travels was listened to with pleasure by all who were privileged to hear him. He was active in the political affairs of Passaic county, a Cleveland Democrat, and wielded a wide influence in Paterson and Haledon. While in England he was a Whig of the Calden type. His favorite form of recreation was found in out-door sports, but social amusements also had an attraction for him. He was a member of the Hamilton Club, of Paterson; the New York Whist Club; the University Club of Dublin; the Reform Club of London; the New York Chamber of Commerce; the North Jersey Country Club, in which he was a member of the Board of Governors, and was at one time its president; and he helped to organize the Arcola Country Club. His advice in public affairs was held in high esteem in Haledon, and he served at one time as a member of the school board. He was a fine historical scholar, probably the finest in the county, and a profound student of economics. His death, which was deeply and sincerely regretted, cast a gloom over the entire community, and affected many circles in New York City, as well as in England and Ireland, where he was well known and greatly beloved. The illness which was the cause of his death covered a period of two years, and was of a nervous character, probably brought on by his incessant mental activity. His religious affiliations were with the Society of Friends.

Mr. Goodbody married (first) in 1872, Isabelle Dora Pim, who died in 1878. He married (second) in 1883, Amy Urwick. He married (third) in 1885, Margaret Jane Pim, who survives him, and is living at the country place at Haledon. His children, who all survive him, are: Isabella S., Hannah F., Marcus, Thomas P., William U., John L., Dora, Maurice F. T., Agnes E. and Robert.

DANIELS, Thomas,

Founder of an Important Business.

In Burlington, New Jersey, one of the tangible works of the life of Thomas Daniels is a firmly founded and prosperous mercantile business, ownership of which made him at the time of his death one of the oldest merchants of this old New Jersey city. For forty years Mr. Daniels took part in the business life of his adopted city, and now, when death has made vacant the place he so long occupied, nothing but pleasure accompanies his memory, and those things which are spoken of him by his former associates are such as bring pride and joy to those who loved him and in return held his deepest affection. Known to all of Burlington's residents as the successful merchant, his connections with other phases of the city's life were no less strong, and he combined the qualities of the man of business, the churchman, the fraternity brother, and the upright citizen in a personality and character at once pleasing and strong.

Descendant of English forbears and a native of England, Thomas Daniels came to the United States as a lad of six years, although he was a man of forty years of age when he took up his residence and founded his business in Burlington, a business which, after forty years under the management of its founder, is now continued as the property of his son and daughter, Thomas E. and Charlotte A. Daniels. The years of his mature life prior to his coming to Burlington were passed in Brooklyn, New York, New Brunswick and Newark, New Jersey, and Poughkeepsie, New York, and during this time he learned and followed the jeweler's art. But it was the four decades that he passed in Burlington that brought out the best of his abilities and talents in business, in church, and in service for others; and it is in mem-

Thos Daniels

ory of a life that stood beyond the reproach of any, that typified high-minded citizenship, that was endowed with the virtues of true manhood, that this memoir is written.

Son of Thomas and Charlotte (Heath) Daniels, Thomas Daniels was born in Warrington, England, February 28, 1835, and in 1841 accompanied his parents in their immigration to the United States. Thomas Daniels, senior, made New Brunswick, New Jersey, the family home, and there he engaged in milling, subsequently moving to Brooklyn, New York. Thomas, the son, first attended public school in New Brunswick, continuing his studies in the institutions of Brooklyn after the family residence was changed to that place. His first employment was in a grocery store, and as a young man he learned the jeweler's calling, engaging in this line in Newark, New Jersey, and Poughkeepsie, New York.

Coming to Burlington, New Jersey, about 1869, Mr. Daniels ventured into a line with which he was unfamiliar, but in which he saw greater possibilities and opportunities than in the business that had formerly been his field of effort, opening a general mercantile establishment. This he developed along safe business lines, at the same time benefitting from his progressive tendencies, and for forty years occupied honorable position as a leading merchant of the city, holding position at the head of a business based on principles of fairest dealing long held in the public confidence. The business that he founded is now continued by his son and daughter, Thomas E. and Charlotte A. Daniels, and under their management the establishment on High street is held strictly to the worthy standard set up by the elder Daniels.

Mr. Daniels made his personal business his chief interest in material matters, although for twenty-three years he was superintendent of the Light and Power Company, relinquishing this office when the plant and business of the local company was consolidated with the Public Service Corporation. His political activity was confined to the intelligent and conscientious casting of his ballot for men and measures championing the right, and his principal public service was as a member of the drainage commission, his several terms of membership thereon totalling eighteen years. With St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church he was closely and actively affiliated, and of this parish he was a devoted vestryman, giving abundantly of all that was his to its needs. He was also a member of St. Mary's Brotherhood, and long belonged to the Knights of Pythias. To none of the citizens of Burlington would this brief record of the life of Thomas Daniels seem complete if mention were omitted of one of the chief pleasures of his active years, ice-boating. Before the physical handicaps of old age made such recreation impossible, each winter found him on the broad surface of the Delaware with one of his several swift yachts, often built by himself, and in the manipulation of his speedy craft he was most adept.

Thomas Daniels died in Burlington, March 4, 1915. The infirmities that came with his eighty years of age caused his retirement three years prior to his death, but he had remained in touch with the activities of his city until his final summons came. His wide sympathy with his fellows, his readiness to overlook shortcomings and to extol virtues, and the straightforward manhood of his own life were the attributes that won him the love, admiration, and respect of his fellows, and it is as the man who quietly and without pretension performed the duties that came to him that he lives in the hearts of his former friends and associates.

Mr. Daniels married (first) Ellen Collins, who became the mother of his children, Thomas E. and Charlotte A.; (second) Lottie Chambers; (third) Eleanor Van Vleet, who bore him Emily W., who married Joseph R. Budd; Ada, and Grosvenor W.

BUDD, Eckard P.,

Lawyer, Public Official.

Belonging to Mount Holly, New Jersey, by right of residence, Eckard P. Budd was the possession of his party, his profession, and his State, by virtue of long, varied and valuable service to all, service discontinued only with the passing of life. It was both pleasure and privilege to know him well, and it is the same privilege, with the solemn touch lent by the keen sense of loss, in his death, to retell the story of his life. Some there are who knew him as a constant and loving friend, others as a devoted and able public servant. Some met him in the associations of lodge and society, others in the work of party and politics, some labored with him in the cares of business, others stood by him as he fought and won the legal battles that made him foremost in his profession, all appreciated that in association with him they knew a man who recognized the highest things in life, made them his aim, and who, in a life that could have held no more of useful effort, ever stood in relations of kindliness and helpfulness to his fellow men. In the little over a quarter of a century of his legal career he rose to respected heights in his profession, the instruments of his rapid advance a clear and firmly founded knowledge of the principles and precedents of jurisprudence, industry that never flagged, intellect of high order, and unusual forensic gifts. These were the qualities that placed him in the front rank of New Jersey's criminal lawyers. When the Democratic party called him to responsible place in party councils, he enthusiastically took up his work, and in county and State labored diligently in its interests. He was preferred for important political place by public servants representative of both of the great parties, and gave of the best of his time and brain to Burlington county and New Jersey. In affairs purely of a local nature he occupied conspicuous position, and Mount Holly knew and loved him with the affection a community bestows only upon him who has been tried by every test, who has stood all trial, who has proved himself worthy of all honor.

Andrews Eckard Budd, M. D., father of Eckard P. Budd, was born in Woodbury, New Jersey, July 18, 1816, of Prussian parentage, his parents coming from their native land when young and settling in New Jersey. Andrews E. Budd was educated in the public schools, Woodbury high school, and under the tutorship of Reverend Blythe, pastor of the Presbyterian church, who taught him Latin. At the age of eighteen years he began teaching in Woodbury, and at the same time continued his studies in higher English, mathematics, and Latin. At the age of twenty-one years he began the study of medicine under Dr. Egbert, of Manayunk, Pennsylvania, and later entered the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1842. He located in Vincentown, New Jersey, beginning practice on April 23, 1842. About January 1, 1845, he moved to Medford, in the same county (Burlington) and there continued in successful practice for eighteen years. In 1863 he moved to Mount Holly, the county seat of Burlington, and there practiced until his death. He was well known and popular, ranking among the most able and successful practitioners of the county. He was a member of the District Medical Society of Burlington and of other leading medical societies. He married, December 22, 1858, Harriet Louisa, daughter of Asa Payson, of Woodstock, Connecticut. Died August 14, 1882.

Eckard P. Budd was born in Medford, Burlington county, New Jersey, November 3, 1861, died in Mount Holly, New Jersey, June 1, 1912. In 1863 his parents moved from Medford to Mount Holly, and there his entire subsequent life was passed. He prepared in the public schools, then entered

Princeton University, and after there completing a classical course began the study of law in the office of that eminent jurist, Charles E. Hendrickson, of Mount Holly. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in February, 1886, and at once began practice in Mount Holly. In February, 1890, he was admitted a counsellor, and November 29, 1898, to the Supreme Court of the United States, and to practice in all State and Federal courts of the district. He grew rapidly in public favor, and on April 7, 1890, was appointed by Governor Abbett as Prosecutor of the Pleas for Burlington. This office he held for ten years, having been reappointed by Governor Werts on April 4, 1895. His two terms as prosecutor were marked by brilliant and conscientious work on behalf of the State, and added greatly to his standing as a criminal lawyer. Had he elected a political career instead of a professional one, he would have gone far, but while deeply interested in local and State affairs, he had no personal public ambitions and never accepted elective office save as a member of the Mount Holly Board of Education, and that but for one term. He continued in the prosecutor's office until the State changed its political complexion, and then retired to a private practice that grew in volume with each succeeding year. He loved his profession, was learned in its many and intricate windings, was skilful in their application to the cause in contention, but was straightforward in his methods, relying upon the strength of his presentation of his case and not upon chicanery or sharp legal practice for victory. He was a valuable public official and a strong advocate for the cause he represented as counsel.

While not a public official save professionally, Mr. Budd was one of the well known, strong men of the Democratic party in New Jersey, and one whose talents were freely drawn upon by the leaders. For many years he represented Burlington county on the Democratic State Committee, and as a campaign speaker during gubernatorial and presidential contests, he was in great demand, his speeches commanding wide attention from the press of the State and nation, for he was noted far beyond the confines of his own State. In 1901, at the Democratic State Convention, he was chosen as the orator to present the name of James M. Seymour to the convention as the nominee for Governor, his nominating speech carrying the convention by storm, and standing as one of the classics of political oratory. He accepted an appointment by Governor Murphy, of opposite political faith, as member of the State Board of Assessors, serving from March 7, 1904, to March 7, 1908. In every position he was called upon to fill he served with ability and honor, winning the highest respect even of his opponents, while as a lawyer and advocate his standing was among the leaders.

His business relations were few beyond his profession, but at his death he was a director of the Camden and Burlington County Railroad Company and of the Farmers' Trust Company, of Mount Holly, also serving the latter as solicitor. He was a member of Good Intent Fire Company, of Mount Holly, belonged to the Masonic order, and was a past exalted ruler of the Mount Holly Lodge of Elks, of which he was a charter member. He took a deep interest in all these bodies, in fact, his public spirit extended to every department of Mount Holly's life and his charity was never appealed to in vain. Suffering and distress always touched his sympathetic nature, and instant were his efforts to relieve the sufferers. Every man was his brother, and it is no figure of speech to state that the whole community mourned his death.

Mr. Budd married Eliza Esculene Burtis, daughter of P. Tallman and Sarah Eliza Burtis, of Chicago, Illinois, and Phoenix, Arizona, who survives him, a resident of Mount Holly. Children: Harold Hume, Dorothy, Grace Esculene, Mildred and Eckard P. (2).

HOLDEN, Edgar, M. D.,

Naval Surgeon, Distinguished Practitioner

For forty years president of the medical board of one of Newark's well-known life insurance companies, and one of the leading specialists of his day, Dr. Holden occupied an enviable position in the medical profession. He was of early Colonial ancestry, descending from Justinian Holden, who came from England in 1632 in the ship "Elizabeth." His grandfather, John Holden, was an officer of the Revolution, promoted for gallantry at the battle of Bunker Hill, and was one of the original members of the Society of the Cincinnati, Dr. Holden inheriting his membership. Dr. Holden was a man of great ability and prominence in his own right, his services to his country and to his fellowmen in both war and peace bringing him merited distinction.

Edgar Holden was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, November 2, 1838, died in Chatham, New Jersey, his summer home, July 18, 1909, son of Asa Holden, a manufacturer of Hingham. He was early educated in Hingham Academy and James Hunter's school at Jamaica, Long Island, prepared for college at John F. Pingry's school in Newark, and was graduated from Princeton College, A. B., class of 1859. In later years Princeton conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy. After leaving Princeton he entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York City, whence he was graduated M. D., class of 1861. Both before and after graduation he served as interne at the King's County Hospital, gaining experience that was shortly afterward of value to him.

In the fall of 1861 he was commissioned in the United States navy, and was assigned to duty on the steam frigate "Minnesota" as assistant surgeon, and on this vessel passed through the exciting scenes at Hampton Roads, where the entire Union fleet was in peril from the "Merrimac" until the arrival of the "Monitor." The "Minnesota" was saved, and after the conflict Dr. Holden was placed in charge of the wounded who had fought on board the "Cumberland," "Congress" and "Minnesota." At the bombardment of Sewell's Point he rendered such efficient service that he was promoted to surgeon in charge of the James River Squadron Hospital at Norfolk. Later he served on the steamer "Wyandotte," and later as surgeon of the ironclad "Passaic," and took part in the attack on Fort McAllister, Georgia. Following, he was again assigned to hospital duty, but at his own request was appointed surgeon of the steamer "Sassacus," which vessel after sea service cruising for blockade runners was on duty in the South Carolina sounds, took part in the attack on Charleston, and fought the Confederate ram "Albermarle," with others of the Union fleet. In the summer of 1864 Dr. Holden was made chief of the medical department of the James River Squadron, but poor health caused him to resign after a few months' service. He, however, accepted a commission as surgeon in the United States volunteer army, becoming a member of the staff of the Ward Hospital, Newark.

At the close of the war, Dr. Holden established and practiced in Newark and rose to a leading position as one of the great physicians and surgeons of the State. In 1867 he became a member of the board of medical directors of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, and was elected president of the board in 1870, a position he held until his death. He continued practice in connection with his official duties until 1891, when he withdrew from public practice, his health giving way under the double strain. Dr. Holden was an acknowledged authority in his profession on laryngology, a department in which he specialized. In the course of his studies and practice as a specialist he invented numerous instruments that were quickly adopted as being a great step forward and of im-

Edgar Holden

Respectfully Yours
Dr. Isidor Kalisch

mense benefit to the advanced surgeon. He was a frequent contributor to the medical journals and magazines, his chief thesis on Sphygmograph taking the Stevens prize awarded by the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and later appearing in book form. At the time of his death Dr. Holden was president of the American Medical Association, member of the American Laryngological Association, New Jersey State Medical Society, Newark Medical and Surgical Society, Essex County Medical Society, New Jersey Academy of Medicine, Association of Medical Directors of Life Insurance Companies; hereditary member of the Society of the Cincinnati; original member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, and of the Grand Army of the Republic; member of the New Jersey Historical Society, the Microscopical Society, and the American Authors Guild. He was a volunteer writer for the medical journals and magazines, his statistical papers and monographs on contagion, sanitation and medical examinations for life insurance, attracting the attention of the medical world. He also wrote a series of war sketches for "Harper's" and the "Century." In 1873 he published his book on "The Use of the Sphygmograph;" in 1880, "Health and Mortality of Newark;" and in 1883 "The Waif from Minot's Ledge." He was a Republican in politics, and a member of the Presbyterian church, serving for many years as trustee of the Second Presbyterian Church of Newark. In February, 1908, he resigned, but the board refused for the second time to accept and allow their long-time associate to sunder official relations with the church.

KALISCH, Rev. Isidor, D. D.,

Distinguished Divine, Author and Poet.

Rev. Isidor Kalisch, D. D., one of the most distinguished rabbis of his time, was born in Krotoschin, Duchy of Posen, Prussia, November 15, 1816, and died in Newark, New Jersey, May 11, 1886. He was a son of the Rev. Burnham and Sarah Kalisch, the latter a woman of strong intellect and force of character, who died March 14, 1883, at the age of eighty-seven years. Rev. Burnham Kalisch "was widely known throughout the Duchy as a man of learning, piety and benevolence," and he "was deeply versed in Hebraic lore." He died in Krotoschin, September 1, 1856, leaving seven children.

Rev. Isidor Kalisch, the eldest of these children, became even more illustrious than his father, receiving international recognition through his public labors and his published works. His earliest years already gave promise of what he would achieve in later life, and "in his ninth year he was remarkably proficient in Talmudic and Hebraic learning." Upon the completion of the curriculum at the Gymnasium, an institution on a par with our American colleges, he pursued his studies in the universities of Berlin, Breslau and Prague, the most eminent professors conferring testimonials upon him. During this time he was a steady contributor to leading German periodicals, notable among these being the "Breslauer Beobachter," the "Figaro," and Dr. Julius Fuerst's "Orient." He was the author of one of the most popular songs of that warlike period in Germany—"Schlacht Gesang der Deutschen (War Song of the Germans)—which was dedicated to the Prince of Prussia (afterwards Emperor of Germany), December 31, 1842, and acknowledged by that prince in a personal note to Dr. Kalisch. The song was set to music by Music Director Mueller, of Breslau, and at once became the fashion. The attitude of Dr. Kalisch has been thus characterized:

"Imbued with the love of liberty, and witnessing the oppression of his fellow men under the forms of government and law, his generous nature decried these things; he wrote poems breathing the true spirit of liberty; contributed articles to newspapers which were condemned as seditious by tyrannical censors; and thus when, in 1848, the revolutionary fever had reached a crisis, he

became one of the many obnoxious citizens who were inimical to the welfare of Prussia because they were stumbling blocks to the progress of tyranny and oppression. He was compelled to leave Germany. He made his way to London, England, and after a sojourn there of several months, he left for New York City."

After an ocean trip in the sailing vessel "Rolla," lasting almost nine weeks, he arrived in New York City on August 28, 1849, and in July, 1850, received a call from the congregation "Tifireth Israel" of Cleveland, Ohio, to officiate as their minister. In the same month he assumed the duties of this position, finding his congregation of the true orthodox type, that is, they still upheld obsolete rites which were practically useless in that time and under those conditions, however wise they might have been, and undoubtedly were, at the time they were put in force. How to remedy this evil was now his constant thought. The result of his efforts in this direction was the assembling of the first conference of rabbis at Cleveland, in 1855. The object of this conference was to better the spiritual condition of the Jews throughout America; to strip the Jewish divine services from heathenish and idolatrous customs; to weed out senseless and useless prayers; and to establish a uniform divine service throughout the land. In order to spread this movement he had himself frequently removed from one congregation and city to another, and served in cities as follows: Cincinnati, Ohio; Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in which city he was successful in uniting two disputing factions, and had them united in worship in one synagogue; Indianapolis, Indiana; Detroit, Michigan; Leavenworth, Kansas. In October, 1868, Dr. Kalisch removed to New York City for the purpose of publishing a translation he had made of Lessing's "Nathan der Weise," and while there opened an educational institution on West Thirty-sixth street. He was obliged to abandon this at the end of a year, as he had received no support in his undertaking, and having lost all his earnings in this enterprise, he was compelled to enter the lecture field in order to support himself and his family. While thus engaged he received a call to the B'nai Abraham congregation of Newark, New Jersey, which he accepted. In August, 1872, he left it in order to accept the position of rabbi and preacher with the congregation "Ohavey Scholom," in Nashville, Tennessee, where he remained three years. He was instrumental in having a synagogue erected, and at the laying of the corner stone of this edifice ex-President Andrew Johnson and the Governor and State officials of Tennessee were present. In September, 1875, Dr. Kalisch returned to Newark, where he devoted himself mainly to the lecture field and literary work. His close application to literary labors resulted in the most serious consequences. His health began to fail rapidly in the winter of 1885, and he realized the fact that his earthly career would soon be closed. In spite of periods of intense suffering, he was never heard to complain and always sought to inspire hope and confidence in those about him. His death created a profound feeling of grief and sorrow in the community in which he lived, and in every community where his excellent qualities were known. Outside of a very valuable library Dr. Kalisch left no worldly goods, but he left a far richer treasure than wealth, an untarnished name and enviable fame. We may say of Dr. Kalisch, in the language of the poet:

"We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths;
In feelings, not in figures on a dial.
We should count time by heart throbs. He most lives
Who thinks most, feels the noblest, acts the best.
And he whose heart beats quickest lives the longest,
Lives in an hour more than in years do some
Whose fat blood sleeps as it slips along the veins.
Life is but a means unto an end; that end,
Beginning, mean, and end to all things, God."

Dr. Kalisch was connected with numerous organizations, among them being the following: Oriental Lodge, No. 51, Free

and Accepted Masons of Newark; Deutsche Morgenlaendische Gesellschaft (German Oriental Literary Society), of Leipzig and Halle; Mendelssohn Verein, Frankfort-on-the-Main; Allgemeiner Deutscher Schriftsteller Verband (German Authors' Union), at Leipzig.

As a profound scholar, philologist, and prolific author, Dr. Kalisch must always remain best known to the learned world. He wrote numerous essays on religious and secular subjects, maintained and carried on extensive religious controversies in the Jewish press, both aggressive and defensive, with the orthodox and ultra-reform elements in Judaism, and wrote poems which appeared at frequent intervals in German newspapers and periodicals. His lecture on the "Source of all Civilization" attracted wide attention, and was reviewed by James Parton in the "Atlantic Monthly" of August, 1867; another, on "Ancient and Modern Judaism," was not less notable; while still others of note were on "Divine Providence," "The Origin of Language and the Great Future of the English Tongue," "Jewish Ethics" and "The Life and Works of Moses Maimonides." He contributed a series of articles on the Talmud, "The Wine of the Bible," "All Christians Astray on Baptism" and kindred topics to the "Christian Union," of which Henry Ward Beecher was then editor; and in various periodicals of the country he published such essays as "Origin of the Doctrine of Demons and Evil Spirits, Taught by Judaism and Christianity, illustrated;" "Opinions on the Value of the Talmud by the Most Learned Theologians;" "On the Sphere of Our Activities as Israelites;" "The Old Biblical Doctrine of the Idea of God;" "On The Science of Education;" also critical biographies of Moses Maimonides and Haftaly Hartewid Wesely. His "Wegweiser fuer rationelle Forschungen in den Biblischen Schriften," published in 1853, received flattering notices from the German, English and French press. In this profound work he contends upon the basis of a critical examination of the New Testament Scriptures that all that is distinctive in Christianity is derived from Judaic doctrines and customs. In 1855, at the solicitation of Professor Gibbs, of Yale College, Dr. Kalisch deciphered the Phoenician inscription found at Sidon, Asia. His rendering was read before the London Syro-Egyptian Society, and published in the transactions of that society as preferable to the translations submitted about the same time by the Duc de Luynes, of Paris, E. C. Dietrich, of Marburg, Germany, and W. M. W. Turner. Dr. Kalisch published a splendid English translation of Lessing's "Nathan der Weise," as mentioned previously, and rendered the same service for the "Sepher Yezireh," the first philosophical book ever written in the Hebrew language. In connection with this last he also issued a "Sketch of the Talmud," in which he summarized the results of fifty years of study. He wrote Hebrew as readily as German, and as fluently.

In addition to his rare learning and ability as a prose writer, he was a poet of unusual merit. In 1865 his German poems, up to that date, were collected in a volume entitled "Toene des Morgenlandes" (Sounds of the Orient). Such gems in this volume as "Die Mystische Harfe," "Der Teufelstein," and "Gesicht der Seele," are unsurpassed of their kind. Of his Hebrew hymns, many are to be found in the Reformed Hebrew Prayer Book. Another poem in Hebrew, read before the Cleveland Conference, has been pronounced a masterpiece. We learn that "after his death, among his manuscripts was found a considerable collection of original Hebrew poems, tales and fables, and translations from German and English poets into Hebrew, which have never found their way into print." Among his other published writings may be mentioned his contributions to Talmudic Lexicography in the London "Jewish Chronicle" and "Hebrew Observer," and in the Juedische Literatur Blatt, of Magdeburg, Germany; Eng-

lish sermons, which appeared in the "Jewish Messenger," on "Timely Words," and on "Excellence of Judaism;" a series of "Exegetical Lectures on the Bible," in "The Occident," Philadelphia; a series of "Contributions on Philosophical Literature," in "The American Israelite;" "Prefatory Remarks to the Book of Esther;" "The Book of Antiochus," translated from the Hebrew; "A Disquisition Concerning the Time of Composing the Accents of the Hebrew;" "Hebrew Literature and Proselytism according to the Biblical Talmudical Laws;" "Discourse on the Preference of the Mosaic Laws," as delivered by Rabbi Moses ben Nacham, in 1263, before King Jacob, at Saragossa; "Contributions to the Jewish Liturgy;" "Historical Researches—Who Was Tryphon, mentioned by Justin the Martyr," etc.; "Disquisition on Some Liturgical Subjects;" "The Value of the Hebrew Language:" "Real Treasure of Earth;" "The Jewish Minister as He Should Be."

Rev. Dr. Kalisch was married, at Jutroschin, Duchy of Posen, in 1843, to Charlotte, a daughter of Abner and Bettina Bandman, and this union was blessed with children as follows: Albert, born September 15, 1844; Hannah, born April 10, 1846, married Simon Wiener; Leonard, born April 12, 1848; Samuel, born April 18, 1851; Abner, born September 2, 1853; Burnham, born August 5, 1867. Albert became a journalist; the other sons all became eminent lawyers.

The death of Dr. Kalisch cast a deep sorrow over the entire city, a sorrow which was by no means confined to his co-religionists, for, whenever there was distress to be relieved, a difference in religious belief never affected the aid freely and generously given by him. The funeral services were attended by members of all creeds, by high and low, by rich and poor. The funeral oration was delivered by the venerable Dr. Gustav Gottheil, the eminent divine of Temple Emanuel, of New York City; a prayer by the Rev. Joseph Leucht, of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun, of Newark; and resolutions of condolence were adopted by the Society of "Der Treuen Schwestern," (The Faithful Sisters), of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, an organization which had been called into life by Dr. Kalisch. We can give no better estimate of the character of Dr. Kalisch than to quote a few extracts from a "Memoir" which was published of him in Newark.

One paramount aim seems to run through all his writings and labors, that of mental and moral improvement. When it is considered how unprofitable, in a financial sense, such labors are, in a busy world wholly devoted to racing after wealth, one cannot but admire the nobleness, unselfishness, and self-sacrificing character of the subject of this memoir. Who is there skillful enough to wield the pen, to do justice to the memory of a man who despised wealth, and sacrificed all the years of an active life in attempting to better the moral and mental condition of his fellow men? Who is there possessed of sufficient eloquence to do justice to the memory of a man who wilfully and manfully put on the armor of truth and justice, not merely in a state of defense, but in an aggressive state, to carry on a life-long war with falsehood, hypocrisy, deceit, fanaticism, bigotry and superstition, a war in which no flag of truce was recognized, no quarter given, and no blood spilled—a war of reason against blind faith and sophistry?

Who is there adequate to the task of faithfully portraying the character of a man, whose life was devoid of every selfish thought, whose soul was enwrapt in the welfare of others, whose greatest happiness was to observe others happy, and whose greatest triumph was to see truth, justice, virtue and enlightenment, triumph over falsehood, oppression, vice and bigotry? Dependent upon his vocation and literary labors for his livelihood, and with a family dependent upon him, he rather struggled for existence, than to sacrifice his opinions and resort to dissimulation. He did not seek after wealth, but that which was dearer to him, the establishment of a Judaism which would be impregnable to the insidious attacks of scoffers and atheists. He was a man of original thought. He took great delight in grappling with abstruse questions of mental and moral philosophy, theology, or any other subject which called for the vigorous exercise of his strong intellectual faculties. His power of analy-

sis was so strongly developed, that a subject fell apart, as it were, into many pieces, with mathematical exactness and evenness under his keen dissection, and not the smallest particle thereof escaped his mental grasp, until it fully revealed its integral existence and relation to the whole. He furthermore possessed the happy faculty of investing the most intricate subject in a simple garb, so that it could be readily understood by the common mind. A strong sense of right and justice pervaded all his actions through life. So strongly was he imbued with this quality, that it produced in him an uncontrollable aversion towards dissemblers and pretenders, and which his open and ingenuous nature was powerless to conceal. In the presence of such, his usual calm and even temperament, his urbane and genial manner, would become uneasy, ruffled and repelling.

His charities were numerous, and no solicitation to him for alms ever went unanswered. He heeded no exertion, shunned no fatigue, when bent upon a mission of mercy or charity. He will be affectionately remembered by the many who have been cheered upon their lonely and desolate way through life, by the substantial aid received from his kind and helping hand. The result of his labors testifies to the efficiency of his work. In the family circle he was perpetual sunshine. He was all love, patience and generosity. He was a kind and devoted husband, a loving and affectionate father, and a steadfast friend. To him the approach of death was only the beginning of that spiritual life, which was the theme of his earnest life work.

DURYEE, Peter Sharpe,

Enterprising Citizen, Friend of Education.

There are some men whose natures are so large, who touch life at so many points, that in whatever communities they may reside, they exert an influence widely and powerfully felt. To this class of men belonged the late Peter Sharpe Duryee, late of Newark, New Jersey, a representative of an old family, whose ancestors were Dutch and Huguenot settlers at Newtown, Long Island. The parents of Mr. Duryee were George and Mary (Sharpe) Duryee.

Peter Sharpe Duryee was born at the corner of Fulton and Gold streets, New York City, December 21, 1807, and died at his home, No. 40 Park Place, Newark, New Jersey, September 23, 1877. He received an excellent education in private schools near the country residence of his father at Newtown, Long Island, and was still a very young man when he decided to enter upon a business career. He removed to Newark in 1821, and became an apprentice in the store of the late William Rankin, hat manufacturer. Devoting himself wholeheartedly to the interests of the business with which he had become connected, his fidelity and worth were recognized, and at the age of twenty-one years he was admitted to a partnership in the firm. The firm was operated under the name of Rankin, Duryee & Company, and the progressive yet conservative methods of Mr. Duryee raised this enterprise to such an extent that it became the largest concern of its kind in the country. They had established branches in almost all the large cities of the Union until the outbreak of the Civil War, at which time the firm retired from business. Mr. Duryee was associated with a number of other business enterprises and held official position in many of them. He was a director and vice-president of the State Bank of New Jersey and director of the Newark Savings Bank, New Jersey Insurance Company and the Mechanics Insurance Company. He was actively interested in the New Jersey railroad, having been one of the original stockholders, and had charge of a number of its interests. He was also president of the Mount Pleasant Cemetery Association.

Generously interested in the cause of higher education, he was a trustee of Rutgers College at New Brunswick, and founded several scholarships there. He was one of the original directors of the Library Association, and vice-president of the New Jersey Historical Society. He was for many years a member of the First Reformed Church, on Market street, leaving this to establish the North Reformed Church, of which he was an elder at the time of his

death, and always a liberal supporter. He was also a trustee of the Corporation of the Reformed Church in America.

Mr. Duryee married, in Newark, June 20, 1834, Susan, a daughter of William and Abigail (Ogden) Rankin, the former being the partner of Mr. Duryee. Of this union there were children: William Rankin, who became pastor of the Reformed Church at Lafayette; Anne Brower; Mary Ogden; John Goble; Charlotte Rankin; George Sharpe; Joseph Rankin; Edward Henry; Amy Caroline.

In order to give an estimate of the character of Mr. Duryee, we can do no better than to quote a few extracts from the sermon preached in his memory by the Rev. C. E. Hart:

"There was great unity in his character. He was a practical man of great and ceaseless activity. Mr. Duryee kept at what engaged his mind, and worked with intense enthusiasm to its results. To the spirit and vivacity of the Huguenot he added the settled purpose of the Hollander, and showed in his career the value of such a combination. His life shows the value of singleness of aim in the application of one's energies. It is the secret of growth. Such a course is constructive. It is the foundation of a name and a character. This practical man had what is not often found in such natures, an ardent temperament. He was a man of strong affection and sentiment, as evinced in his great fondness for the poetry of Burns and the romances of Scott."

DURYEE, Rev. William Rankin, D. D.,

Distinguished Clergyman and Educator.

That the influence of the church is declining, is a remark frequently made by those who lack the discernment to perceive that, while creeds and outward observances are undoubtedly losing their hold upon the world at large, there is convincing evidence that the essentials of religion are daily becoming more deeply rooted in the heart of mankind. When the representatives of the church are such men as the late Rev. William Rankin Duryee, D. D., a professor in Rutgers College, New Jersey, its influence becomes exercised in the most beneficial manner and in the highest degree. He was the eldest son of the late Peter S. Duryee, whose sketch appears also in this work.

Rev. William Rankin Duryee, D. D., was born in Newark, New Jersey, in 1838, and died at his home in New Brunswick, New Jersey, January 20, 1897. He was graduated in the class of 1856 from Rutgers College, and for a time devoted himself to the study of law in the office of Frederick T. Frelinghuysen. In less than a year he had decided to make the ministry his life work, and accordingly, in the fall of 1857, matriculated at the Theological Seminary in New Brunswick, but interrupted his studies at the end of his junior year in order to spend one and a half years in European travel. Returning to the seminary, he was graduated from this institution in 1861. He was at once appointed chaplain of the First Kentucky Infantry, but a severe attack of camp fever obliged him to abandon his field activity. In 1863, having fully recovered, he assumed charge of a mission at East Williamsburg, Long Island, and the following year was appointed pastor of the newly organized Lafayette Church of Jersey City, New Jersey. He developed this into a strong church during the twenty-seven years it remained in his charge, and while the congregation was in a great part a transient one, he won their confidence and love in an eminent degree. He had a number of calls to other fields, but the love of his congregation prevailed over all offered inducements to leave them. In 1876 Rutgers gave him a Doctorate of Divinity, and upon the death of his father, in 1877, he was chosen to succeed him as a member of the board of trustees, and held this post until he accepted a professorship. In 1891 he was elected Professor of Ethics, Evidences of Christianity and the English Bible, in Rutgers College, and he accepted this as being in harmony with his chosen life work, although he had previously declined the chair of History

and Political Economy in the same institution.

From the commencement of his ministerial life he had been an active member of the Board of Foreign Missions, and it is impossible to measure the extent and value of his services in this direction. He was president of the General Synod in session at Albany in 1883. As a reformer Rev. Duryee held high rank. As an orator he had few equals in his circle, not alone as a speaker upon religious topics, but as a speaker on any subject, social, educational or literary in its nature, it was always a great pleasure to be one in his audience. His contributions to the world of literature were numerous, and for the most part appeared in "The Christian Intelligencer." Published in "The Hearth and Home" was a prize poem by Rev. Duryee, and this was later included in Bryant's "Library of Poetry and Song." He wrote a number of hymns which have been published in collected form, a variety of tracts and addresses, and many reviews of books and church and religious topics, mainly for "The Christian Intelligencer."

Rev. Duryee married (first) in Jersey City, Charlotte W. Nuttman, of Newark, until her death treasurer of the Woman's Board of Foreign Missions, and in whose honor the Charlotte W. Duryee School for Women, in connection with the Amoy Mission, was created. He married (second) Mrs. Anna M. R. (Varick) Goesbeck, of Jersey City, who was until her resignation treasurer of the Women's Executive Committee of Domestic Missions. It is but a fitting close to this short review to give a few extracts from addresses made in memory of Rev. Duryee by those who knew him or his works intimately, and are therefore best able to estimate his worth.

President Scott, of Rutgers College, said, in part: "But it is the students, I suppose, who will claim him as all their own. Each one of them recognized in him a 'fellow' and a friend. His heart kept even pulse with theirs. When, in the excitement of their sports, or in their jollity their heartbeats were hurried, his never lost a throb. When their aspirations were quickened as the possibilities of a noble life filled them with high hopes, his breath came and went as fast as theirs. And when the time came for sympathy or counsel, no wonder, therefore, that the heart of the comrade, older in years only, gave the steadying measure for thought and purpose. To every student he stretched out his hand, not to keep him at arm's length, but to draw him close to himself."

Rev. Charles E. Hart, D. D., said: "Among the many elements of gentle life so mixed in our brother's character, none possessed him with such power as the sentiments and affections which can be satisfied only with definite and living realities. He had a clear and active intellect and a sound judgment; his reading and learning were wide, discriminating and enriching; he possessed a vigorous imagination and poetic sensibility; a fine literary taste, a quick wit, a genuine subtle and refined humor in close alliance with the tenderest pathos. These abilities and graces were shown in the pulpit, in the contributions of his pen, in charming letters and lectures, and, not least, in the social circle in which his presence was infectious good cheer."

Rev. Jacob Cooper said: "There was such a blending of strength and beauty, of intellect and culture, of playful humor and quiet dignity, making the *tout ensemble* so perfect that there is no room for the estimation of special characteristics.—Our colleague was a man of most varied reading, and his mind was as bright and penetrating as quicksilver. It fastened upon grains of gold and left the dirt and dross.—The influence of our colleague is appreciated not merely now that he has been called from us to a more exalted duty; but was known and felt by us from the day he came among us. —Such characters as William Rankin Duryee, reckoned among her pupils, make a college rich; and whether alive on earth and

ministering to her growth, or called to a yet higher service, are still her priceless treasures."

DURYEE, Edward H.,

Lawyer, Library Official.

For a quarter of a century identified with the Essex county bar, associated in practice with his brother, George S. Duryee, also deceased, and with the late Judge Howard B. Hayes as his law partner, Mr. Duryee passed a useful professional life marked by strict adherence to the ethics of his profession and the sacred observance of those laws of probity that exist between men of honor. His life was devoted strictly to his profession, the only exception being the deep interest he exhibited in the management of the Public Library in his official capacity as trustee.

Edward H., son of Peter S. Duryee, was born in Newark, and died at the Duryee mansion on Park Place, Newark, New Jersey, December 7, 1905. After elementary courses in Newark, he entered the Lawrenceville Preparatory School at Lawrenceville, New Jersey, and then entered Rutgers College, whence he was graduated with the class of '76. Deciding upon the law as his profession, he began study in the law offices of Dudley F. Field and Robert E. Deyo, of the eminent New York law firm of Field & Deyo, continuing under Oscar Keen, of Newark, and completing his preparation at Columbia University Law School, receiving his degree with the class of '78. He began his professional career as managing clerk for Field & Deyo, and was admitted to the New York bar in May, 1879. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar at Trenton as an attorney in June, 1881, and as a counsellor at the June term, 1884. After his admission to the New Jersey bar he began practice in Newark in association with his brother, George S. Duryee, now deceased. This became one of the successful law firms of the city, conducting a large practice in all State and Federal courts of the district. Later in life Edward H. Duryee and the late Judge Howard W. Hayes, formed a law partnership that continued for several years, both members of the firm being men of highest legal standing and local prominence.

Mr. Duryee gave to his profession his undivided devotion, never seeking public preferment or accepting political office. He was a Democrat, and helpful in council, but took little active part in public affairs. The one exception was his term of service beginning in 1890 as trustee of Newark Public Library, where he is remembered by his contemporaries as one of the earnest devoted men who contributed largely to placing the library in its present condition of helpfulness and benefit. His social clubs were the Essex of Newark and the University of New York. Fond of out of door exercise and sport, he held membership in several country clubs and there gratified his love of open air sports. Mr. Duryee never married.

RANDOLPH, Theodore Frelinghuysen,

Governor, Statesman.

Theodore Frelinghuysen Randolph, twenty-fourth Governor of New Jersey, (1869-72), was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, June 24, 1816, son of James F. Randolph, founder and for forty years editor of the New Brunswick "Fredonian," and representative in Congress from 1824 to 1830. His ancestors emigrated from Nottinghamshire, England, in 1622, and removed from Barnstable, Massachusetts, to Middlesex county, New Jersey, in 1630. His grandparents were active revolutionists in the War for Independence.

His early education was received at Rutgers Grammar school, and while still a mere boy, he entered business life as a clerk. In 1840 he went south and lived in Vicksburg, Mississippi, where he was engaged in mer-

cantile pursuits for about ten years. In 1851 he married Fanny F., daughter of N. D. Colman, of Kentucky, and grandniece, on her mother's side, of Chief Justice Marshall. Soon after his marriage he returned to New Jersey and lived in Jersey City, and was successfully engaged in the mining of coal and transportation of iron and ores. He was also for many years president of the Morris & Essex railroad, a position in which he achieved remarkable success, and showed his administrative and financial capacity. He was elected a member of the House of Assembly of New Jersey from the first district of Hudson county in 1859, was re-elected in 1860, and was a member of the special session of 1860, convened by a call of the governor on account of the outbreak of the Civil War. He was prominent as a War Democrat, and served on important committees, including that on federal relations, and introduced and secured the passage of the first bill giving relief to the families of volunteers. In 1861 he was elected State Senator from Hudson county to fill a vacancy, and in 1862 was re-elected for the full term of three years. He was energetic and efficient in the discharge of his duties, and served on the committees on education, civil service reform, centennial exposition, and others. The office of State Comptroller was created in 1865 and through his instrumentality, and within five years it is said to have saved the State $500.000. He removed to Morristown, New Jersey, where he afterward resided, and was elected Governor of New Jersey in the fall of 1868. His administration was vigorous and successful, and measures advocated and secured by him have been of lasting benefit to the State. Among these may be mentioned the establishment of the State riparian commission, which has resulted in a large income to the State school fund; the passage of a system of general laws by which special legislation was avoided, and the repeal of the Camden & Amboy railroad monopoly tax, which had so long burdened the State. He also originated the plan on which the Morris Plains Lunatic Asylum, one of the largest in the world, was constructed. His firm course on the occasion of a riot in Jersey City on the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, July 12, 1871, was much applauded not only in New Jersey but throughout the country. He issued a proclamation in which, while he deprecated religious and factional strife over issues of the past, he vindicated the American right to the largest liberty of expression of opinion, and followed it by calling out a brigade of State troops to preserve the peace, which they did so that no serious injuries occurred, although on the New York side of the Hudson river many lives were lost on the same day, owing to similar excitement there.

He was elected United States Senator from New Jersey in 1875, and served until 1881, with credit to himself and his native State. He was a member of the committees on mines and mining, military affairs and commerce, for all of which he was particularly well qualified. Governor Randolph was prominent in the councils of his party, both in State and national conventions, and was for several years chairman of the National Democratic Committee. He was a trustee of Rutgers College, a director in many corporations and institutions, and was one of the founders and president of the Washington Headquarters Association of Morristown, New Jersey. For many years he had been a member of the Presbyterian church, and after his death it was found that he had given away over one-tenth of his income in unostentatious charity. He died in Morristown, New Jersey, November 7, 1883.

HEALD, John Oxenbridge,

Lawyer, Enterprising Citizen.

John Oxenbridge Heald, a noted attorney of New York, whose residence was in Orange, New Jersey, was a descendant of one of the oldest families in New England. The name Heald is supposed to be of Danish origin, but is found in England in many generations. The coat armorial of one branch of the family, as given by Burke, is: Arms, quarterly gules and azure, in the first and fourth quarters an eagle with wings elevated or; in the second and third, a fret of the last, over all a fesse argent thereon between two crosses pattée, a rose, of the first, barbed and seeded proper. Crest: On a mount vert a bundle of arrows fesseways, the points toward the dexter, proper bound gules, thereon an eagle, wings elevated, criminois, in the beak a sprig of oak, also proper; the dexter claw resting on a cross pattée as in the arms. Motto: *Mea gloria crux.*

John Heald, the American ancestor, came from Berwick, England, and settled in Concord, Massachusetts, in 1635, and was made a freeman in 1641. From him the line of descent is as follows: John Heald, who was born in Concord, and married Sarah Dean; John Heald, son of John and Sarah (Dean) Heald, commonly known as Lieutenant John, married Mary, daughter of John Chandler; Amos Heald, son of John and Mary (Chandler) Heald, married Elizabeth, daughter of Nathaniel Billings, of Concord.

Daniel Heald, son of Amos and Elizabeth (Billings) Heald, was born in Concord, in 1739, and died in Chester, Vermont, in 1833. He was deputy sheriff in Concord in 1774. He would not enroll at the battle of Concord, but shouldered his musket and fought side by side with the patriots, joining them at "The Bridge." He served in Colonel Prescott's division at the battle of Bunker Hill. In 1775 he served at Ticonderoga, and his sympathies were with the patriots all during this memorable struggle. For many years he was a deacon in the Congregational church. While the Revolutionary War was in progress he removed to Chester, Vermont. He married Abigail Wheeler.

Amos Heald, son of Daniel and Abigail (Wheeler) Heald, was born in Lincoln, Massachusetts, in 1765, and died in Chester, Vermont. He was but nine years of age when he was a witness of the battle of Concord, and he was thoroughly imbued with the spirit of patriotism from his earliest years. During his earlier years he worked on the farm in Chester, and later taught school for a time. He was a man of prominence in the community, held a number of public positions, among them being those of town clerk, justice of the peace, judge of the county court, sheriff of the county, and he represented his town in the State Legislature. For many years he was a deacon in the Congregational church. He married Lydia Edwards, daughter of Captain Ebenezer Edwards, of Acton, who was a participant in the battle which took place at Concord Bridge, was at the battle of Bunker Hill, and worked on the fortifications at Dorchester Heights; she was also a granddaughter of Nathaniel Edwards, who also fought at Concord Bridge.

Daniel Addison Heald, son of Amos and Lydia (Edwards) Heald, was born at Chester, in 1818, and lived on the farm until the age of sixteen years. His elementary education was acquired in the common schools, and he then attended in succession, Kimberly Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire, and Yale College, from which he was graduated in the class of 1841. He also read law with Judges Duggett and Washburn, and was admitted to the bar in 1843. He was not alone an able lawyer but a financier as well, and as a statesman earned much commendation. As a representative of the Whig party he was elected to the lower house of the Vermont State Legislature in 1850, and in 1854 was elected

to the State Senate. For two years he practiced law in Galena, Illinois, having been admitted to the Galena bar. After he began the practice of law in his native town, Mr. Heald became identified with insurance interests, becoming first general agent then vice-president and finally president of the Home Insurance Company of New York. Mr. Heald was prominent in the New York Board of Underwriters many years, and it was largely owing to his efforts that the National Board of Underwriters was called into existence. He was regarded as an insurance expert without a peer, and as a public speaker on matters of this kind exerted a widespread and beneficial influence. He became identified with the improvement of the Oranges, New Jersey, in 1857, and was a leading spirit in the development of the beautiful Llewellyn Park; he was secretary of the Board of Proprietors from 1858, and was the incumbent of this office many years. He was one of the nine original members of the New England Society of Orange, and was twice elected its president; one of the original members of the Orange Valley Congregational Church, and a trustee six years; one of the organizers of the Orange Memorial Hospital, president of the advisory board fifteen years, and treasurer of the endowment fund from the time of its establishment. Mr. Heald married (first) Sarah Elizabeth Washburn, also of distinguished ancestry; (second) Elizabeth M. Goddard.

John Oxenbridge Heald, son of Daniel Addison and Sarah Elizabeth (Washburn) Heald, was born in Ludlow, Windsor county, Vermont, October 18, 1850, and died in Orange, New Jersey, October 10, 1911. His education which was a comprehensive and thorough one, was commenced at Phillips Exeter Academy, New Hampshire, and continued at Yale University, being graduated in chemistry and metallurgy from the Sheffield Scientific School in the class of 1873, and then became a student at the Law School of Columbia University, New York City, from which he was graduated in the class of 1875. He established himself in the practice of his chosen profession in the city of New York, having offices at No. 62 Wall street, and at No. 141 Broadway. His residence was at No. 182 Park avenue, Orange, New Jersey, in which city he also achieved prominence in various fields, and served as president of the Second National Bank of Orange. His political affiliations were with the Republican party, and he was a member of the Trinity Congregational Church of Orange. He held membership and official position in many organizations, a list of these being as follows: Delta Kappa, Phi Theta Psi, Psi Upsilon, and Scroll and Key societies at Yale; Mendelssohn Glee Club of New York twenty years; president of the Mendelssohn Union almost twenty years; president of the Yale Alumni Association of Essex county; president of the New York Alumni Association of Exeter Academy; Society of the Cincinnati; University and Yale clubs; New York Bar Association of New York; Graduates' Club of New Haven; president of the New England Society; Essex County Country Club.

Mr. Heald married (first) in October, 1876, Gertrude A. Gardner, of New Haven, who died the following July. He married (second) in Philadelphia, September 3, 1885, Elizabeth Manning, daughter of Joseph Estabrook and Hannah Amanda (Estabrook) Manning. Children: Ruth Washburn, born August 11, 1886; Daniel Addison, May 16, 1889; Elizabeth Estabrook, born October 13, 1894, died June 22, 1913.

CONDIT, William Peck.

Leader in Development of Orange.

William Peck Condit, for many years prominently connected with real estate affairs and public matters in the Oranges, New Jersey, was a representative of an old family of Essex county. He possessed su-

perior business ability, keen discernment and sound judgment, and his well directed efforts were a great benefit to the community in which he resided. He won the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact, and his loss was mourned in all circles.

The Condit family of New Jersey, which played an important and prominent part in the history of Essex county from its earliest period down to the present day, is of Norman descent, and the name has had honorable mention more than once in English history. Among the most prominent of the English members of the family was John Conduit, Knight, who married, in England, Catherine Barton, widow, niece of Sir Isaac Newton, with whom the couple resided during Sir Isaac's life, and from whom they inherited his estate. Sir John Conduit succeeded Sir Isaac also as master and warden of the mint, and died January 20, 1739, at the age of eighty years. His wife died May 27, 1737, aged forty-nine. Their monument is in Westminster Abbey. They had one child who married a Mr. Wallap, eldest son of Lord Lynington. The Kensington estate descended to the Earl of Portsmouth.

(I) John Cunditt, first known member of the family in this country, came to America in 1678 with his son Peter, and settled at Newark, New Jersey. He bought land there in 1689 and 1691, and died in 1713. By his first wife he had a son Peter, of further mention. By his second wife, Deborah, he had a son John, who died before attaining his majority. There is reason to believe that his second wife was a widow when he married her, and that she had a daughter Mary, who married Captain John Morris.

(II) Peter Condit, only child of John Cunditt to reach maturity and marry, came to America with his father. He died in 1714, leaving a widow and seven children. From the frequent mention in the Newark record of the "two widows Cunditts," it seems probable that Peter's widow lived with her mother-in-law at least for some time after her husband's death. Peter Condit married, in 1695, Mary, a daughter of Samuel Harrison; granddaughter of Sergeant Richard Harrison; and great-granddaughter of Richard Harrison, of Cheshire, England, and of Branford, Connecticut. Children: Samuel, of further mention; Peter, born 1698 or 1699, died July 11, 1768, married Phebe Dodd; John, born about 1701, died about 1783, married Joanna, daughter of Matthew Williams, of Newark; Nathaniel, born about 1703, died June 23, 1746, married Elizabeth, daughter of Swain and Susan (Ackerman) Ogden, of Orange; Mary, born in 1705 or 1706; Philip, born in April, 1709, died December 23, 1801, married Mary Day; Isaac, born 1711 or 1712, was living in 1764, and married, but wife's name not known.

(III) Samuel Condit, eldest child of Peter and Mary (Harrison) Condit, was born in Newark, New Jersey, December 6, 1696, and died July 18, 1777. About 1720 he purchased land lying between the Orange Mountains, afterwards called Pleasant Valley. Subtracting from this land five plantations of fifty acres each, he built on each plantation a house which he donated to each of his five sons, giving at the same time a family Bible apiece. He reserved for himself a homestead plot of seventy acres. Three of these farms have ever since remained in the family line of descent, and it is a remarkable fact that his descendants have a continuous representation in an official capacity in the churches of Orange for more than one hundred and fifty years. He is buried in the Orange burying ground, having survived his first wife more than twenty years, and his second wife exactly five months. Their graves are near their husband, while in close proximity is the resting place of his third son, Samuel Jr.

Samuel Condit married (first) in 1722, Mary Dodd, born November 8, 1698, died May 25, 1755, who became the mother of all his children. He married (second) in

1756, Mary (Nutman) Williams, born in 1700, died February 18, 1777; she was at the time of this marriage the widow of Amos Williams. Children of Samuel and Mary (Dodd) Condit: 1. Daniel, of further mention. 2. Jotham, born January 29, 1727, died July 9, 1752; married Rebecca Pierson. 3. Samuel, born January 13, 1729, died November 18, 1776; married (first) Mary, daughter of Joseph Smith, of Orange; (second) Martha (Carter) Wilcox, widow of Stephen Wilcox, of Elizabethtown, who after his death married (third) Deacon Paul Day, of Bottle or Long Hill, Morris county, New Jersey. 4. Martha, born October 17, 1731, died January 6, 1831; married (first) Gershom Williams, (second) Jedediah Freeman. 5. David, born March 17, 1734, died April 24, 1777; married Joanna Williams; enlisted in Second Regiment, New Jersey militia, during the Revolutionary War; promoted to major, 1776, and for gallantry brevetted lieutenant-colonel. 6. Jonathan, born October 18, 1736, died August 29, 1823; married his cousin Jemima, daughter of John Condit; was captain of militia, Second New Jersey Regiment, during the Revolution.

(IV) Daniel Condit, eldest child of Samuel and Mary (Dodd) Condit, was born in Orange, New Jersey, December 27, 1723, and died November 11, 1785. He was a farmer and occupied the land given him by his father. He was also a soldier in the Revolutionary army, having enlisted as a private in the First Battalion, Second Establishment of the New Jersey militia. He married Ruth, born December 29, 1723, died November 23, 1807, a daughter of Samuel and Jemima (Williams) Harrison, granddaughter of Samuel and Mary (Ward) Harrison, and great-granddaughter of Sergeant Richard Harrison. Daniel Condit was a deacon in the Presbyterian church, and an exemplary Christian man. Children: 1. Adonijah, born in 1749, died September 13, 1770. 2. Eunice, married Nathaniel Ogden. 3. Jemima, married Major Aaron Harrison. 4. Mary, born January 18, 1756; married her cousin Philip, son of Philip Condit, of Morristown. 5. Joel, married Sarah Wheeler. 6. Amos, born January 2, 1759, died March 12, 1802; married Dorcas Harrison. 7. Samuel, of further mention. 8. Ira, born February 21, 1764, died June 1, 1811, he was graduated from Princeton College, and later became a trustee thereof; vice-president and Professor of Moral Philosophy in Queen's (now Rutgers) College; became a minister in the Dutch Reformed Church; married Sarah, daughter of Henry Perine, of Freehold, New Jersey.

(V) Samuel Condit, seventh child and fourth son of Daniel and Ruth (Harrison) Condit, was born August 16, 1761, and died August 31, 1822. After his marriage he removed to the eastern side of the Orange Mountains, and resided at what was long known as "Tory Corner." He was a farmer, a devout Christian man, a kind parent, a sincere friend, and a private in the Revolutionary War. He married, in 1785, Hannah Harrison, born October 29, 1764, died January 31, 1855, a daughter of Ichabod and Sarah (Williams) Harrison; granddaughter of Nathaniel Harrison; great-granddaughter of Joseph and Dorcas (Ward) Harrison; and great-great-granddaughter of Sergeant John Ward. Children: 1. Jemima, born October 7, 1786, died December 16, 1788. 2. Sarah, born July 30, 1788, died August 24, 1841; married Ichabod Losey. 3. Jemima, born April 29, 1791, died March 28, 1882; married Samuel Morris Dodd, whom she survived fifty-one years. 4. Eunice, born July 2, 1793, died November 22, 1882; married John Munn. 5. Harriet, born November 22, 1795, died January 4, 1880; married (first) Viner Van Zandt Jones, (second) Deacon Henry Pierson. 6. Samuel, of further mention. 7. Mary, born November 5, 1802, died December 30, 1881; married Stephen Dodd. 8. Abigail, born March 29, 1804, died April 26, 1880; married

Thomas D. Kilburn. 9. Clara, born February 28, 1806, died March 23, 1842; became the first wife of Thomas W. Munn. 10. Ira H., born May 16, 1808, died January 7, 1906; married Phebe Farrand Mulford, daughter of Timothy and Susan (Kitchell) Mulford, and granddaughter of Aaron and Phebe (Farrand) Kitchell. 11. Ichabod, born December 6, 1810, died in 1811.

(VI) Samuel Condit, son of Samuel and Hannah (Harrison) Condit, was born in Orange, March 22, 1798, and died October 22, 1864. The occupation of farming was his life work, and he also devoted a large amount of time to stock raising. He was a progressive and enterprising citizen, took an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community, and was a liberal contributor to church and charitable work. He assisted in the organization of the Second Presbyterian Church of Orange, and was one of its most consistent members and active workers. He married Phebe Peck, an only daughter, born June 17, 1801, died March 29, 1848, and they had twelve children.

(VII) William Peck Condit, fifth child of Samuel and Phebe (Peck) Condit, was born March 30, 1829, in the Condit farm house which then stood at what is now the northeast corner of Washington and East Park streets, East Orange; he died, August 27, 1915, at his home, No. 139 Washington street, East Orange, New Jersey, after an illness of but two days' duration. Mr. Condit inherited the farmhouse and the farm from his father, whom he had assisted in cultivating it. Realizing the increased value of the property as the town grew in extent, he gradually had this property divided into building plots and sold these to great advantage. In the course of time a number of new streets were cut through this section under his direction, and he amassed a very comfortable fortune, a part of which, however, was swept away in the panic of 1873. Among the thoroughfares he opened were: Glenwood avenue, East Park street, Springdale avenue, all these being in East Orange; and Park Place and Duane street in Orange. In his earlier years, after he had ceased attending the public schools, he learned the trade of carriage building with Timothy W. Mulford, but he never followed this calling in later life, his business mostly in real estate, especially in Orange and East Orange. By means of his real estate operations, Mr. Condit played an important part in the growth and development of Orange and of East Orange. In public affairs his activity was also of a nature to greatly benefit the community, and although he never particularly sought public office, it was tendered him at various times, and he held it the part of a conscientious citizen to accept these offers and do his share in upbuilding the interests of the community. For many years he had been considered as one of the leaders of the political affairs of the Oranges. About 1855 Mr. Condit served as quartermaster under General Joseph A. Condit; during the Civil War he was provost marshal for the Eleventh District of New Jersey; in 1873 he was elected a member of the East Orange township committee, and served one term; he served as tax assessor and as a member of the school board of trustees; in 1897 and 1898 was appraisement commissioner for the Essex County Park Commission, which at the time was acquiring large tracts of land; some years ago was one of the commissioners who condemned land in Caldwell for a projected railroad; in his earlier years he was a justice of the peace. The fraternal affiliations of Mr. Condit were with Union Lodge, No. 11, Free and Accepted Masons, of Orange, of which he had been past master; Union Chapter, No. 7, Royal Arch Masons, of Newark; Kane Council, No. 2, Royal and Select Masters; and the Thirteen Club of New York City.

Mr. Condit married, in Newark, June 24, 1862, Emily A. (Mead) Olds, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Hubbard) Mead,

and widow of James Olds; she died February 1, 1915. They became the parents of children as follows: Bertha C., who died at the age of three years; Emily, of East Orange; Mary M., who was graduated from the East Orange high school and who afterwards taught for several years in the public schools of that city, and later in New York City; and Watson S., engaged in the mercantile business in Newark; married Josephine Sweney; has children: Josephine, Euphenie, Richard Edison and Robert Ogden. He lives at 8 Oakwood avenue, corner of Main, Orange.

COOKE, John,

Prominent Locomotive Builder.

John Cooke, the president of the Danforth Locomotive and Machine Company, was born in Montreal, Canada, August 8, 1824. His parents were Watts and Lavinia (Donaldson) Cooke, natives of County Armagh, Ireland. His ancestors on his father's side were English, on his mother's side Scotch, having emigrated to Ireland during the persecution.

Watts Cooke was a carpenter by trade, and emigrated to this country about 1822, with his wife and one son. He landed at Quebec and proceeded at once to Montreal, where an older brother worked at his trade on the famous Notre Dame Cathedral at that place. The climate and society of Montreal being uncongenial, in 1827 he removed to the city of Albany, New York, where he worked in Townsend's furnace until 1832, acquiring meanwhile the trade of pattern-maker. He then entered the employ of the Matteawan Machine Company, Dutchess county, New York, where he engaged in pattern-making. He was an excellent mechanic, and possessed superior ability in the manufacture of mill-gearing. In the summer of 1839 he removed to Paterson, New Jersey, and entered the works of Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor, where he worked at pattern-making. He subsequently worked for Danforth, Cooke & Co. as pattern-maker until 1859, when he retired from active life. He died in 1876, and his wife in 1869. He was an industrious and able mechanic, and performed the duties of life in a modest and faithful manner. In politics he was not conspicuous, but always an anti-slavery man and a staunch Republican, and never missed depositing his ballot. He was one of the founders of the Presbyterian church at Matteawan, in which he held the office of deacon, and during his residence at Paterson was a member and supporter of the Second Presbyterian Church. Ten children were born to Mr. and Mrs. Cooke, of whom nine are living, five daughters and four sons, viz.: John, the subject of our sketch; William, who engaged in the machinery supply business in New York; Watts, president of the Passaic Rolling Mills, Paterson; and James, who has been superintendent of the Danforth Locomotive and Machine Company.

The earlier life of John Cooke was intimately identified with that of his father, and his opportunities for obtaining an education were very limited. In the district school, the cotton factory, and the machine shop he acquired a fair English education, and obtained such knowledge of machinery and active manufacture as was of great benefit to him in after life. In 1839 he came to Paterson with his father. After arriving in that city he enjoyed three months schooling under John D. Kiley, a teacher of great ability and culture, and possessed of fine oratorical powers. In August, 1839, at the age of fifteen, he entered the employ of Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor, who were at that time engaged in the manufacturing of locomotives and machinery. He learned the trade of pattern-making, and remained an apprentice until he attained his majority. During which time he spent many of his leisure hours in the study of mechanics and mechanical drawing. William Swinburne, the superintendent, withdrew from the concern in 1844 in order to establish the firm of

Swinburne, Smith & Co., machine makers, and was succeeded for a time by Stephen Thurston, formerly from Matteawan, who resigned the position after nine months service.

Mr. Cooke, who was then twenty-one years of age and had already attracted the attention of Mr. Rogers, was appointed the successor of Mr. Thurston, and installed in the office of draughtsman and superintendent of the locomotive-shop, which carried with it at that time the general superintendency of the business. Thus early in life had his close application to business, his skill and ability as a mechanic, and his fidelity in the performance of his duties received the recognition of the leading locomotive-maker of the United States. He remained as superintendent of the Rogers Works, during which time many valuable improvements and changes in the business of locomotive manufacture were made, until August 1, 1852, when, although offered an interest with Rogers, Ketchum & Grosvenor if he would remain, he resigned the position to join Charles Danforth, Major John Edwards and Edwin T. Prall in the manufacture of cotton machines, cotton yarns, and locomotives. The firm name was Danforth Cooke & Co. Previous to that time Messrs. Danforth & Edwards had engaged simply in the manufacture of machinery and cotton yarn, and Mr. Prall had been their bookkeeper and general business manager. Mr. Cooke was brought into the concern as one thoroughly versed in the manufacture of locomotive engines, and was given a prominent place in the firm and the superintendency of the locomotive department, the making of which was entered upon simultaneously with his connection with the firm. Suitable shops for that purpose were soon erected, many of the special tools needed for the purpose of manufacture were made in the shop under Mr. Cooke's superintendence, and the first engine, the "Vincennes," was built for use on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad in the winter of 1852. Some delay occurred in the construction of the road, so that the first engine actually delivered by the concern was in March, 1853. It was named the "Sandusky," the same as that first produced by the Rogers Works in 1836. One hundred and two engines were made in 1881, although the works had not got quite into full operation at the beginning of the year owing to their destruction by fire the preceding year. In 1865 the firm of Danforth, Cooke & Co. assumed the corporate name of the Danforth Locomotive and Machine Co., with Mr. Danforth as president, and Mr. Cooke as superintendent of the locomotive department and as a member of the executive committee, which carries with it the office of president *pro tempore,* or vice-president. In 1866 the latter resigned this office to visit Europe as a means of improving his health, which had become impaired by years of labor and toil, and was succeeded by Major John Edwards in the position of member of the executive committee, and his brother James as superintendent of the locomotive department. Mr. Cooke returned in 1869, and was elected director and treasurer of the company in 1870. He held this position until 1872, when, upon the resignation of Mr. Danforth, he became president of the company, a position that he filled in an acceptable and successful manner until his death, February 20, 1882. The works of the company were among the largest and most successful in the United States.

The abilities of Mr. Cooke as a mechanic and as an executive officer have long been recognized by those familiar with the business of locomotive building. He made a number of important contributions to the science of locomotive construction, for which he neither asked nor received special credit. He had taken out but few patents, and did not claim to be an inventor, considering that a locomotive builder who watches carefully the construction of his work and looks after a large force of men has no time to spend on patent im-

provements. During the thirteen years that he was employed at the Rogers Works a number of radical and progressive changes were made in the building of locomotive engines, with most of which he was identified, being in the closest sympathy with Mr. Rogers in the adoption of all improvement. Among the most important of these were four and six drivers, instead of one pair, and the improved valve motion, which resulted in great economy in fuel and in increased speed. The greatest improvement in the locomotive since the building of the "Rocket" by Stephenson, and one which was never patented, the link motion, was also applied during the time that Mr. Cooke was connected with the Rogers Works; and the first model, from a drawing sent over from England, and showing the action of the valve affected by the invention was made by him about 1864. Soon after the principle was applied by Mr. Rogers to a locomotive, and has since come into general use.

Mr. Cooke confined himself very closely through life to mechanical and constructive pursuits, although feeling an active interest in events transpiring around him, and being identified with many local movements of importance. In politics he was known as an extreme anti-slavery man, and voted for John C. Fremont in 1865. He was one of the organizers of the Republican party in Paterson, was treasurer of the central committee, and active in the establishment of the "Paterson Republican," afterward absorbed by the "Guardian." He was also one of the seven trustees appointed by the subscribers to establish the "Paterson Press." He represented the South Ward in the board of aldermen of Paterson in 1858 and subsequently filled the position of president of the Board of Education of that city, which he resigned because of ill health. He was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of Paterson, and was vice-president. He was also vice-president of the Paterson Savings Institution, and the Paterson Board of Trade; a director of the Passaic Rolling Mills, and also of the Paterson Gaslight Company. He was a member and regular attendant of the Second Presbyterian Church of Paterson, and for many years was the superintendent of the Sabbath school connected with that church.

He married, in 1850, Sarah A., daughter of William Swinburne, of Paterson, who had six children, of whom four are living: Carrie S., wife of John R. Beam; John Swinburne, a graduate of Stevens' Institute, Hoboken; Frederick William, and Charles D.

MARGARUM, Theodore Frelinghuysen,

Financier, Public Official.

In modern ages and to a large extent in the past, banks have constituted a vital part of organized society, and governments, both monarchial and popular, have depended upon them for material aid in times of depression and trouble. Their influence has extended over the entire world, and their prosperity has been the barometer which has unfalteringly indicated the financial status of all nations. Of this important branch of business Mr. Theodore Frelinghuysen Margarum, late of Sussex, New Jersey, was a worthy representative. For more than a quarter of a century he held the responsible position of cashier of the Farmers' National Bank of Deckertown, and later was its honored and efficient president. His conservative and safe policy, supplemented by modern progressiveness, was an important factor in insuring the success of the institution and made it one of the most reliable financial concerns in the county.

Mr. Margarum was a native of Stockholm, New Jersey, born June 7, 1840, a son of Stephen F. and Lucy (Hammond) Margarum, and died November 18, 1905. His ancestral history was one of long and close identification with this section of the State. His father was one of the leading business men of Sussex county, where in addition to farming he operated a forge and a saw and grist mill. He carried on his business af-

fairs on an extensive scale for those days, and in matters of public concern he exerted considerable influence. Born June 3, 1793, he died in 1852, and his wife, who was born in 1799, passed away in 1884. Their family numbered seven children: Catherine, wife of S. T. Lazer, of Warwick, New York; Lucy, who died in childhood; David F.; Mary, wife of Rev. D. E. Frambes, of Cape May, New Jersey; N. H., who is living on the old family homestead in Sussex county; Edward S., who died at the age of twenty-four years.

Theodore Frelinghuysen Margarum was educated in the seminary at Pennington, New Jersey, and in Wyoming Seminary, at Kingston, Pennsylvania. Upon the completion of his education he entered upon his business career in Newton as clerk in a mercantile establishment. In 1865 he went to Norfolk, Virginia, with a view of entering business there, but after a year returned to Newton, and for fifteen years was connected with its business interests as clerk and principal in a mercantile establishment. For some time he was connected with the house of Stoll, Dunn & Company, and then embarked in business independently. He was successful in his undertakings, and his well directed efforts brought to him a comfortable competence. In 1874 he came to Deckertown to accept the position of cashier in the Farmers' National Bank. The deposits in the institution at the time ranged from $35,000 to $50,000, but were increased to $250,000—a fact which plainly indicated the healthy growth of the bank and its thorough reliability. Not a little of its success was due to the careful management and progressive spirit of Mr. Margarum, who was the popular and efficient cashier, and later the president. He was chosen to the latter office in May, 1894, upon the death of his predecessor, John A. Whitaker. He was regarded as one of the safe and substantial business men of Sussex county, and in addition to his banking interests he oversaw a large amount of property, and had in trust a number of extensive estates, among them those of General Hugh Kilpatrick and the Hon. John Loomas.

Mr. Margarum was united in marriage to Miss Isabel Whitaker, a daughter of John A. Whitaker, for many years one of the most honored residents of Sussex county. Their beautiful home on Bank street was one of the fine residences of the town, and its hospitable doors were ever open for the reception of their many friends. They had children: Mary, Mattie and Ford W.

In his political connections Mr. Margarum was a stalwart Republican, giving an unwavering support to the men and measures of the party from the time he cast his first presidential vote for Abraham Lincoln in 1864. Well informed on the issues of the day and deeply interested in the welfare of the community, he was called to public office and therein discharged his duties with marked fidelity. After the incorporation of Deckertown as a borough he was elected its first mayor and filled that office for three consecutive terms, from 1892 to 1895, inclusive. His administration was an able one, in which the best interests of the town were greatly advanced. Every effort put forth to promote the welfare of the town received his support and co-operation, and he was regarded as one of the most valued residents of Deckertown. He was a man of high intellectuality, broad human sympathies and tolerance, and imbued with fine sensibilities and clearly defined principles. Honor and integrity were synonymous with his name, and he enjoyed the respect, confidence and high regard of the entire community, as the appended eulogy and resolutions show. The "Sussex Independent" of November 24, 1905, said of him:

> Last Saturday night, at 10.45 o'clock, Theodore F. Margarum, one of the best and most favorably known men in the county, died at his home in the Borough of Sussex. The flight of his spirit leaves an immense void in his circle of friendship and kinship. In every station in life he acted well his part. While he possessed a tenderness of heart not known to many, he strove

always to do justice to all, and was patient of the faults of others. He shrank from no responsibility which he should assume, and he maintained the dignity of manhood. He had a commanding intellect, and while of a quiet, mild and moderate nature, he impressed noble ideas of honor upon those around him. Human sentiments are strongly affected by associations. The companions and friends of Theodore Margarum were the better in the higher purposes of life for his friendship and personal contact. He was fond of the society of men younger than himself. He infused high impulses into more youthful minds; and while as a human being he is no more, his influence will extend along the avenue of life so long as memory shall last.

A personal friendly relationship of thirty years, which involved almost daily contact, made known to the writer the high purposes of his life, his aspirations and his hopes for those who looked to him as father and friend. The writer also knew his generous consideration for those dependent upon him and those who lovingly cared for him in his illness. He was our staunch friend, when friends were needed; a good, safe adviser, when advice was needed.

At the announcement of his death we were taken back over the years and incidents of his kindness in our personal relations, and we wondered not that his departure touched the chords of public sympathy, for we are only one of many whose hearts go out in the same sad phase of human experience. All who knew him testify to his integrity of purpose, his fidelity in service, and his absolute uprightness of character in public and private life. He has left a legacy of memories and of good name valuable far beyond any worldly possession. As another mound is raised in the familiar cemetery and another name added to the long list of friends who have gone to the other shore, there comes a feeling of deep satisfaction from the hope that by-and-by we will all be there; and then, no more death, no more mourning, no more grief. There was not the least pretence nor hypocrisy in the nature of Mr. Margarum, and when his hour came he died as he had lived, relying upon the justice and mercy of his Maker. If his irreproachable life hath its reward in the other world his spirit is peaceful and happy in the abode of the blessed.

Resolutions passed by the board of directors of the Farmers' National Bank of Sussex, upon the death of Theodore F. Margarum:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to remove Theodore F. Margarum, who was an esteemed and successful banker; and,

Whereas, In recognition of his worth and character the Board of Directors of the Farmers' National Bank of Sussex deems it meet and proper to unite in a tribute to his memory; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Theodore F. Margarum, Sussex county has lost one of its most loving citizens and best bankers; that he was a man of high character and noble attainments; that he was bold and firm in his official duties, but at the same time kind and pleasant. His thought was profound and his judgment the best. He had a clear mind and a deep intellect, and his wisdom was sought by young, middle-aged and old. By his activity, industry and good management the bank flourished. He had a mild and loving disposition, always a pleasant word and good cheer to those whom he met, and was friendly and social to all classes, drawing them to him, so that his friends were almost numberless. He was kind-hearted, a good neighbor, a friend to the poor, always generous and benevolent, and his hand was open to help the needy. He was one of the best of citizens, always ready to contribute to every good cause. His was a good life. He was a Christian gentleman, and we believe that since God has called him to his reward, he is among the righteous in heaven.

Resolved, That in further respect to the memory of this kind esteemed banker and citizen we recommend that this tribute be spread upon the minutes of the bank and a copy sent to the family, and that it be published in the Sussex Independent and Wantage Recorder.

A. Watson Slockbower,
Charles A. Wilson,
S. Christie Hayne,
Leo P. Wise,
Committee on Resolutions.

BOISAUBIN, Vincent,

Noted Soldier and Divine.

Vincent Classe Van Schal-Kwyck Boisaubin was born in the parish of Port Louis, island of Guadeloupe, French West Indies, April, 1755, died at his residence near Morristown, New Jersey, in June, 1834.

Rev. Father Dutertre, an eminent divine and author, in his invaluable history of the French West India islands (Histoire des Antilles), has traced the history of the is-

land of Guadeloupe from its first settlement in the year 1625, under French auspices, to the year 1667, and since that time Dessalles and other well known writers have completed the narrative of events occurring in the Antilles down to more modern times. We learn from them the great hardships these colonists suffered, of their long and terrible wars with the native Caribs, how after many years those savages were finally subdued, and how in 1674 the island of Guadeloupe was made a colony of France during the reign of Louis XIV. From this time the colonists took part in all the great wars waged by the mother country, from which they suffered severely. Valiant and successful resistance was made by them against the attacks of the English in the years 1666, 1691 and 1703, and during most of this time they contended single-handed against this formidable foe. France, being so engrossed in her vast continental wars, was unable to render her colony material assistance, owing to which and other causes the island capitulated in 1759 to Great Britain, and remained a British colony until the year 1763. After throwing off the British yoke, in the war of 1794 they were again captured by their old enemy, who, however, in June of the same year was expelled by the colonists from their beloved soil, under the leadership of officers sent by the French national convention. In the year 1810, England was again victorious, holding possession until the treaty of 1813, when the island was ceded to Sweden. In 1816 the French General Boyer de Peyreleau obtained a footing in the island when, negotiations intervening, the English withdrew, from which time the island has remained a colony of France.

This brief resumé of the severe trials and sufferings of this brave people is given to show in what mold this valiant race was cast, and how, almost single-handed, they defended their country, contending against one of the most powerful nations of the world, and how at last they secured their colonial independence; and furthermore, to show that it was from such heroic ancestors that the subject of this sketch was immediately descended. Also, Mr. Boisaubin was of good old Dutch stock, his father being a Van Schal-Kwyck, a lineal descendant of the Van Schal-Kwycks of the town of that name (the family ancestral home), situate in the province of Utrecht, Holland. In 1630 the Baron Van Schal-Kwyck, with his followers and many other compatriots, was banished from his native country for reasons political and religious. He found refuge in Brazil, where for several years he and his fellow countrymen enjoyed peace and prosperity. War having been declared between Portugal and Holland, the refugees were again obliged to flee, and in their own vessels sailed for the French Antilles.

Mr. Boisaubin was born in the year above stated, and at the age of seven was sent to Paris for his education, after the completion of which, at the age of seventeen, he was enrolled as a member of the famous Garde de Corps of King Louis XVI, which was composed of the nobility only, being commanded by the Duke of Luxembourg. He served therein for sixteen years, attaining the grade of first lieutenant. Having obtained leave of absence for the purpose of visiting his estates in the island of Guadeloupe, he happened there when the French revolution, with its attending horrors, broke out. Its emissaries reaching the island, Mr. Boisaubin, being a well known and devoted royalist, was obliged to flee in order to save his life. Hastily gathering what valuables he could, he took passage with his family and body servants on an American vessel bound for the United States. His parting with his slaves, some twelve hundred in number, was most affecting. Having been to them a kind and protecting master, they were greatly attached to him and wished to follow him and share his fallen fortunes. As the vessel on which he was to sail was lifting anchor, a negro

was discovered in the water alongside. Mr. Boisaubin recognized him as one of his slaves; the faithful creature, wishing to join his master, swam three miles from shore to gain the ship! Mr. Boisaubin, in the kindness of his heart, was unable to refuse the appeals of the devoted black, and brought him to the United States.

Morristown, New Jersey, being a town well known to most Frenchmen, by reason of the reports of travelers and of the French officers who had served with Washington, with many of whom Mr. Boisaubin had been acquainted in France, he determined to make that place his home, which he eventually did, purchasing a tract of land midway between Morristown and Bottle Hill (now Madison). Here he settled and began the life which he ever after maintained,—that of a plain Jersey farmer. The mercenaries of the Revolution having seized upon his estates, he found himself impoverished, and was obliged to earn his living in the same ways as did his farmer neighbors. Upon his arrival in this democratic country he dropped his titles to nobility, and, adopting the name of one of his plantations in Guadeloupe, became simply Vincent Boisaubin, which name he bore ever afterward.

In a few years after Mr. Boisaubin's arrival in America, the great Emperor Napoleon, wishing to have it known that he was friendly to his royalist subjects, though opposed to the Bourbon family, magnanimously restored to them the estates and properties which the Revolutionists had confiscated. Thus Mr. Boisaubin entered into his own again, and with return of wealth he extended aid to neighbors and friends in distress with lavish hand. Later on, Charles X., king of France, wrote Mr. Boisaubin an autograph letter, inviting his return to France to resume at his court the high position previously held by him under the good but ill-fated Louis XVI. The veteran of the Garde de Corps in courteous terms replied, "that having found peace and justice in this noble land, he was content to abide therein, and devote his best energies for its advancement and prosperity!" It was the same king who sent him as a reward for his many eminent services, past and present, the much coveted honor of Chevalier de St. Louis, together with the insignia and jewels of this most ancient and renowned order of knighthood. The following obituary notice, taken from the Newark "Daily Advertiser," of June 12, 1834, is a just tribute to this great character and nature's nobleman:

"Died on the 8th instant at his residence near Morristown, Vincent Classe Van Schal-Kwyck Boisaubin, Esquire, in the eightieth year of his age. The death of this distinguished citizen and philanthropist is a serious loss to the society of which he was an ornament, and will be feelingly deplored by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. He was a nobleman in the best sense, who exhibited in all his intercourse with society those qualities of mind and heart which dignify and adorn the human character. Mr. Boisaubin was a native of the island of Guadeloupe, though educated in France under distinguished advantages, and emigrated to this country during the frightful troubles in that island consequent upon the French revolution. He settled at Bottle Hill within about three miles of Morristown, where he has lived during a period of forty years, universally beloved and respected, conspicuous by his noble form and bearing, his polished and courteous manners and the munificence of his charities. The respect of the community which knew so well how to appreciate these qualities was properly evinced on the occasion of his funeral. The stores were closed, and it has been remarked to us that nearly the whole adult population were assembled at the interment. It was a distinguished expression of feeling that within a mile of the cemetery the horses were spontaneously taken from the hearse, which was thence drawn by a company of his oldest and most worthy neighbors. Mr. Boisaubin leaves a family of six children to inherit his good name and virtues."

His descendants were later represented by the families of the Boisaubins, Beauplands and Thebauds, of Madison, New Jersey (the latter also of New York City), and the Van Schal-Kwyck de Boisaubins and Formons of France, most of whom took rank amongst our most distinguished cit-

izens, and did honor to their noble ancestor. The eldest son, named Boisaubin, was a graduate at the United States Military Academy at West Point, and died in the service of his country.

HANCOCK, John,

Famous Old Clergyman.

Among the first representatives of the Methodist ministry in Morris county was John Hancock, "a unique man of Chatham township, whose character may be summed up in the words which describe Barnabas—'a good man and full of the Holy Ghost and faith.'"

He was born in Springfield, New Jersey, in 1776; and, left fatherless when eight months old, he was carried in his mother's arms from the blackened ruins of the village, burned by the British, to Madison. His advantages were few but his diligence was great. The first book he ever owned was "A New Geographical, Historical and Commercial Grammar, and Present State of the Several Kingdoms of the World." This be bought for six dollars, all obtained from selling hazelnuts gathered in the evening when his work was done, for at that time he was serving as an apprentice in Columbia. He thoroughly mastered the contents of that book. He early began to write, and all through his long life his thoughts flowed into rhyme as easily as into prose, his words having some of the rude quaintness of Bunyan. His early religious exercises were genuine and deep. He joined the Methodist Episcopal church in 1801, and learning to speak in the class-meeting, he soon went forth into school-houses, private dwellings and wherever a door was open, publishing the glad tidings. In 1803 he was licensed as a local preacher, in 1814 ordained as a deacon, and in 1833 ordained as elder by Bishop Hedding. His own house, as soon as it was completed, in 1803, was opened for a regular place of preaching, and continued to be so used until 1832. For the remainder of his life, while still supporting his family by his business and farm, he preached in the circuit formed by Flanders, Paterson, Newark, Rahway and New Providence, in heat and cold, in sunshine and storm, his expenses generally more than his receipts, but he continued his work, ever fulfilling the injunction, "As ye go, preach." He had a great fund of humor, which, however, he kept within bounds. He died in great peace, in full possession of his faculties, in his seventy-eighth year, leaving blessed memories behind him in all these neighborhoods. Close by his dwelling Mr. Hancock had set apart a portion of land for a family cemetery, which in his will he made "a public burial place." Near the entrance, and in full view of those who pass by, was long to be seen a square board tablet, sustained by two tall posts, on which was painted in large yellow letters, some homely but practical lines, written by himself and commencing thus:

Ye travelers through the vale of strife
To endless death or endless life,
Here you may learn midst joy or tears
The end of worldly hopes or fears.

HINCHMAN, Guy M.,

Noble Old-Time Character.

Guy Maxwell Hinchman was born in Newtown, Tioga county (now Elmira, Chemung county), New York, on November 29, 1795. He was of English descent, his grandfather, Joseph Hinchman, having been a surgeon in the English navy during the hostilities with the French in 1757, and subsequently married Anna Griffing and settled on Long Island. Their children were: John, James, Nathaniel, William and Joseph.

The last named was born in Jamaica, Long Island, August 28, 1762, and was the father of Guy M. Hinchman. Joseph Hinchman Jr., when sixteen years of age, enlisted in the patriot army and took part in a number of severe engagements, also

suffering the privations and hardships attending the winter encampment at Morristown. When his term of enlistment expired he studied medicine with his uncle, Dr. James Hinchman, at Florida, Orange county, New York, and commenced to practice at Minnisink, in the same county. On December 20, 1787, he married Zerviah Seely, a daughter of B. Seely, of Milford, on the Delaware. In 1788 he removed to the town of Chemung, Montgomery (afterward Tioga) county, New York, and in 1793 he changed his residence to Newtown (now Elmira) in the same county, having the distinction of being the first physician and surgeon to locate in that county. By a commission dated February 18, 1795, he was appointed by Governor George Clinton sheriff of Tioga county, which then comprised the present counties of Tioga, Chemung, Broome, and a portion of Chenango. On November 13, 1800, he was appointed by Governor John Jay a commissioner to inspect and improve the road leading from Catskill Landing, Greene county, to Catherinestown, Tioga county. Among Dr. Hinchman's warm personal friends was Guy Maxwell, after whom he named his second son, the subject of this review. Mr. Maxwell was a merchant and a prominent citizen of Tioga county. He originally settled there as a trader with the Seneca Indians, one of the tribes in the Iroquois confederacy. In consideration of his name he presented his namesake with one hundred acres of land at the head of the Seneca lake. There were born to Dr. Hinchman and his wife six children—Stella, Lesbia, Hiram, Guy M., Zerviah and Felix. Hiram and Zerviah died in infancy. Dr. Hinchman died July 23, 1802, and his widow was remarried in 1807 to Isaac Baldwin, of Chemung, and died May 17, 1810.

In August, 1810, in compliance with the wishes of his mother, expressed shortly before her death, Guy M. Hinchman, in company with his uncle, Samuel S. Seely, started for New Jersey, traveling on horseback. A large part of the journey he made alone, his uncle parting company with him at Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania. The fifteen-year-old lad accomplished the distance between Wilkes-Barre and Flanders, New Jersey, in less than two days, arriving at the residence of his uncle, William Hinchman, late in the afternoon of the second day, thus displaying early in life the same energy and determination that were his dominant characteristics in later years. After a rest of a few days he commenced his business career by taking the position of junior clerk in the store of his uncle, James Hinchman, at Succasunna Plains, the senior clerks being William F. Kerr and Chilion F. DeCamp. He remained so employed until 1815, dividing his time between the store at Succasunna and a supply store at Brookland, at the outlet of Lake Hopatcong, where his uncle had a four-fire bloomery forge and a grist and saw mill. At the close of the year 1814 he went to the Mount Pleasant mine near Dover and took charge of affairs, his uncle having a short time previously purchased the mine of Moses Tuttle for the sum of four thousand dollars, payable in monthly installments of iron ore. In the latter part of 1815 he purchased from his uncle and his cousin, John R. Hinchman, their interest in the mine property, by paying each of them nine hundred dollars, and obligating himself to pay to Moses Tuttle the balance due him on the monthly installments of ore, as stipulated in their contract. This he subsequently did, and received from Moses Tuttle a title to the mine. He continued to operate the mine for seven years, and in the fall of 1822 he sold the property to Nathaniel Corwin for the sum of three thousand dollars. During this period Mr. Hinchman could mine as much ore in six months as he could dispose of during the entire year, notwithstanding the fact that the Mount Pleasant ore was considered equal, and by some superior, to that produced by the Dickerson mine at Succasunna. These two mines supplied all the demands

for ores used in the bloomery forges of this section at that time. Money in those days was a scarce commodity in the community, and Mr. Hinchman received as pay for ores sold, bloomery iron drawn into octagonal bars under the forge hammer. In order to find a market for the iron thus obtained, he was obliged to haul it by teams to Elizabethtown Point for shipment to New York, where he converted it into merchandise or money, as his necessities demanded. In the spring of 1823 Mr. Hinchman removed with his family to New York, where he entered into partnership with William H. Hinchman in the wholesale grocery business, at No. 10 South street. He first resided in Stone street, then in the heart of the city; but, his family increasing, it was deemed best for the health of the young children to change his residence to the suburbs; so he removed to Broome street, a short distance from Broadway, which at that time was thought to be well in the country. In 1825 his partner died, and he continued the business alone until 1834, when his health having become impaired, he was compelled to relinquish his business and go to the country with his family. He spent the winter of 1835 at Longwood, with his brother-in-law, Chilion F. DeCamp. His health was so much improved by the bracing mountain air of that region that in the spring of that year, at the solicitation of Henry McFarlan, he accepted the management of the Dover iron works, owned by Blackwell & McFarlan, but at that time rented by Henry McFarlan, and subsequently purchased by him. Mr. Hinchman entered into his new position May 5, 1835, and continued in the supervision of the works until July, 1869, when the iron business became depressed, and Mr. McFarlan, finding himself perfectly easy in his business affairs and having no obligations unmatured or outstanding, decided to close his business and dispose of his mills. These works were for their day quite extensive, and had an enviable reputation for the quality of their products. They consisted of a puddling and rolling mill for the manufacture of refined iron; a rivet mill, where boiler rivets and brace-jaws were produced; and a steel furnace, where iron was converted into blister steel by the odd process of carburizing iron bars by imbedding them in charcoal powder and exposing them to a temperature above redness. During the thirty-four years of his connection with the works, Mr. Hinchman became so closely identified with the business and his relations with Mr. McFarlan were so cordial and confidential that he conducted its affairs as if it had been in fact his own property.

On January 29, 1841, Mr. Hinchman was elected president of the Union Bank of Dover, which office he held until 1866, when the tax on the issues of State banks became so onerous that it was deemed best by the stockholders to discontinue the business and place their capital in other channels of trade. This bank had the unique distinction of having its bills pass current in every State of the Union, which was at variance with the general run of State banks of the period, whose bills of issue would hardly pass current outside of their immediate vicinity, to say nothing of circulating in other States. The high esteem in which this bank was held arose from two causes, one being its excellent management, and the other that its bills were redeemed in gold or its equivalent on presentation in New York at the banking house of Vermilye & Company or the importing house of Phelps, Dodge & Company, the last named being large stockholders in the institution. The bills of the Union Bank had an exchange value which made them eagerly sought for by bankers and merchants throughout the country.

Mr. Hinchman was for many years the best known man in Dover, and one of its most prominent citizens, both in its business and social world. During the forty-four years of his residence there he saw it grow

from a small hamlet into an incorporated city, and he was always actively interested in its progress and welfare. He was a man of strong character, positive in his tastes and fearless in the defence of his opinions, yet withal generous, frank and lovable. He possessed an artistic temperament, as was evinced by his love of flowers. For many years he had the most beautiful and carefully cultivated flower garden in this section of the country. He was also an adept with both the pen and the brush, and many examples of his artistic skill are still preserved which were executed by him after reaching the psalmist's limit of three-score years and ten. In personal appearance Mr. Hinchman was of short and sturdy build, of a florid complexion and possessing the ornate manners of the old-school gentleman of his day. During his youth and early manhood he engaged actively in all forms of athletic sports, in all of which he displayed great proficiency. His penchant, however, was the use of the rifle and fowling-piece, and his quickness, steady nerve and accurate eye placed him in the front rank of marksmen and wing shots. He was wont to show with pardonable pride targets made by him with the rifle at the old "Thatched Cottage" garden in Jersey City, which were marvels of marksmanship. This famous shooting range was the mecca of riflemen living in the vicinity of New York, and he once had the honor to contest there for supremacy with Davy Crockett, of Kentucky fame. Crockett was handicapped by the use of a strange rifle and did not make the showing he might otherwise have done. Originally, Mr. Hinchman was in politics a Whig, later becoming an ardent Republican, taking an active interest in national, state and municipal affairs, and always having the courage to express his convictions. He never held any political office. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity and obtained his degrees from the lodge that held its meetings at Berkshire Valley.

On August 15, 1816, Mr. Hinchman was united in marriage to Miss Susan Grandin DeCamp, a daughter of Joseph and Jane (Tuttle) DeCamp, the latter a lineal descendant of the "Widow Ford, who came over in the Fortune," in November, 1621. Nine children were born to them: An infant, who died in childhood; Zerviah and Felix, who were born at Mount Pleasant; Augustus, James, Louisa and Stella, in New York; and Sophronia and another infant, the latter dying shortly after birth, at Dover. Mr. Hinchman died in the house in which he had resided since 1837, on February 13, 1879, being then in his eighty-fourth year. He retained his mental and physical activity until the time of his death, which, in fact, resulted from a cold contracted by him while exercising a young horse under saddle during the inclement winter weather. At his own request his former pastor, Dr. B. C. Magie, preached the funeral sermon, taking as his text Genesis xxv, 8: "He died in a good old age, an old man and full of years." He was buried in the family lot in Locust Hill Cemetery, in Dover.

GREENE, Henry P.,

Old-Time Physician.

In the first half of the nineteenth century Dr. Greene was one of the most prominent, influential and honored citizens of Morris county. His life was characterized by all that is good and true, and the splendid characteristics of his nature commanded the respect of all who knew him, while his memory is still cherished by those who enjoyed his friendship and his regard.

Dr. Henry Prentice Greene was born in Calais, Vermont, December 1, 1798, and was of English descent, belonging to one of the oldest American families. In direct line his ancestry can be traced back to Thomas Greene, who was born in England in 1606, and emigrated to the New World about 1635. His son, Captain William Greene, was born in Ipswich, Massachu-

setts, in 1635, and was the father of William Greene, who was born in Malden, Massachusetts, in 1661. The last named had a son, Captain Nathaniel Greene, who was born in Malden, September 28, 1689, and served as captain of the first foot company of Leicester, in 1743. His son, Rev. Nathaniel Greene, the grandfather of Dr. Henry P. Greene, was born in Charlestown End, in 1721, and his son, Rufus Greene, was a native of Leicester, Massachusetts, born April 10, 1762. He married Keziah Eddy, of Brookfield, Massachusetts, a representative of one of the old New England families.

Dr. Greene received a thorough preparatory training in public and private schools, and was for some years successfully engaged in teaching. Determining, however, to make the practice of medicine his life work, he began his preparation for his chosen calling in the office and under the direction of Drs. Jepthah B. Munn & Whelpley, of Morristown, and was graduated at the Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons, of New York. He then began practice in New Vernon, Morris county, in April, 1826, and removed to Madison in 1828, at the request of the most prominent citizens of the place. He continued his practice there for thirty years, and his superior ability in the line of his chosen profession brought him a very large patronage. He was always a student of his profession, earnestly doing all in his power to gain perfection in his work and thus bring relief to suffering humanity. He was a man of deep sympathy and had a sincere love for his fellow-men that led him to do all in his power for those whom he served, and often he was found at the bedside of a sufferer from whom no financial reward might be hoped. In his political predilections Dr. Greene was a Whig, and was honored with a number of local offices. He held membership in the Presbyterian church, and for a number of years served as a member of its board of trustees and took a very active part in promoting its cause in the neighborhood. His moral standard was high and he lived up to it. His word was as good as his bond; he was the soul of honor, and the better one knew him the greater the respect, the warmer the friendship sustained for him. His life was that of a big-souled, large-minded, noble-hearted Christian gentleman.

Dr. Greene was married, August 15, 1829, to Sarah Joanna Crowell, born April 12, 1803, a native of Newark, and a daughter of David and Mehitable (Beach) Crowell, of Newark. They were the parents of six children, three of whom grew to maturity: Mary Augusta; Everett M., born October 5, 1834, died March 15, 1855; and Alice Linden. Dr. Greene owned a pleasant home in Madison, and forty acres of land which now lies within the heart of that city. He was a man of domestic tastes, and found his greatest pleasure in promoting the happiness and enhancing the welfare of his family. He died October 15, 1858, and his wife, who was a most estimable lady, greatly beloved for her many excellencies of character, died April 20, 1851.

VANATTA, Hon. Jacob,

Lawyer, Public Official.

Hon. Jacob Vanatta was born on the banks of the Musconetcong, near Washington, Warren county, New Jersey, June 4, 1824. He early devoted all the time he could possibly spare to study and the improvement of his mind.

He had always desired to embrace the profession of the law, and in 1845 he entered the law office of Theodore Little as a student. He was licensed as an attorney in October, 1849, and as a counsellor in February, 1853. From the very first he had an extended and lucrative practice. He quickly assumed a leading position, and in a short time became the foremost lawyer in Morris county. There was scarcely an important case tried in the county, after

his admission to the bar, that he was not connected with. In all his cases he was painstaking and he expended upon them an amount of thought and labor truly wonderful. His practice grew, until at the time of his death it was probably the largest in the state. His reputation advanced with his practice, and for years he stood at the head of the New Jersey bar, as an able, faithful, conscientious and untiring advocate and counsel.

During the later years of his life Mr. Vanatta's time and services were largely monopolized by the great corporations of the country; he had become the regular counsel of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, the Central Railroad Company, and more or less of many other corporations, and his engagements carried him frequently before the highest courts of New York and Pennsylvania and the United States Supreme Court.

Mr. Vanatta was always a firm, consistent and unwavering Democrat. He was the recognized head of the party in his county, and all over the State was for years regarded as one of its ablest men. In 1856 he was a delegate to the National Convention that nominated Buchanan. In the memorable struggle of 1860 he adhered to the fortunes of Stephen A. Douglas, and was chairman of the Douglas State Committee; as such he refused to join the fusion ticket, and thus succeeded in dividing the electoral vote of the State between Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Douglas. During the war he followed his chieftain, and was throughout a war Democrat. At the convention which nominated General McClellan for Governor he was appointed chairman of the State committee, a position he held at the time of his death.

Mr. Vanatta held few public positions: he was a member of the House of Assembly in the years 1862 and 1863, and in the latter year was a candidate for the nomination for United States Senator against the late William Wright, only failing by a vote or two in the Democratic caucus. He was frequently urged to accept gubernatorial or congressional nominations, but always declined. At different times he refused tendered positions on the Supreme bench of the State. He was appointed attorney-general by the Governor, but after holding the office for about fifteen months was compelled to resign it because of the immense pressure of his private practice.

In October, 1852, Mr. Vanatta married a daughter of Dr. Aaron Dickerson, of Philadelphia; she was also a niece of General Mahlon Dickerson, General Jackson's secretary of the navy and ex-Governor of New Jersey. In private life Mr. Vanatta was kind and obliging; he was a safe and judicious adviser, a faithful and steadfast friend, a good citizen and an honest man. His life was doubtless sacrificed to his unwearied zeal and industry in his profession. At the same time his whole life furnished a remarkable instance of what ability, attended with industry and study, can accomplish in overcoming adverse circumstances.

The malady which occasioned Mr. Vanatta's death was Bright's disease of the kidneys. He died at his residence in Morristown, April 30, 1879. The funeral services, held at the First Presbyterian Church, were attended by the State officers, judges of the Supreme Court, and men eminent in every walk of life. Impressive discourses were delivered by the Rev. Rufus S. Green, pastor of the church, and the Rev. David Irving, D. D., a former pastor.

Resolutions setting forth in fitting terms the high estimate in which the deceased was held by his colleagues were passed at meetings of the Essex county and Morris county bars. The addresses of Theodore Little, Hon. Augustus W. Cutler, Alfred Mills, Frederick A. De Mott and James H. Neighbour, delivered at the meeting of the Morris county bar, were most eloquent and touching personal tributes to the eminent worth

and character of their late colleague and brother, and a most fitting expression of their personal grief at the loss occasioned by his death.

BUDD, Joseph,

Manufacturer, Legislator.

Hon. Daniel Budd was one of the most influential of the citizens of Chester, both in business and political circles. He filled many positions of trust, and did much to develop the resources and increase the prosperity of his native town. Like his father and his grandfather, he lived and died in Chester, and the activities of his entire life were closely identified with the interests of his native place. His ancestor, John Budd, five generations before, emigrated from England to New Haven, about the year 1632, and became one of the first proprietors of that settlement. He subsequently removed to Southold, Long Island, and thence to Rye, Westchester county, New York.

Daniel Budd, the grandfather of the subject of our sketch, moved from Rye, New York, together with his father, John Budd, in the early part of the eighteenth century, and purchased the old Budd farm, near Black river. His mother was Mary Strang (L'Estrange), daughter of a French Huguenot, who fled from France on account of religious persecution, in the days of Louis XIV. and found refuge at New Rochelle, Connecticut. Romantic stories of danger and escape have been handed down from generation to generation. This Daniel Budd was for a long time assessor of the township of Roxiticus, and a captain in the reserves of the Revolutionary War. On one occasion, during his absence on duty his house was burned, under circumstances which led to the suspicion that it was an act of revenge on the part of the Tories.

Joseph Budd, son of this Daniel, and father of Hon. Daniel Budd, was a captain in the War of 1812. He commanded his company at Sandy Hook and other places of defense. His wife was Joanna Swayzee, and after her husband had lost his health during the war, which he never recovered, she endeavored bravely to fill his place in many of the active duties of farm life. Their son, Daniel, was born June 8, 1809. When a boy he had much of the charge of his invalid father, and after his death remained with his mother upon the farm as long as she lived. He was married, February 25, 1847, to Mary K. Hunt, daughter of John Hunt, of Newton, Sussex county, and sister of Hon. Samuel H. Hunt. He was engaged at various times in many avenues of active business—being a farmer, manufacturer, surveyor, drover, colonel of cavalry, and a general business man, settling estates and holding positions of confidence. He was always prominent in the political affairs of his township, and for many years was returned as a freeholder, and in the board of freeholders always exercised a commanding influence. In the years 1856-1857 he was a member of the New Jersey Legislature, and in the years 1860-61-62 he filled the office of State senator. While senator he was chairman of the committee on corporations, and a member of other important committees, and was chosen State director of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. For many years he carried on the business of manufacturing malleable iron, and devoted much time and energy to the development of the mineral resources of Chester. To him may be attributed largely the building and completion of the Chester Railroad.

He was a friend to the poor, ever ready to contribute to their wants, and to assist those who were struggling in business, and he was a liberal supporter of the church and of public enterprises. He erected many buildings for manufacturing purposes, and took the warmest interest in the cause of education. In 1869 he erected in the village a large three-story stone building for the use of a boarding school, at a cost of many thousand dollars.

He died in June, 1873, at the age of sixty-four, leaving a wide breach in the community where he had lived and labored; and an immense concourse of people, gathered from various parts of the State, accompanied his remains to their last resting place in the cemetery of Pleasant Hill.

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ADDENDA AND ERRATA

Forman, Foreman, p. 235. Names were subject to many changes, and there is a reason, however, for the Foreman, as in early times, when conditions suggested names, twins having been born to the Marie Antoinette family, the first one was called Foreman, hence the name. On the tombstones (usually correct) Forman is in evidence at Old Scots burying ground at Wickoff Hill and at Old Tennent Church. Robert Foreman signed his will at Oyster Bay with a double f, as ff, but High Sheriff Samuel, grandson of Robert Foreman, gave his name as Samuel Forman, dropping the e, and from that time it has been so used.

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